

THE *Vol 5. 90*
PRESENT STATE
OF
SCOTLAND. *K*

Enlarged, corrected, and amended from above
One Thousand Errors in the former EDITIONS.

Matthew Symson


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PREFACE.



HOEVER compares this, with the former Editions, will readily think it a new Book, rather than a new Edition of the old one.

When I first undertook to review it and correct such Things as chiefly required it, I did not imagine I should have found so much Work upon my Hands. There were many Deficiencies that wanted to be supplied, as well as other Subjects but barely mentioned, which wanted to be enlarged upon, that might give more Light to the Reader: especially the numerous Faults which wanted to be corrected and amended. For besides such Errors as were typographical, which in some measure are unavoidable, there were some topographical, not only in the very Dimensions of the Country in general, but of several Places, to whom wrong Situations were assigned; but above all, the Errors and Mistakes in the History and true Constitution of the Government, in its several Branches and Courts, antient and modern, being numerous, and of great Consequence (and some of them seemingly willful and affected) required to be more particularly rectified.

M. Symfon I have followed the *Method* and *Scots Style* of the *Author* as much as possible; but where I found it necessary, I have taken leave not only to differ from him, but to contradict him and shew my Reasons for so doing. I have not asserted any Thing of Consequence upon mere Hear-say, or what I think the History or Constitution should have been (like Buchanan, *De Jure Regni*) but what in Fact, it was or is.

The Power and Prerogative of the Crown, the Property and Privileges of the People, the principal Affairs in Church and State, and whatever other Things I have asserted, to explain and illustrate this Work, in any Part of it, so as to make it more agreeable to Truth, and acceptable to the candid Reader, I have taken from the most impartial and approved Writers, the Laws and Customs of the Nation, and other authentic and unexceptionable Documents and Vouchers.

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CHAP. I.

A Description of the COUNTRY in general.



SCOTLAND, the Northern Part of *Great Britain*, is bounded on the South by the *Irish* Sea and *England*, from which it is divided by *Solway Firth*, and the Rivers *Eske* and *Kersop* on the West Border; by the *Cheviot Hills* in the middle Marches; and by the lower Parts of the River *Tweed* on the East Border. On the East it is bounded by the *German Sea*, on the North by the *Deucaldonian Sea*, and on the West by the great Western Ocean.

Authors differ very much as to the Extent of it, some making it no less than 480 *English* Miles long; and even *Sir Robert Sibbald* makes it 380; which is impossible, unless they reckon

The Present STATE

reckon along the Coast, and the several Creeks and Outlets of Land, and take in the Northern Islands also: Whereas, according to *Straloch's Maps* (as the Author of the *Marquis of Douglas's Geography* has observed) it is situated between the 10th Degr. 5 Min. and the 16th Degr. of Longitude; and between the 55th Degr. 11 Min. and the 59th Degr. 20 Min. of Latitude. Its greatest Length, even in the Diagonal, from *Dungf-bay-Head*, or *John of Grot's House*, in *Cathness*, to the *Mule of Galloway*, towards *Ireland*, is no more than about 215 *Scots*, or 257 *Italian Miles*; but if we reckon directly North, from *Dumfries*, or the said *Mule of Galloway*, to the utmost Parts of *Cathness*, or *Strathnavern*, the Length will not be so much; and lesser still, if we reckon from *Berwick* to either of these Places. Its Breadth from the Point of *Ard-na-murchan* near the Isle of *Mule*, about the middle Part of *Scotland* in the West, to *Buchan-ness* in the East Parts, towards the North, about 140 *Scots*, or 168 *Italian Miles*; but the Sea running up into the Land, or the Land thrusting out into the Sea in many Places, makes the Breadth of it every where else very various and disproportionable; for in the South Parts it is seldom 100 Miles over, and in the North Parts, beyond *Inverness*, not so many; so that there is no House above 40 or 45 Miles from Salt Water.

Islands.

Besides the main Land, there are about 300 Islands, some of them very considerable, which may be distinguished into several Classes: The Western Islands called *Hebrides*, or *Æbudæ* by Latin Authors; the *Orcades*, or *Orkney Islands*; the Islands of *Shetland*, or *Zetland*, and some few in the Firth of *Forth*, which shall be described in their proper Places.

Air.

It enjoys a pure, sweet, and healthful Air, more temperate than that in any Country of the same Latitude; neither scorching Hot in the Summer, nor bitter Cold in the Winter; and tho' it be generally colder than that of *England*, yet, for the most Part, it is more serene and clear, being purified with more frequent and stronger Winds, which contributes much to the Health of the Inhabitants, many of whom live strong and hearty to a very great Age; and not a little to the Clearness of their Understandings; the People, especially those of Education, being of sharper Wits, better Judgments, and brisker Tempers (besides hardier Constitutions) than those who are born, *Verecum in Patriâ, crassoque sub Aere*, to use the Words of *Juvenal*, in which they resemble the *French* more than could be expected from their northerly Situation. Their longest Day in the southern Parts is about Sixteen Hours, and in the northern Parts almost Eighteen Hours and an half, perfect Sun-light; and for the other five Hours and an half (which is wanting of Twenty four Hours) there is a bright Twi-light, the Sun being but a few Degrees depressed beneath the Horizon. In some of the high

high Mountains, especially in the Isle of *Sky*, and in *Orkney*, but above all, in *Zetland*, in *June* they may see to read or work all Night; and, if the Air be clear, the Body of the Sun (tho' it can be but the Reflex of it) seems never to be set, but rather as it were, a little obscured with a Cloud. The Consequence whereof is, that tho' the Days be longer, and the Air clearer, and the Country not so infested with Mists, Fogs, and unhealthful Vapours, which are the Cause of Agues, and many other Distempers; yet the Winter is longer, sharper, and more severe, by cold Nights, hard Frosts, and deep Snow, except near the Sea, where it seldom lies long.

The Soil in general, if we should draw a Line from the *Ri-Soil*, ver. *Chyde* to *Inverness*, viz. from South-west to North-east, which is about one half of *Scotland*, that which lies northward, called the *Highlands*, the Ground is not very fruitful, being mountainous and craggy; which, tho' not fit for Tillage, yet is excellent for Pasturage: But that which lies southward, and is called the *Lowlands*, is more plain and level, and sufficiently fertile. The whole Country abounds in Lakes and Rivers, many whereof running into Creeks and Arms of the Sea, which in several Places are very wide and deep, afford many great and commodious Opportunities, Encouragements, and Advantages for Fishing and Shipping: But 'tis much to be regretted, that the Land is neither cultivated, nor the Fishing and Shipping carried on and improved to so much Advantage, as might be expected from so free and adventurous a People, who have many excellent Commodities to be exported.

Tho' the Soil is not generally so level and fruitful as that of *England*, yet the South Parts of *Scotland* are far more pleasant than, and preferable to, the North Parts of *England*; and there is every where all Things necessary for human Life: And not only sufficient and enough for the Inhabitants, but also to export and exchange for such foreign Commodities as the People want, and to return considerable Sums. Tho' indeed it be generally mountainous, and full of Heaths and Mosses, yet even these are not altogether barren: And the many large and fruitful Valleys, especially in their *Straths* and Dales, through which the Rivers run, abound with Corn and Grass; and no doubt but they might be very much improved, if the Leasing of Land were more practised. The Country produces all Sorts of Grain which are found in *England*. Wheat and Rye are more plentiful of late than they were in former Times, not only for Home Consumption, but for Exportation. Besides Barley, they have great Quantities of Beer, or Big, which agrees better with the Climate, which makes good Bread, but better Malt, and most excellent Broath. Pease and Beans are such hearty Food, that in some Counties a Servant will not agree with his Master, unless he agree to feed him very often with Bread and Porridge

made of them. The most general Grain is Oats, which exceed those of *England*; they grow plentifully on the Mountains, and in some Places of the Highlands, where other Sorts of Grain will not grow so well. Of this they generally make their Bread into Cakes or Loaves; and the Oat-meal is so very sweet and wholesome, that not only the meaner, but even the better Sort of People generally use it in hasty Puddings for Breakfasts.

Fruits.

Most of the Fruits that grow in *England* are found also in *Scotland*; and in these Places, where Gentlemen will go to the Charge of having able Gardiners, Brick-walls, and other Things necessary for good Gardens and Orchards, their Fruit-Trees succeed well: But tho' they have very good Apples, and Pears in great Perfection, yet they have none comparable to the *English* Pepin; nor do they cultivate such Sorts as would be proper for Cyder or Baking. Nor is their Climate so proper for Grapes, and some Sorts of Wall-Fruits; yet due Care and Industry will produce them, as well as good Herbs and Roots either for Food or Physick.

Timber.

They have the same Sorts of Timber as in *England*, but not to be compared together either as to Usefulness or Quantity; yet exceed *England* very much in large Forests of Fir, especially in the Highlands, and many Parts benorth the River *Tay*, where the Woods can afford Masts for Men of War of the first Rate: But they are hard to come by; Rocks and Mountains being improper for Land Carriage, and the Rivers shallow and rapid, are not navigable many Miles up the Land.

In most Places of the Lowlands, especially on the south Side of *Forth*, or *Edinburgh* Firth, the Country is but ill stored with Timber (except the Shires of *Stirling*, *Selkirk*, and the Stewartry of *Galloway*) occasioned partly by the long Wars between the two Nations, during which it was not only cut down and destroyed, but not suffered to grow again, lest it might prove a Shelter to the Enemy, as well as in the Northern Parts of *England*: But that this does not proceed from any Defect in the Soil, is evident from many large and pleasant Plantations about many Noblemen and Gentlemen's Seats, and other Places, where the Woods have been look'd after with tolerable Care. So that, upon moderate Encouragement for Tenants to plant and enclose, this Part of the Kingdom might be as well provided with Fruit-Trees, and Timber for Ornament, Building, Fencing, and Fuel, and other Uses, as any Part of the Island.

Fuel.

For Fuel, many Places, especially about the Firths and Rivers of *Forth* and *Clyde*, are plentifully provided of Pit-Coal, a sweet and lightsome Firing, which will burn without much blowing; this for Chambers makes it far preferable to Sea-Coal, such as comes from about *Newcastle*, tho' not so good
for

Chap. I. of SCOTLAND.

5

for the Forge. Of this they export great Quantities into most Parts of *Europe*.

In the North and Highlands they have Wood in Plenty for Fewel, and in most other Places they have Peat, Turf, Heather, Broom, Whins, or Furzes; but in some Corn-Countries, where much of their Land is plowed, by very imprudent Management, and ill Husbandry, they burn much Straw, with which they brew, and bake their Oat-Cakes well, laying them on a large round Plate of Iron, called a *Girdle*, with the greatest Expedition that Bread is perhaps prepared in any Part of the known World.

The Country in general abounds in Flocks of Sheep, and Cattle. Herds of Cattle, which are generally black, except in Corn Soils, where they seldom breed or keep any more than are necessary for the Plow, or the Pail. But 'tis observable, that such as are bred in these Countries, are much larger than those bred in other Parts, and equal in Size to those bred in some Parts of *England*, even where the Land seems to be better; tho' in general, their Sheep and Cattle are much smaller than those of *England*, especially in Pasture-Lands, yet are of a far sweeter and more delicious Taste. The Highlanders bring great Numbers of them yearly into the Lowlands, where they generally sell them; where some of them are fatted: But the Bulk of them, and also many of those bred in the Lowlands, are sent into diverse Parts of *England*, especially *St. Faiths* near *Norwich*, where they turn out to good Account.

They have also very many Hogs, and an incredible Number of Goats, particularly in the North and Highlands; the latter they eat themselves, but the former they pickle and export, as they likewise do vast Quantities of Salt Beef.

In the Southern Counties there are no Deer, except in Gentlemen's Parks; but every where else, they are in great Plenty.

They breed great Numbers of Horses, especially in *Galloway* and the Highlands; small indeed, but capable of great Fatigue, especially if we consider, that they are not only more proper for the Saddle, and other Uses in that Country, which, being hilly, will not admit in many Places of Teams and Carriages; but are more hardy than Horses of a larger Size, and will thrive upon what would starve great Horses. Nevertheless, in many Places of the Lowlands they can breed Horses fit for War, Coach, or Carriage.

They made great Profit of the Skins and Wool of their Wool. Sheep, by exporting them in kind, and manufactur'd before the Union. Their Wool in some Places, especially in *Galloway*, *Tweedale*, and some of the Isles, is very good for Stuffs, Serges, Fingrams, Shalloons, Stockings, and Cloth; and in making of which they have improv'd much of late. Their Wool affords them not only Cloth and Stuffs for their Home-Consumption,

but for Export; especially a coarser Sort, of which they vend considerable Quantities in the Northern Parts of *Europe*; but their greatest Trade for that, and their other Commodities, has for many Years been with the United *Netherlands*, where they have a Conservator, who serves both for a Consul and Envoy, to take Care of the Affairs of their Trade, being part of the antient Privileges they enjoyed by Treaties with the Dukes of *Burgundy* and others, when Sovereigns of the *Netherlands*. From this Trade the Towns of *Rotterdam* and *Ter-veer* have acquired considerable Wealth; in Consideration of which, the *Scots* have been always well esteem'd in those Provinces; and the States allow them Churches, and Maintenance for their Ministers.

Linen.

The Country produces great Quantities of Hemp and Flax, of which they make Store of Linen, coarse and fine, Holland, Cambrick, Muslins, Callicoes, Dornick, Damask, &c. for their own Use, and for Export, their Women being very dextrous and industrious at making those Things, as must be own'd to their Reputation. Those that know the Country, need no Arguments to convince them, that the greatest Ladies take Care to have most of their Linen and Woollen for ordinary Uses, and many times for their own, and their Husbands wearing, made in their own Houses.

Plaids.

In this Place 'tis proper to mention their Plaids, a Manufacture wherein they exceed all Nations both as to Colour and Fineness. They have of late been pretty much fancied in *England*, and are very ornamental as well as durable for Beds, Hangings, Window-Curtains, and Night-Gowns for Men and Women; so that Attempts have been made in *England* to resemble them, at *Norwich* and elsewhere, but they fall much short both in Colour, Fineness, and Workmanship, as is evident at first sight. A good Improvement may be made of this Manufacture for domestick Use and Export, now that the Prohibition is removed by the *Union*. The stronger Sort of those Plaids is the usual Clothing for their Men in the Highlands, where they never alter the Form of their Habit, which, to other People, seems uncouth, because not used elsewhere; yet it must be own'd, that as they are used by those of the better Sort in the Highlands, they make a manly, as well as a decent Habit, resembling much that of the antient *Goths*, when they overran *Europe*; and 'tis very probable, that were they introduced into *Africa*, where the *Moors*, &c. wear such a loose Sort of a Habit, tho' nothing so neat and manly, they might prove a very good Commodity to the Merchant; and the fine Plaids, such as are worn ordinarily by Women in *Scotland*, when they go abroad, might be proper for those in the warmest Climates, being not only light, but pleasing to the Eye, by their neat Stripes and various Colours.

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For Variety and Plenty of Fish, Eggs, and Fowl, *Scotland* Fish and exceeds any Country in *Europe*; affording not only Food and Fowl. Feathers to the Inhabitants, but an inexhaustible Fund for Exportation; and since 'tis known that the *Dutch* have rais'd themselves to much of their present Grandeur by fishing in the *Scots* Seas, it is an unaccountable Neglect, that since the *Union*, that Fishery is not improv'd to the general Advantage of the Island, so as to enable us to out-do all the World in Fishing.

For Mines, they have those of Gold, Silver, Copper, and Mines. Lead, white and black, as good as any in *Britain*; the former are not look'd after, but the other turn to good account: They abound also with Quarries of Free-stone for Building, Slates of a grey Colour, ordinarily made use of for covering Houses, and those of a blew Colour, which they call Skelley, and are made use of for covering the Houses of People of Quality, and those of the richer Sort in Town and elsewhere. They have also Quarries, nay, Mountains of Marble, some white, with Veins of several Colours, and some green, with Veins of red and other Colours; and they have fine Greek Stone, Calmstone, and Limestone.

They have also Agat, fine blue Amethysts, and many small Stones about their Rivers, which being cut and polish'd, resemble Diamonds. They have likewise some Pearl and Coral, and Ambergrease is sometimes found on their Coasts.

For the Conveniency of Trade and Fishing, there are so many Inlets of the Sea, that there is scarce any Part of it above 40 Miles distant from some Bay, Creek, or Arm of the Ocean, which afford many Harbours, and several of them very good, capable of Men of War, and other Ships of the greatest Burthen.

The principal Rivers in *Scotland* are *Tay*, which divides it Rivers. in the middle, and running by *Scone*, *Perth*, and *Dundee*, empties itself into the *German* Ocean. In the Southern Parts, the *Forth* and *Tweed* run into the same; *Clyde* runs into the Western Sea; as *Esk*, *Annand*, *Nith*, *Ken*, *Dee*, and *Cree* do into the *Irish*. In the North, *Dee* and *Don* run into the *German* Ocean, as *Spey* and *Ness* do into *Murray* Firth. The most convenient for Trade are *Tay*, which is navigable to *Perth*; *Forth* and *Clyde*, which, if join'd by a Canal, near the Place where the *Romans* formerly built their Wall of about 30 Miles long, to defend their Province from the *Scots* and *Picts*, would open a Communication betwixt the East and West Seas, to the great Advancement of the Commerce of the whole Island: Such as have viewed the Country, differ in their Opinions about its being practicable. There was much talk of it about the Time of the *Union*: But as it would undoubtedly be attended with very great Charges, and other Difficulties, any such Project seems at present to be laid quite aside.

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Chap. I. of SCOTLAND.

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CHAP. II.

Containing a more particular Account of
Scotland's Product for Trade.

Trade.

WE shall begin with their Fish, and first with *Whales*, which are very numerous about their Islands, and especially that called *Leewis*, where *Buchanan* says the Priests have sometimes had Twenty to their Share for Tithes. They frequent the Herring-Bays on the East-side of that Island, where the People take them thus: They assemble a great Number of Boats, and chase the Whales up into the Bays till they wound one of them mortally; upon which, running ashore, the rest follow the Tracts of its Blood, and running also near the Shore, many of them are killed. Mr. *Martin*, in his Description of the *Western Isles*, says, That not many Years ago, there were fifty young Whales killed there after this Manner, and most of them eaten by the common People, who say they are very nourishing Food, and make those who eat them, plump and fat in a very little time; they call it Sea-Pork, and say the bigger Whales are more purging than the lesser, but not so good Food. There is one Sort of them remarkable for their Largeness, which they call the *Callan Whale*, because they are seen no where but near a Promontory of that Island so called. One of them, about forty Years ago, overturn'd a Fisher-Boat, and devoured three of the Men immediately. The Advantage which might be made of this Whale-fishing by the Oil, Bone, &c. is obvious, and might be managed with much more Ease and less Expence than the Whale-fishing in *Greenland*.

Whales.

Abundance of big Whales frequent the Coast of the Island *Fladda*, near the Isle of *Skye*; and some Years ago, Mr. *Martin* says, one hundred and sixty little Whales run themselves ashore in the Isle of *Tire-ty*, near *I-Colm-Kill*, which were all eaten by the Natives, who at that Time labour'd under Scarcity of Provisions. Whales do likewise frequent the Coasts of the *Orkney* Islands, where one hundred and fourteen run ashore in 1691. at one Time. Whale-Flesh is better boild than roasted, to be eat with Vinegar, Wine, Parsley, Hyssop, Savoury, Fennel, Organy, Anet, Onions, Leeks and Pepper; the Fat is good against the Itch; the Liver smells like Violets, tastes pleasantly, and is very nourishing being salted.

Seals

Chap. II. of SCOTLAND.

Seals are taken in great Numbers on the Coast of the Island *Nor-wist*, where 320 have been killed at one Time. They abound also in *Orkney*. The Fisher-men surprize them on the Shore, knock them down with long Staves, sometimes shoot them, and sometimes take them with Nets. The Natives salt them with the Ashes of Sea Ware, and say they are good Food, but astringent, and the Broth and Flesh of the young ones is good against Diseases of the Breast. Those of Note in the Isles eat them sometimes under the Notion of Hams; the Husband-men make Ropes of their Skins cut into Thongs; and the Use of them for a handsome Covering to Trunks, Portmanteaus, &c. is very well known, besides the Profit that may be made of their Oil. The Natives make use of their Flesh and Liver against the *Diarrhoea* and *Dysenteria*, and they wear Girdles of their Skins against the *Sciatica* and *Ghincough*.

Herrings abound on all the Coasts of the Kingdom, but especially on the *Western-Isles*, which are reckon'd the best and fattest, tho' not so large as those taken on the *Eastern* and *Northern* Coasts. The *Scots* Herring-fishing is accounted the best in the World, and the *Dutch* have got a great Part of their Wealth by it. The Herrings come to the Coast of the Isles in *April*, *May*, and *June*, and continue in some Places till *January*.

A Fishery was attempted in the Isles by King *Charles I.* in conjunction with some Merchants; and a Magazine was erected for that Use in *Hermetra*, one of the *Harris* Islands, and another in the Isle of *Vackjay*; but the unhappy Civil War coming on, it was not prosecuted. It was renew'd by King *Charles II.* and succeeded well for a time; the Fish they caught were accounted the best of their Kind in *Europe*, and yielded a Price accordingly: But the King withdrawing his Money afterwards to supply his pressing Occasions, the Merchants were displeas'd at it, and differing among themselves, did also withdraw theirs, which ruin'd the Design.

Some *Dutch* Families settled in the Village of *Stornway*, in the Isle of *Lewis*, soon after that Prince's Restoration, and so much improv'd the Inhabitants in the Fishing Trade, during the small Time of their Abode there, that they still exceed all those of the neighbouring Isles and Continent; they brought the Natives a great deal of Money likewise for their Sea and Land-Fowl: But King *Charles II.* being prevail'd on to send away the *Dutch*, it was a great Loss to the Country.

Herrings are sometimes bought in the Isles for 6 *d.* per Barrel, and when cur'd and sent abroad, yield from 25 to 40 *s.* per Barrel; and sometimes 36000 Barrels of white Herrings have been exported to *France* from *Chyd* in a Season, besides what were exported from *Dumbar*, and other Ports of the Kingdom, to *France* and other Nations; which may serve as a Specimen to shew

shew how capable that Trade is of Improvement, especially considering the Situation of the West of *Scotland* and the *Isles*, from whence they may be a Month sooner at Market with them, than from any Part of *England* and *Holland*; which with the Advantage of taking and curing them cheaper and sooner than the *Dutch* can possibly do, considering how far they have to sail backward and forward, what Risks they run at Sea, and what Numbers of Tenders they are obliged to send to and again bewixt their own Country, and their Doggers with Provisions, Salt, &c. they might soon be outdone in that profitable Trade by the Inhabitants of *Great Britain*, who may lie ashore at Night, and land their Fish as soon as caught, without any Danger from Tempests or Enemies; many of those Bays, where the Herring abound, being very safe for Ships to ride in.

The most remarkable Places for Herring-fishing, are *Brassas-Sound* in *Schotland*, the Coasts and Bays of the *Orkney* Islands, *Lochbroun* in *Ross*, the Coasts and Bays of *Lewis*, *Harris*, and *Skye*, and the lesser *Isles* adjacent to each. From *Lochmaddy* in *Harris* particularly, 400 Vessels have been loaden with Herring in a Season, and the Harbour is large and capable of Ships of the greatest Burthen; and in the Bays of *Altvig*, one of the *Isles* adjacent to *Skye*, the Shoals of Herring are so thick, that many times they endanger the Boats. About the *Isles* of *Mull*, *Ila*, *Jurah*, and others on the Coasts of *Argyle*, *Lochfin* in *Argyle*, the *Isles* of *Arran*, *Bute*, &c. in *Clyde*, and the River *Forth* on both Sides the Coast, especially towards *Dumbar*, the Herrings are very large and numerous. The Situation of the Islands is very convenient for a Trade with *Denmark*, *Norway*, *Sweden*, *Hamburg*, and *Holland*; and the more westerly, where the best Herring abound most, are within a Week or ten Days sail of *France* and *Spain*, with a fair Wind; for they fall immediately into the *Atlantick* Ocean, without being expos'd to the Dangers or cross Winds of the *Irish* or *British* Channel, and, by consequence, lie also more commodiously than any Part of *Great Britain* for a Trade to the *Straits*, and *East* or *West-Indies*, without so much Danger of Capture by Enemies in case of a War.

Islanders.

To this may be added, That the Islanders are very numerous, being computed at 40000 Men, and many of them without Employment; so that from thence, and the neighbouring Continent, there are Men enough to be had cheaper than any where else, and most of the Islanders know very well how to handle the Oar, endure Fatigue, and live hardy. Many of them live to a great Age. *Buchanan's* Account of one *Laurence* in *Orkney* is well known; he married at an hundred Years of Age, and liv'd forty Years after, and went out a fishing to the last in the Sea, and died rather of old Age than any Infirmary. *Dr. Wallace*, in his Description of *Orkney*, mentions one, who,

Old Folks.

not

not long ago, liv'd eighty Years with one Wife; and another who had a Son at an hundred, and liv'd after till he saw Grand-Children by him; and in 1683. a Woman was brought to bed of a Child in the Sixty third Year of her Age, as was attested by the Minister and Elders. Mr. *Martin* says, he knew several in the Isle of *Harris* of Ninety Years of Age; and one *Donald Ray*, in the Isle of *Sanda*, died in his hundredth Year, being very brisk, and able to manage his Affairs, till within two Years before his Death. The Lady *Macleod*, in the Isle of *Skye*, liv'd to one hundred and three, had then a comely Head of Hair and good Teeth, and enjoy'd a perfect Understanding till the Week she died. In the Isle of *Jurab*, belonging to the Duke of *Argyle*, he says one *Gillour Maccrain*, who died above seventy Years ago, liv'd one hundred and eighty Years, as he was inform'd by several that knew him. A Man not long since in *South-west* was one hundred and thirty, and yet perfect in his Understanding. One *Bayliff Campbell* liv'd in *Jurab* to one hundred and six; and about six Years ago a Woman in the Isle of *Scorba* liv'd one hundred and forty, and one *Tairville* liv'd to an hundred and eighty in *Schetland*. This Longevity he ascribes to the Healthfulness of the Climate, and their temperate way of Living, which is very good Encouragement for others to adventure Stocks and Factories for Improvement of Trade there, especially considering the Simplicity of the People's Manners, and their innate Respect and Kindness to Strangers.

In a Word, the Number, Safety, and Commodiousness of the Bays and Bays and Harbours in those Islands, and the Multitude of Fish Harbours, in all of them, look as if Nature had design'd them for promoting a Fishing-Trade; and the Soil being generally better than in the neighbouring Continent, many of them are productive of all Sorts of Grain, and not unfit for Orchards and Gardens; and were the Inhabitants better instructed in fishing, manuring, and planting, these Islands are capable of maintaining ten times the present Number of Inhabitants; and have very good Quarries, some of them Marble too, fit for Building, for which they might be sufficiently furnish'd with Timber from the neighbouring Continent, till they might have it of their own Growth. They abound also with black Cattle, Sheep, Fowl, Deer, Eggs, Shell-fish of all Sorts, in such Quantities, as are not only sufficient to maintain ten times the Number of the present Inhabitants, but to raise a large Fund of Trade for Exportation. They have also fresh-water Lakes, and Rivers with Salmon, Trouts, Eels, Perch, Pikes, &c. In the Isle of *Skye* particularly, there are 30 Rivulets which afford Salmon.

This brings us in the next Place to the Salmon-Fishing of *Salmon-Scotland*, which are found in most of their Rivers, but the greatest Store is in the North, in the Rivers *Dee* and *Don*, at *Aberdeen*, remarkable for its noble Salmon-Fishing, from whence they

they export great Quantities to *Holland* and *France* in time of Peace, and might with Red-Herring make a very advantageous Trade to the *Straits*. Their Salmon are accounted the best in *Europe*, and tho' their Barrel be a Third less than that of *Berwick*, yet they have yielded ten Livres more *per* Barrel in *France*, partly because of their Goodness, and partly because better cur'd, wherein the Magistrates and Town-Council of *Aberdeen* take a very particular Care. Salmon abound not only in the navigable Rivers of *Scotland*, but in those which are lesser, in most Parts of the Kingdom; and they valued them so much formerly, that in several of their old Acts of Parliament they forbid selling them to *England*, except for Gold. *Clyde* abounds with Salmon, for which the Town of *Renfrew* has been famous; and Bishop *Lesley*, in his Description of *Scotland*, says, they used in his Time to employ 60 Vessels in Fishing most of Spring and Summer; but 'tis much short of *Aberdeen*, where that same Author says, the Rivers *Dee* and *Don* exceed all those of the Kingdom for Number and Goodness of Salmon: for which he assigns this Reason, that they delight in clear Streams, which occasions our Rivers in *Scotland* to abound more with Salmon than those of other Countries where the Rivers are more muddy. 'Tis also observable, that the Salmon-Fishing in the West of *Scotland* is decay'd, since the People used to steep their Flax in the Rivers, for want of putting the Laws against such Practices in due Execution, and likewise those made against killing any Salmon during the Time of their Breeding, from *September* to *December*, the Penalties of which are very severe. The other Places, most remarkable for Salmon-Fishing in *Scotland*, are in the *Dovern* at *Bamf*, the Rivers *Nesse*, *Nairn*, *Findorn*, *Loffey* and *Spey* in *Murray*; the latter abounds with Salmon for 60 Miles together. *Lochloumond* in *Lennox* is remarkable for Salmon of an excellent Taste, *Loch-Ou* in *Argyle* the like; and there is good Salmon-Fishing in the Rivers *Lough* and *Speynie* in *Lochaber*, in the Bay of *Cromarty*, near *Dingwall-Castle*, and in the Rivers *Tay* and *Tweed*, and other lesser Rivers in the bordering Counties. They have marl'd or speckled Salmon in *Harris*, *North-wist* and *Benbecula*.

Cod-Fish-
ing.

We come next to their Cod-Fishing, of which and Ling they have great Plenty on most of their Coasts, but especially in the North and Isles, where they are bought dry'd for 1 *d.* or 2 *d.* a Piece, and in the Isles cheaper, and the larger Sort sold again frequently in *England* and elsewhere, from 18 *d.* to 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Piece. The Season for this Fishing is after that of the Herring, and in the Country, of *Fife* alone 500 Vessels have been employ'd annually in this and Herring-Fishing; and their Cod and Ling being cur'd with their own Salt, they commonly exported them to *Holland* and *Hamburg*, to the *Baltick*, *England*, *France*, *Spain*, and *Portugal*: But since the Dutch and Hamburgers

Hamburgers have apply'd themselves to fish Cod and Ling in the *Scots* Seas, and to buy up what they could from the *Scots*, as they did likewise their Salt to cure them, the Country has lost much of the Benefit of that Trade. Mr. *Spruel*, an eminent *Scots* Merchant, who laid an Account of the Product of the Kingdom for Trade before their Parliament some Years ago, says, he was inform'd by a *Yarmouth*-Man, who used to buy those Fish and Salt on the *Scots* Coast, that he has sometimes got 4000 cur'd Fish in a Voyage, at 1 *d.* or 2 *d.* a Piece, and retail'd them again from 18 *d.* to 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a Piece; which shews the vast Advantage might be made of this Trade, since the *Scots* Cod are reckon'd as good or better than those of *Newfoundland*. And what contributes much to the Cheapness of this and the Herring-Fishing in *Scotland*, is, that they are caught with fewer Hands, and Vessels of far less Expence than Doggers, which must be well man'd and strong, because oblig'd to lie out at Sea; whereas the *Scots* catch those Fish in their own Creeks, Bays and Harbours, where few Hands and open Vessels are for the most part sufficient, because they are seldom expos'd to any Danger by Storm, being always near the Shore, and laid up at Night.

The principal Parts for great Cod are round the Isles of *Schetland* and *Bara-Head*. The *Dutch*, *Hamburgers*, *Bremers*, and others, come usually to *Brassa's-Sound* in *Schetland* about the middle of *May*, to fish for Herring, Cod, and Ling. There have been upward of two thousand Busses there in a Summer, and they generally go away in *August* and *September*. When they arrive, they set up Shops in several Parts of the Island, and barter Linen, Beer, Brandy, Bread, and other Things, with the Inhabitants, for Fish and fresh Provisions; and when the Natives demand Money for their Commodities, they readily pay it them: By this means *Lerwick*, which about fifty Years ago consisted only of about three Families, is now increas'd to above three hundred; which may serve as a Specimen, how much that Fishery and Country may be improved, if the Inhabitants of *Great Britain* once come to manage it with Joint-Stocks. They have Abundance of Fish on that Coast, called *Tusk*, as big as Ling, which are commonly sold at 15 or 16 *s.* per Hundred; they are better fresh than salted. The Inhabitants observe, that the farther North the Fish are, the larger. Other remarkable Places for Cod-Fishing are, *Loch-Carlway*, in the Isle of *Lewis*, where the Fishermen are frequently interrupted by Whales; but it is a commodious Harbour, capable of Ships of the greatest Burthen. All the Coasts about the Isle of *Lewis* abound with Cod and Ling of a very large Size, as do *Loch-turbat*, *Loch-maddy*, and *Loch-eport*, in the Isle of *Harris*; the Coast of *Barry-Isle*, the Isle of *Sandreray*, the Isle of *St. Kilda*.

Kilda or *Hyrt*, where they are very large; the *Isle of Skye*, *Soabretail* near *Skye*, the *Isle of Arran*, the *Isle of Ilesay*, the *Isle of Coll*, and the *Isle of Canmar*.

Haddocks.

The Fish already mentioned being such as make the principal Fund of Trade for Exportation, we come next to others which serve chiefly for Home-Consumption; several of which are also capable of being cur'd and exported, and might yield considerable Profit, particularly a Fish called *Haddocks*, which eat very well fresh or salted: Those Fish call'd *Findorn-Haddocks*, which abound at *Aberdeen*, being dry'd, eat with a marrowy Taste, and are much admir'd by Strangers; good *Haddocks* of other Sorts are to be had on most of the Coasts round the Kingdom. They

Sturgeon,
Turbat,
Scate,
Mackrel,
&c.

have also *Sturgeon*, abundance of *Turbat*, *Scate*, or *Thorny-back*, *Greylord*, in Size and Shape like a *Salmon*, *Mackrel*, *Keeling*, *Whiting*, *Sea-urchin*, *Cat-fish*, and *Cockpadle*, small *Cod*, *Lyths*, *Spirlings*, *Soles*, *Flukes*, and others; and *Garvie* Fishes, so call'd, because taken chiefly near *Inchgarvy* in the *River Forth*, equal almost to *Anchovies*; *Eels* in abundance in their *Lakes* and *Rivers*, the largest of which are salted in some Parts of the Country, from whence the People make considerable Profit. Among Fish, we may also reckon *Otters*, because they are amphibious Creatures, and are numerous in the *Isles*, both *West* and *North*; the Use of their *Skins* for *Muffs*, &c. is well known: It is also worn next the Skin for the *Palsy*: the Blood mix'd with *Vinegar* helps *Swellings* in the *Sinews*; the *Liver* dry'd helps the *Bloody-flux*; and the *Testicles* are made use of against the *Epilepsy*, and *Fits* of the *Mother*. For *Shell-fish* of all Sorts, especially in the *Western Islands*, their Number is incredible; such as *Lobsters*, *Crabs*, *Oysters* in some Places, particularly in *Orkney*, so large, that they must be cut in three or four Pieces before they can be eaten; *Cockles*, *Muscles*, *Limpets*, *Wilks*, *Clams* or *Scollops*, and *Spouts*, which are cast up by the *Tide* in such Numbers in the *Isles*, as the People are not able to consume them. At the *Kyle of Scalpa*, in the *Isle of Skye*, a *Spring-Tide* commonly leaves fifteen or twenty *Horse-Load* of *Oysters* on the *Sands*; and in like manner those *Tides* throw up vast Quantities of *Muscles* on that Coast.

Precious
Stones,
Pearl, &c.

Pearl being the Product of Fish, it is proper to discourse of the *Scots Pearl* there. Mr. *Spruel* the Merchant above-mentioned, who understands the *Pearl Trade* best of any Man in that Kingdom, having dealt in it above forty Years, says, he has sometimes given 100 *Rixdollars*, which is near 25 *l.* for one *Scots Pearl*: and that he had *Scots Pearl* as fine, clear, and more transparent, than any *Oriental-Pearl*: tho' the latter be more easily match'd, because they are all of a yellow Water, yet *Foreigners* covet *Scots Pearl*. The more *Wrinkles* there are in a *Pearl Shell*, the more Sign it is of the Age and Goodness of a *Pearl*;

Pearl; for the smooth Shells are young and barren, therefore he proposed that a Law should be made to forbid the fishing of young Pearl; for the longer they stay in the Water, the more valuable they are: So that he would have no Shells taken up less than four Inches in Length, or two or three in Breadth, and that none should be allowed to offer any Pearl to be sold, that weighs less than five Grains; which is as reasonable as Laws to prevent the taking of the young Fry of Salmon, since Pearl are of much more Value. And that they might have Time to grow and increase, he proposes that Pearl-Fishing should be ^{Pearl-fish-}forbid, except once in ten Years at least, because he has been ing, sorry to see some Thousands of young Pearls offer'd to Sale, that were of no manner of Value; whereas had they lain in the Waters their due Time, they might have been worth from four to fifty Crowns a-piece.

Pearl is found in most Places of the Nation where Salmon are taken, and once in twenty Years, he says, there is a great Pearl-Fishing in *Scotland*; this does not hinder, but that Pearl-Shells of the Size he proposes, or larger, may be taken up at any Time when found, and these are probably to be had among the unfrequented Isles.

Particular Places where Pearl abound, are the Rivers in the ^{Rivers} Isle of *Skye*, where they are frequently found in black Muscles, ^{where} especially in the Rivers *Kilmartin* and *Ord*, where Pearls have ^{found.} lately been found of 20 *l. per Piece*, and in a fresh Water Lake near the South-side of *Locheinardstad*; in that same Island there are also Muscles that breed Pearl.

Tho' the small Pearl be not so useful for Ornament, yet they may be of very good Use in Physick, being accounted the chief of all Cordials, and very good against the Plague, violent and pestilential Fevers, Fluxes, Heartburning, Giddiness of the Head, Trembling of the Heart, &c. which is sufficient to shew, that they are a great Blessing of Nature, and a Subject of Trade that deserves Encouragement, since we may be supplied with it much cheaper at Home than from the *Indies*.

To this we may add Coral, red and white, and Coraline, ^{Coral.} which grow in the Isles of, *Lewis* and *Skye*, particularly in the Bays and Coasts of the former, but it is small, not exceeding six Inches in Length, nor a Goose's Quill in Bigness; the same is also found on the West Coast of the Isle of *Jura*. Besides the Use made of it for Ornament, it is very useful in Physick, for comforting the Heart, purifying the Blood; 'tis good against Plague, Poison, malignant Fevers, Fluxes, the running of the Reins, Whites in Women, spitting of Blood, Wounds, &c. and being powder'd and given to new-born Children in Womens Milk, prevents their ever having the Falling-sickness or Convulsions. The Coraline is also good against Worms, astringent, strengthening and good in hot Gouts. The Islanders add a Quantity

Quantity of red Coral to the Yolk of a roasted Egg for the *Diarrhœa*.

Amber-
grease,

Ambergrease is also found on the *Scots Coasts*, particularly on that of the Island *Bernera*, one of the *Harris Isles*, where a Weaver finding a Lump of it, and not knowing what it was, burnt it to shew him Light, when the strong Scent discovered it, and made his Head ach. It is also found on the Coasts of *South-west, Kintyre, and Orkney*. It is of excellent Use for recreating the Spirits, a good Antidote against Plague and Poison, for strengthening the Body, and helping Conception.

Marcasites.

Marcasites black and white, resembling Silver Oar, are found near the Village *Starile* in the Isle of *Skye*; they are good to help Conception, for drying up Milk in Womens Breasts, and against hard Chærades.

Lapis Cera-
nus.

The *Lapis Ceranius*, or *Cerna Amonis*, is found on the Coast of *Skye*, in Banks of Clay on the East Coast, of different Shapes, some of the Breadth of a Crown-piece, with an Impression resembling the Sun; some as big as a Man's Finger, resembling a Semicircle, furrow'd on the Inside; others less, with yellow Furrows on both Sides: The Natives steep them in Water for some Hours, and by washing the Part affected with the Water, cure the Cramp in their Cattle, and for that reason call them Cramp-stones. *Pliny* reckons this among precious Stones, says it has a Colour, is impress'd with a Star in the middle, and is always found in a Place blasted with Lightning; which does not agree with Mr. *Martin's* Description, since it is found in Banks of Clay upon the Sea-shore.

Lapis Hæti-
cus.

The *Lapis Hæticus*, or white hætick Stone, abounds likewise in the Isle of *Skye*, both by Land and Water. The Natives use it as a Remedy against the *Dysenteria, Diarrhœa, and Consumption*, by making them red-hot in the Fire, and then quenching them with Milk or Water which they drink with Success; and sometimes bathe their Feet and Hands in the said Milk or Water. Most of the Rocks of the Isle *Rona* are of this Stone, and of a red Colour.

Agat.

Agat grows likewise in *Apples-Glen*, near *Lochfallart*, in the Isle of *Skye*, of different Sizes and Colours; some green, some of a pale sky Colour, and all of them strike Fire as well as Flint. This Stone, besides making neat Handles for Swords and Knives, &c. has its physical Use; the Powder of it applied being good against the biting of Serpents, Spiders, and other poisonous Creatures, refreshes the Heart, strengthens the Body, and causes a good Colour.

Chrystal.

Chrystal is found in great Quantity in the Rocks of the Isle of *St. Kilda*, and in several Places of the Isle of *Skye*, of different Sizes and Colours, and one Sort of a purple Colour. There is Chrystal also in the Isle of *Arran*. The Use of Chrystal for making Glasses, Cups, and Chrystals for Watches, is well enough known.

known. It has besides its physical Uses: the Powder of it being good against the *Diarrhæa*, *Dysenteria*, *Lienteria*, *celiac Cholick*, Whites and Reds; it is also accounted good for increasing Milk in Nurseries, for breaking the Stones in the Reins and Bladder, and for the Gout.

Os Sepiæ is found in great Quantities in the Sand of the Isle of *Harris*: The Natives powder it, and being drunk in boild Milk, it is found to be an effectual Remedy against the *Diarrhæa* and *Dysenteria*; and they also make use of the Powder to take the Film off the Eyes of Sheep. It is the Bone of the Cuttle-Fish.

Molucca Beans are found in great Numbers upon the Coast of the Isles, particularly in the Isle of *Harris*. The superstitious Natives use them as Amulets, particularly the white ones, and say, that when any Hurt is intended the Person that wears them, the Beans turn black. That they do change Colour, Mr. *Martin* is positive, being an Eye-witness of it, but the Reason he leaves to Enquiry. One strange Effect of them he mentions, viz. That a Gentleman's Cows in that Isle giving Blood instead of Milk for several Days, by throwing one of these Nuts into the Pails, the Blood was chang'd into a dark brown Colour at first, and afterwards the Cows gave good Milk; and the very Nut, by which it was perform'd, he was presented with by the Steward of *Harris*, and kept it as a Rarity. The Powder of the black Bean found on the Coast of the Isles of *Lingay*, drunk in Milk or *Aquavita*, is made Use of by the Natives against the *Diarrhæa* and *Dysenteria*. These Beans or Nuts are drove in great Quantities by a Western Wind upon the Coast of the Island *Tyre-iy*. They are also found in *St. Kilda*, and in the *Orkney Islands*.

Fuller's Earth is found in the Brooks of *Dunvegan* and *Nis-boss* in *Skye*. The Use of this Earth is for Clothiers, &c. and 'tis very well known to be good against Burns and Scalds, Swellings, and the Gout.

Corkir, for dying a Crimson Colour, is a Scurf growing on the Coasts and Hills of *Skye*; it ripens in *August*, and the Natives gather it in the Decrease of the Moon.

Croftil, a coarser Scurf of a dark Colour, is also found there, and made use of to dye a Philomote Colour.

Wampumpeg, or fine Shells, which pass in *Africa*, and some Parts of the *Indies* for Money, are found in great Numbers, with other curious Shells, upon the Coasts of the Isles.

Loadstone is found in a Hill on the North End of the Isle of *Cannay*. Mr. *Martin* laid a Compass on the stony Ground near it, the Needle went often round with great Swiftneſs; and instead of settling towards the North, settled due East. It is good against the Dropsy, Bleeding, Gonorrhœa, Gout, Convulsions, &c.

Sperma Ceti. *Sperma Ceti* is also found on the Coast of *Orkney*, and elsewhere in the Isles. The Learned are not agreed what this is; some will have it to be the Sperm or Seed of the Whale, which swims upon the Sea like Froth; others say, it is the Brains of a long-headed Whale, purify'd by some *Lixivium*. It is of a white fat Substance, which easily takes Fire, and is in *English* commonly call'd *Parmacity*.

Mines.

Gold.

Gold Mines were found in *Crawford Moor* in *Scotland* in the Time of King *James* the IVth, says Bishop *Lesley*, in his History of *Scotland*; and in the Reign of King *James* the Vth some rich *Germans*, skill'd in Mines, came over with Abundance of Money, and obtain'd Leave of the King to dig in those Mines, wherein they employ'd Abundance of Men; and forming the Earth dug into little Globes or Balls, wherein there was Abundance of pure Gold, they bought them from the King, and carried them to *Germany*. It is certain that Gold is still found in those Parts, in the Streams and elsewhere, and that Azure is to be had there in great Quantities almost without any Labour. The Bonnet Pieces, coin'd before the Union of the Crowns in *Scotland*, were of that Gold.

Silver.

Silver Mines were also found in *Carnpapell Hill*, three Miles South of *Linlithgow* in *West-Lothian*, in the Reign of King *James* VI. by one *Mund* a Coal-digger.

Copper.

Copper Mines are also found in *Airthey*, belonging to the Earl of *Hoptoun*, within two Miles of *Stirling*, where a hundred Pound Oar yielded fifty of a very good Copper; from which Silver is likewise extracted in good Proportion.

Lead.

There are rich Lead Mines also in the Earl of *Hoptoun's* Lands in *Clidisdale*, of which his Lordship makes great Profit by selling the same to the *Dutch*; and we have before mentioned the Mines of Tin and Lead in *Orkney*.

Mr. *Spruel* (in his *Scheme of Scotland's Product*) says, if others followed the Example of the Earl of *Hoptoun* and his Predecessors, they might export ten times more Lead than they do, which would be of considerable Advantage to the Kingdom, because it is a sure and staple Commodity in most Parts of the World; and therefore proposes that Merchants should be oblig'd to carry it off, to prevent their exporting of Money and Bills, because it might serve for Ballast, pay but little Freight, and take up no room from other Goods.

Iron.

There are Iron Mines at *Dumfermling* in *Fife*, in the Isle of *Lewis*, and in many of the Hills of *Scotland*.

Coal.

Coal Mines are very frequent in *Lothian*, *Fife*, and elsewhere; from whence great Quantities are exported, besides enough for Home-consumption.

Stone.

Mines or Quarries of Free-stone, as good as any where for Building, Pavements, Millstones, &c. abound in the Kingdom, as do also those of grey and blue Slates for covering Houses, much

much more durable and ornamental than Tiles; and they have Limestone in abundance for Mortar, and manuring their Corn-ground.

Marble very good and of various Colours, for Building, Statues, Pavements, &c. is found in many Places of the Kingdom, in inexhaustible Quantities, there being Mountains of it in several Places of the North, from whence it may be had much cheaper than from Italy, or other foreign Countries.

Sir Robert Sibbald (as above) declares they have Diamonds, which he has from credible Persons; and to make it the more probable, he adds, that the Diamond proceeds from a Juice much like that which produces Chrystal, of which there are great Quantities in Scotland.

Rubies of a red Colour, whence it has its Name.

Carbuncles in the Isle of Ila, and other Places, where they shine like a burning Coal in the Rocks.

Iacinths also of a red Colour, resembling Flames. Authors think the Rubies, Carbuncles, and Iacinths, to be different Species of the same Kind.

Jaspers, resembling Blood in Colour; some of them are also green, and others mix'd with red and green.

Agats of several Colours; some of them impress'd with the Likeness of Animals and Vegetables, some of them bearing an Impression resembling a Cross, and others form'd like Globes, which have sexangular Pieces of Chrystal in them, being a Species of the *Ætites* found in Eagles Nests.

Cornelian of a fleshy Colour: some take it to be the Matrix of the Amethyst.

Chrystal of several Sorts; some of a dark reddish Colour, some black and transparent, some of the Colour of a Carbuncle, Mountain Chrystal very clear; Chrystal, which held against the Sun, reflects the Colour of the Rainbow, and is therefore called *Iris*; white Chrystal and red Chrystal. But it must be ingenuously own'd, that the most of these are greater Rarities in this Age, than they seem to have been in the former.

The Wheat of Scotland is so very good, that Joseph Scaliger, Corn, who had been in the Country, says (in *Exercit.* 140, and 200.) Wheat, there is no Bread in Europe comparable to what is made of it, for and Oats. Whiteness, Lightness, and easy Digestion. It grows in great Quantities in the Mers, Lothian, Gowrie, and other Places of the Kingdom; so that they have not only enough for their own Use, but for Exportation.

Oats are the most universal Grain of this Kingdom, and exceed those of England for all Uses. They grow very well every where in the Country, and that in such Quantities, as afford a considerable Fund for Export, both in Grain and Meal; and are not only hearty and substantial Food for Horses, but make very good Bread and Drink.

Pease. *Pease* they have in great plenty, both for their own Consumption, and for Exportation; and they are so good of the Kind, that in some Parts of the Country the labouring Husbandmen make good nourishing Bread of them.

Beans. *Beans* they have also in great plenty for their own Use, and for Export.

Barley. *Barley* grows likewise very well in *Scotland*, but they sow more of that Sort they call *Beer*, which has four Rows of Grain upon an Ear, whereas *Barley* has but two; of this they make good Bread, Broth, Ale, and Beer, and export great Quantities.

Rye. *Rye* grows also very well in *Scotland*, and makes good Bread; but this they don't cultivate so much as they do the other Grains abovementioned.

Flax and Hemp. *Flax* abounds in *Scotland*, so that besides what they consume themselves, they export great Quantities of Linen, brown and whiten'd, which is one of the greatest Manufactures of the Kingdom; and, if duly regulated and encouraged, might save a great deal of Money in the Island, besides what it may bring in to it: For the *Scots* have improv'd their Linen Manufacture much of late; and besides fine Linen, make very good Holland, Cambric, Muslins, plain and strip'd; Callicoets, Dornick, Damask, Ticking for Beds, &c. white and dy'd Threads, Laces, Tape, &c.

Mr. Spruel (in his *Account current betwixt Scotland and England*) says, he has known out of a Pound of Flax of *Scots* Growth, which cost but 12 *d.* six Spangle of fine Yarn spun, which was sold at *Glasgow* at about 4 *s.* 8 *d.* per Spangle; which made the Product of that 12 *d.* to the Spinners 28 *s.* and made into fine Mulin, that same Pound of Flax amounted to ten or twelve Dollars, which is 2 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.* or 2 *l.* 16 *s.* the Charges of Weaving and Whitening deducted. He adds, that from one Pound of *Scots* Flax, Lacemakers have made Lace to the Value of 8 *l.* Sterling; which is sufficient to shew how much the Linen Manufactory may be improv'd there, and how many poor Women, that are not capable of employing themselves otherwise, may get a Livelihood by it, and what Money it may bring into the Nation.

Their *Hemp* is also capable of being improv'd, not only to save Money in the Island, which is exported for Canvas, Sailcloth, &c. but also to export, and to make Nets for their Fishery, and other Uses.

Wool. The numerous and large Flocks of Sheep they have in *Scotland* produce abundance of *Wool*, from whence come Manufactures of several Sorts; as Broad-cloth, Coarse or Housewife's-cloth, Fingrims, Serges, Bays, Crapes, Temmin, *Glasgow* Plaids, Worsted Camblets, and other Stuffs and Stockings for Home-consumption and Export; besides their Tallow and Skins. Their Wool

Wool in general is not so good as that of *England*, yet they had brought their Broad-cloth lately to a great Perfection, but can never equal *England* in that Part of Woollen Manufacture; yet their Wool is very proper for Serges, Bays, Camblets, Shaloons, and other Stuffs; and by due Regulation is capable of great Improvement for a foreign Trade. They are come to a great Perfection in making Stuffs; and for Plaids, as has been mention'd already, they exceed all the World.

An Instance of the great Improvement may be made of their Wool, we have from Mr. *Spruel* (in his *Account current*) viz. That they make such fine Worsted Stockings at *Aberdeen*, that they yield 10, 15, 20, and 30 s. a Pair for Women's Stockings; which is sufficient to shew that they are capable of making very good Stockings at lower Rates, especially considering that they have store of very good Wool brought thither from the Highlands and Isles; and because sold at the Cross of *Aberdeen*, is commonly called Cross-Wool. The most remarkable Places besides in *Scotland*, for good Wool, are *Galloway* and *Tweedale*; from which great Improvement might be made in Bays, Serges, and Shaloons.

In *Scotland* they have Multitudes of Horses, especially in *Galloway* and the Highlands; which, tho' but of a small Size, yet are very fit for Journey-riding, or Post, and for that end are much coveted by many People in *England*, especially on the Borders, when Grazier, who go to *Dunbarton-Fair*, buy Numbers of them. Those *Galloways*, as they call them, of forty or fifty Shillings a-piece, will tire out a large Horse of twenty, thirty, or forty Pounds in a Journey, and are much easier to be kept, for they will feed well on the Waste made by larger Horses. An Improvement might be made of those Horses for Export, since Mr. *Spruel* says, that he exported fifty of them for *Surinam*, from whence he had very good Returns for them in Sugars. The principal Places for such Horses are the Highlands, the North, and *Galloway*; from the latter of which they take their Name. Horses of a larger Size, for War, Carriage, and cultivating Land, are bred in the Lowlands, in the Parks and Inclosures of People of Quality, where fine Horses sometimes yield thirty Guineas a-piece.

There are great Multitudes of black Cattle in *Scotland*, especially in the Highlands and North, from whence they send great Drovers into the Lowlands and *England*, which, tho' sold cheap because of their small Size, viz. at 30 or 40 s. per Head, bring in great Sums of Money to the Proprietors, and are capable of a greater Improvement in case of a Home-consumption; which is likely to be promoted, their Trade being improv'd by the Union: They make very good Meat when fatten'd, and are so much the more profitable to the Lowland and *English* Purchasers, that they

feed and grow fat upon what the larger Cattle cannot eat, but tread under foot, and would by consequence be otherwise lost to the Proprietors. Their Tallow is sold sometimes at 3 *l.* Sterling per Hundred Weight at *Bristol*, and from 40 to 50 *s.* Sterling at *London*, besides the Profit made of their Hides, which, being tan'd, are fit for Upper Leathers for Shoes, &c. and for Export. In the Lowlands they breed black Cattle of a larger Size, fit for cultivating the Ground, and to be killed and salted for Export, as well as for Home-consumption; and 'tis observed, that the Meat is generally much sweeter than that of the *English* black Cattle, and their Hides, if dress'd and tan'd right, are fit for Sole-Leather, Harnes for Coaches, &c. and other Uses.

Deer. There is Plenty of all Sorts of Deer in the Parks of Persons of Quality in the Lowlands, but especially in the Mountains and Wastes of the North Highlands and Isles, where great Flocks of them run wild, and are not only excellent Food, but are capable of yielding great Profit by their Skins, &c.

Sheep. Of Sheep they have great Flocks in *Scotland*, both of a larger and lesser Size, which yield a great Profit to the Inhabitants by their Meat, Milk, Wool, Skins, and Lambs, of which they are more than ordinary prolifick; they sell great Numbers of them yearly to the Inhabitants of the North of *England*, and their Meat in general is much sweeter, tho' of a less Size, than the *English* Mutton.

Butter and Cheese. From the Milk of their black Cattle and Sheep they make great Quantities of Butter and Cheese, not only for Home-consumption, but for Export; and this is capable of farther Improvement, if the Trade of the Country increases, and Tenants be encourag'd to inclose their Grounds; for Mr. *Spruel* informs us (in his *Account current*) that he has seen as fine and yellow Butter made in the West Highlands, as ever he saw from *Ireland*: Besides, 'tis evident from what is made in Gentlemen's Houses, and others of the better Sort in the Lowlands, that they are capable of making as good Butter and Cheese as in *England*.

Goats. The People of the Lowlands do not much fancy the breeding of Goats; but in the Highlands they have considerable Flocks of them, which feed on the rocky and inaccessible Hills, and yield good Profit to the Inhabitants by their Kids, which are excellent Meat, and by their Skins, which make fine Gloves: The Cheese made of their Milk is valued for its good Taste, and their Milk itself is much used for those who labour under Consumptions and other Decays.

Hogs. 'Tis a vulgar Error in *England* and elsewhere, that the *Scots* have a general Aversion to Hogs, or Swine, and to the Food which they yield; they are not indeed bred there proportionably
in

in such Numbers as in *England*; but in those Parts of the Kingdom where they have Corn and proper Food in plenty for them, they are bred by the Inhabitants, not only for Home-consumption, but also for Export, considerable Quantities of salted Pork being yearly exported from the North of *Scotland* into other Countries; and, if there were Encouragement, they are capable of breeding greater Numbers in their Woods, &c. where they are fed very easily, and make excellent Meat.

Scotland has not only Plenty of Domestick Fowl, such as are Fowl common to other Countries, but many that are peculiar to themselves, especially in the Islands, where they are in such Multitudes as the Inhabitants can neither consume nor vend; but their Trade will still encrease, as it has done since the Union. Their Fowl and Eggs afford a large Fund of Trade for Food, and their Feathers for Bedding and other Uses: Their Fat is made use of by the Inhabitants not only in many Cases where Oil is necessary, but likewise for Physick. But we defer the particular Account of the several Species of Fowl, till we come to treat of the particular Countries and Islands, where they are bred in greater Quantities than perhaps in any other Place of the known World.

There are many large Woods of Oak in *Scotland*, which afford Timber. Materials for Building and Shipping, and for the Husbandman's Use, and the Country is very improveable this way, if Planting were more encouraged; however, they have at present not only such as are fit for the Uses above-mention'd, but also for Pipe-staves and Barrels; and their Bark is of use to the Tanners, great Quantities of which are annually exported to *Ireland* and elsewhere. They have likewise Ash-Trees, Elms, and others, fit for Building, and other Domestick Uses; and great Forests of Fir, which afford Materials for Building and Shipping; and might, with due Care, afford Pitch and Tar, without being oblig'd to bring such large Quantities from the Northern Countries, as is usually done by the Inhabitants of this Island.

There were formerly many great Woods in *Scotland*, among which the Forest of *Caledonia* was famous; but there are now scarce any Remains of it. The Woods, as has been observ'd, are more rare than formerly in the Southern Parts of the Kingdom; of which the most remarkable now left are those of *Hamilton*, *Calendar*, and *Torwood*: But in the North, especially in *Perthshire*, *Lochaber*, *Badenoch*, and *Mar*, there are many Forests, some of them twenty, and some of them thirty Miles in Length.

They have abundance of Fruit-Trees of all Sorts in their Gardens and Orchards, and might, by Improvement, not only have sufficient to afford them Fruit for Home-consumption, but also Cyder for their own Drinking and Export.

Herbs.

Scotland affords not only a sufficient Quantity of Garden-Herbs for the Kitchen, but likewise of those which may serve them for Physick; as the Curious may see in Sir Robert Sibbald's *Historia Plantarum Hortensium in Scotia, Prodrumi naturalis Historiæ Scotiæ, Partis secundæ Libro secundo*. And in the eighth and ninth Chapters of the second Book of the first Part of his *Prodrromus* to the natural History of *Scotland*, he gives us curious Tables of foreign Herbs and Plants, and other Things, imported from foreign Parts for the Use of Physick, with an Account of the Herbs and other Things produc'd in *Scotland* of the like Virtue, in opposite Columns; which shews that they are in no necessity of their Trade of Export and Import being at much Expence for foreign Drugs.

Traffick.

The Product of this Country being consider'd, we shall in the next place give a short Account from Mr. *Spruel's* Scheme, how they are capable to barter or exchange their own Commodities for such of other Countries as they stand in need of, or may have occasion to trade with.

From *England* the Goods usually imported in *Scotland*, are the Woollen Manufactory of all Sorts, Alom'd Leather, Shambo Gloves, Lead, Pewter, Tin, Iron, Black Cattle, Horses, Hops, Cyder; and some Years, when their own Harvest proves bad, Corn of all Sorts, Manufactures of Pewter, Iron, Steel, and Brass, Tobacco, Sugar, Indigo, Cotton, and the Goods the *English* import from *China*, *Persia*, the *East Indies*, and other Nations; for exchange of which, *Scotland* imports into *England* Linen Cloth of all Sorts, Coals, Salt, Small Black Cattle, Sheep, Salmon, Marble, Slates grey and blue, Pearl, Cod, and Ling, and small Horses. 'Tis true, that hitherto *Scotland* has been a Loser by the Balance of Trade with *England*, because they generally imported more from *England* than they exported to it; but 'tis evident from what has been said, that it has proceeded rather from ill Management than any absolute Necessity: For did they take *Joseph's* Precaution, to lay up Magazines of Corn in Years of Plenty, they have no need of bringing any from other Nations. As to their Black Cattle and Horses, except it be now and then for the Sake of a Breed, they are capable of raising enough for their own Use and for Export; and for Tin, Lead, and Iron, they have enough at Home, if their Mines were duly improv'd. For Gloves and Alom'd Leather, they have enough of their own, without being obliged to other Countries; and for Woollen Manufactures, they need none from *England*, or any other Country, except fine Cloth for the Use of their Nobility, Gentry, and others of the better Sort.

From *Ireland* the *Scots* import sometimes Black Cattle, Sheep, Wool and Woollen Manufacturies, with Butter, Corn, and Horses; for which they have to exchange Linen Cloth, Coal, Salt, Cod, Ling,

Ling, red and white Herrings, Oak, and Oak-Bark, and Fir-Timber.

The *Scots* import from *Norway*, Fir, Timber, and Deals, Tar, Fish, Oil, Copper, and Carvie-Seed, Oak, Wainscot, Pipe-Staves, and Firs, and sometimes Horses from *Denmark*. 'Tis evident from what has been said, the *Scots* have Oak and Fir enough to serve themselves, were they at the pains to improve it, and great Quantities of Fir are exported yearly to *Ireland* from the *Highlands*; and for what else they need from *Norway* and *Denmark*, they have to export and exchange Oatmeal, and Malt, Woollen, and Linen Manufacturies, Salt Beef, and Tallow.

The *Scots* import from the *Baltick*, Iron, Copper, Wire of Copper and Iron, great Guns, Mortars, Bullets, Fir-Timber, and Deals; for which they have to exchange white and red Herrings, which is sufficient to balance all they need from the *Baltick*; so that they may bring Money from thence for their Coal, Salt, Cod, Ling, Lead, Linen, Butter, and Tallow; Tobacco, which now they may have from the *English* Plantations in exchange for their own Product, and *Canary* Wines, which they purchase with their own Fish.

The *Scots* import from *Nervia*, *Revel*, and *Riga*, the best Hemp, Flax of all Sorts, Knapple, Tar, Linseed, Firs, Pot-Ashes, and Train-Oil; for which they have to exchange white and red Herrings, Alom'd Leather, Gloves, Lamb-Skins, Lead, Woollen Manufacturies, and fine and coarse Stockings: Besides, 'tis plain they may have Train-Oil enough from their own Fish, and Furs enough from their own Lamb-Skins, Deer-Skins, Foxes, Otters, Fulmoets, Mertricks, except it be for those who are curious.

The *Scots* import from *Dantzick* and *Poland*, Hemp, Flax, Linseed, Tar'd Ropes, Pitch, Steel-kits, Knapple, Oak, Wainscot, Glafs, Black Beer, Strong Waters, Pot-Ashes, White Pease, Rye, and other Corn; for which they have to exchange red and white Herrings, Salt, Alom'd Leather, Lamb-Skins.

From *Holland* they import most of their Grocery Ware, Materials for dying, fine *Hollands*, Silks, Toys, Spices of all Sorts, Currants, Raisins, Figs, Rice, Sugar, Sugar-Candy, Tobacco, Pickles of all Sorts, Gunpowder, Arms, Starch, Pot-Ashes, Soap, Hops, Ivory, Silk and Worsted Stuffs, Thread, Calicoes, Muslin, *East India* Goods of all Sorts, Oils, Drugs, Ships-Rigging, Flax, Hemp, Rosin, Tobacco, Linseed, Garden-Seed, Trees, Statues, Marble, Books, Lime-Juice, Vinegar, White-Wine, Rhenish, Sack, Brandy, Wainscot, Planks, Hops, Earthen-Ware, and all Sorts of Household-Furniture.

And they import into *Holland*, Salmon, Herring, Coals, Wheat and Barley, Tallow, Butter, Eggs, Beef-Hides, coarse Woollen Cloth, Wool, Sheep-Skins, Serges, Fingrimis, Bayzes, Plaiding,

Plaiding, Woollen Stuffs, such as those of *Norwich*, Worsted, Yarn, Stockings, Lead, and Lead-Oar, Gloves, and Pearl.

From *France* they import Wines, Brandy, Prunes, Chesnuts, Silks, Salt, Writing-Paper, Hats, Gloves, and Toys.

And they export Salmon, Herrings, Cod, Coals, Lead, Wool, coarse Woollen Cloth, Stockings, Dog-Skins, and other Skins.

From *Spain* they import Wine, Fruit, Oranges, Lemons, Salt, Raisins, and Cochineal.

And export Salmon, Herrings, Codfish, Linen of several Sorts, coarse Woollen Cloth, Serges, Stockings, Candles, Tallow, Bees-Wax, Raw Hides, Beef, *Montrose* Pistols.

The *Scots* import from *Naples*, Oil, Silk, Silk-Stuffs, and Rice; for which they have to exchange Red and White Herring, Salmon, Bars of Lead, Cotton-wick'd Candle, tan'd Leather, Calf-Skins.

They import from *Galipoli*, Oils, Rice, Juice of Liquorish, and Liquorish; for which they have to exchange the same Commodities that serve for *Naples*. They import likewise the same Commodities from *Messina* and *Sicily* in general, for which they exchange the like Commodities as for *Naples*.

They import from *Venice*, Brimstone, the finest red Pile Rice, fine Chrystal Drinking Glasses, Looking-Glasses, Cabinets, small Beads, Silk and Silk Stuffs, *Muscadin* Wine, *Greek* Wine, Currants, *Roman* scented Gloves, *Venice* Necklaces, sham Pearls; for which they have to exchange red Herrings, Salmon, Bars of Lead, Cotton-wick'd Candle, Bees-Wax, Log-wood, tan'd Leather, Calf-Skins, fine Stockings, Serges, Bayzes white and dy'd, dry Cod, and Ling.

They import from *Cephalonia*, Currants, *Greek* Wine, and Rice; and trade thither with the same Goods as to *Venice*, or rather with the Money they make of their Goods at *Venice*.

From *Barbary* they import Rice, Figs, Raisins, Dates, Almonds, Copper; for which they have to exchange Locks of Guns, Arms, Linen and Woollen Manufacture, and Lead.

From the *Canaries*, *Malvasia* Wines, Green Wines, Red White *Vidonia*, or hard Wines, Pitch, fine preserv'd Fruits, Cordecidron, Sugar-Loaves, Orchard, Shumack, Pitch, Log-wood; for which they have to exchange red and white Herrings, Linen and Woollen Manufacture, Salt Beef, Candle, Butter, and Bar-Lead.

From the *Maderas* they import red and white *Madera* Wines, Brandy, Cordecidron, Brasil, Sugar, Shumack, and Orchard for Dyers; for which they have to exchange red and white Herrings, Salmon, Linen and Woollen Manufactures.

From the *English West Indies* they import Sugar, Indigo, Tobacco, Ginger dry and wet, Cotton-wool, Lime-Juice, and Rum;

Rum; for which they have to exchange Salt Beef, red and white Herrings, Wheat and Flower, Candles, &c.

Their Linen and Woollen Manufactures, Salt Beef, red and white Herrings, Flower, Candle, Butter, are also proper Commodities to exchange for the Product of *Martinico, Surinam, Curasso, Jamaica, Carolina, New York, East and West Jersey, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New England.*

They import from *Russia*, Pot-Ashes, Train-Oil, Hemp, Timber, tar'd Ropes, Bees-Wax, Honey, Mead, Tar, Cavier, Rhu-barb, Agarick, Musk, Ising-Glass; for which they exchange Lead, red and white Herrings.

They import from *China*, China-Ware, Silks, Stuffs, Fans, Cabinets, Skreens, Copper, Gold, Musk, Camphir, China-Root, Tooth and Egg, Galingal, Quick-silver; for which they have to exchange Lead, Iron, Woollen Cloth, and Stuffs.

For the Commodities of the *East Indies* and Continent, such as Pepper, Nutmegs, Cloves, Silks, Stuffs, Callico, Muslins, Drugs, Indigo, Ambergrease, Pearls, Diamonds, pickled Fruits, Canes, Coffee, Tea, and Cinnamon; they have but little Product to answer that Trade, except Lead, fine Stuffs, red and white Herrings, which Mr. *Spruel* says have been sold for him there for Sixpence a-piece by way of Barter; and he supposes *Glasgow* Plaids may be a good Commodity there.

For the Product of *Persia*, which, besides the same with the *East Indies*, is Coral and Necklaces; the *Scots* have to exchange Broad-cloth, Stuffs, and Lead.

For the Product of *Guiney*, which is Gold Dust and Elephants Teeth, the *Scots* have to exchange Linen and Woollen Manufactures, Knives, Scissars, small Looking-Glasses, and other Toys, Strong Waters, Beads, Pewter Dishes; and he supposes *Glasgow* Plaids and blue Bonnets may be a good Commodity there.

For the Product of the Negro Coast, viz. Negroes, Elephants Teeth, Bees-Wax, and Gum Arabick; *Scotland* has to exchange *Wampumpeg*, or fine Shells, found in great Quantities on the Coasts of the Isles, coarse white Linen and Fingrims, Toys, Strong Waters, and Pewter Dishes.

This is the Substance of what Mr. *Spruel* has said in his Scheme of *Scotland's* Product and Trade; not that he supposes that the Product of *Scotland* is sufficient to trade to all those Places without Money; but the *Scots* Product is sufficient to procure Money to trade to such of those Places where it is necessary. Nor does he, on the other hand, suppose that the *Scots* can have nothing in those Places but the Commodities of the respective Countries in Exchange for theirs; for from many of them the *Scots* bring home Gold and Money for their own Product.

We have insisted the longer upon this Head of *Scotland's* Product for Trade, to undeceive other People, who, by the Misrepresentations of envious or ignorant Authors, have been much impos'd upon by extravagant Accounts of the intrinsic Poverty and Barrenness of *Scotland*.

C H A P. III.

Of the Soil of Scotland.

TH O' the Country be for the most part Mountainous, yet they have many Valleys, and Ground fit for Agriculture of all Sorts; their Valleys, especially those towards the Sea, are of a fat and blackish Soil, fit for all Sorts of Corn and Fruits: They have higher Grounds, not so fat, but arable, and fit for Rye and Barley, Pease, Beans, Flax, and Hemp; and their thicker Soil produces excellent Oats and Roots. For manuring the Land, besides the ordinary Dung, they have Talk, Marl, Sea-Ware, Tangle, and Lime. In some few Places the Ground yields sixteen or eighteen fold: And Mr. *Martin*, in his Account of the Western Islands, says, the Ground yields sometimes thirty fold; and that generally the Product is more when the Ground is digg'd, than when it is plough'd.

The Face or Aspect of the Kingdom in general varies very much, and seems to partake of the Nature of most Climates of the World: In some Places the Hills are almost perpetually cover'd with Snow; in other Places the Lakes and Waters seldom or never freeze, and the Ground smoaks with the Sulphur shut up in its Bowels: In some Places the Aspect looks very melancholy, with Lakes, and Rocks, and Hills, which produce nothing but Heath; in other Places there are fruitful Corn-Fields, and lovely Pastures. And as the Surface of the Ground does vary in this manner, the Mines likewise vary under Ground; so that *Scotland* partakes of the Barrenness and Fruitfulness both of the Old and New-discover'd World; but, as was said already, it abounds with all Necessaries for human Life; and Provisions are plentiful and cheap, tho' the Country be populous, and the People very prolific.

Mountains.

The *Scots* are generally upbraided by their Neighbours and Foreigners, because of their numerous Mountains; but had they known or consider'd the Nature of many of those Mountains, which either yield Pasture for Sheep and small black Cattle, or abound with Woods and Mines, they would not have found much

much cause to reflect on the Country upon that Account. And here it is proper to take Notice of what the Learned *Kircher*, *Lib. 2. Mun. subter.* has said of the Use of Mountains, viz. That they are the same to the Earth, as are Bones to the Body, and fasten the Globe so as it cannot be dissolv'd; for since the Earth is compos'd of Soil of different Sorts, and produces innumerable Species of different Things, as Minerals and Mineral Fluors, these Things could not consist together, except they were kept in by the firm Structure of the Mountains. 2. Since the Sea flows perpetually round the Land, and is in continual Motion by the Winds and Tides, the Earth could not last without the Mountains, which keep the Sea within Bounds, like so many Barriers; and, as *Job* expresseth it, *set Bars and Doors to it.* 3. Mountains are absolutely necessary to further and regulate the Course of Fountains and Rivers, since their Water would stagnate or overflow the Country, if the Surface of the Ground were altogether level; therefore, says he, the Mountains are like Drugs in the Bosom of the Earth, and serve as the Repositories of Nature, to supply the Earth perpetually with Liquor, and to fructify the neighbouring Valleys and Countries. 4. Mountains are necessary for breaking high Winds, and for producing Variety of Herbs, Trees, and Plants, which could not subsist without them; they conduce also mightily to temper the Heat of the Sun, and make the Air wholesome. 5. Mountains are the Repositories of Minerals, in whose Cavities the Subterranean Fire matures them, as in a Furnace, for human Use. We need say nothing of the pleasant Prospects they afford, and of the useful Shade they give to the neighbouring Valleys. In short, Sir *Robert Sibbald* says, That *Scotland* owes very much of its Felicity to its Mountains, since by their means the Sun has a stronger Influence upon its Valleys, the Air is more serene and healthful, and the Country is delivered from Inundations and stagnating putrid Waters, which occasion pestilential Diseases.

'Tis obvious, that they add to the Dimensions and Extent of the Country; for 'tis evident that they afford more Room for Pasture for Flocks, for Woods, and other Uses, than can be in a plain Country, of equal Breadth and Length: But many Mountains being rocky, neither afford much Corn to the Husband-man, nor Hay for Cattle.

The most remarkable Mountains of *Scotland* are the *Grampian* Mountains, which run from East to West, from near *Aberdeen* to *Cowal* in *Argyle-shire*, almost the whole Breadth of the Kingdom, famous for the Battle fought on them betwixt the *Romans* and the ancient *Scots* and *Caledonians*, under the Conduct of *Galgacus*, as we find in *Tacitus*. The next most remarkable Chain of Mountains are those of *Lammermoor*, which run from the Eastern Coast in the *Mers* a great way West. Next to these are *Pentland Hills*, which run through *Lothian*, and join the

Cheviot
Hills.

the Mountains of *Tweedale*; and these again are join'd by others, which run through the whole Breadth of the Island. Other remarkable Mountains are those called *Cheviot Hills*, in the Border betwixt the two Kingdoms; *Drumbenderlaw* and *North-Berwick-law*, both in *East-Lothian*; *Arthur's-Seat* in *Mid-Lothian*; *Cairnapple* in *West-Lothian*; *Tentock* in *Clidfdale*; *Binmore* in *Argyle*; the *Ochel Mountains* in *Perthshire*; the *Lowmonds* and *Largo-law* in *Fife*; in *Angus*, *Dundee-law*, and part of the *Grampians*; in *Caithness*, *Ord*; and in the *Orkney Islands*, the Mountains of *Hoy*.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Scottish Seas.

Seas.

THE Country is water'd by the *Atlantick Ocean*, the *Deucaledonian*, *German*, and *Irish Seas*. The *Atlantick* is that Part of the Ocean betwixt *America* and the Western Coasts of *Europe*, whence it comes to pass that the Fowl and Fishes of both are found in the *Scottish Seas*; and by the Situation of the Country, which rises high towards the Inland Parts, it is neither subject to Inundations of the Sea, nor to stagnating Waters. In the *Scottish Seas* there is a great Increase and Decrease of Water in the Flux and Reflux; the Reflux particularly is very remarkable, because of the Declivity of the Country. The most remarkable Tides in *Scotland* are, (1.) The narrow Passage, where *Kintire*, belonging to the Shire of *Argyle*, is join'd to *Knapdale*, it is about a Mile in length; and when the Tide is out, is a low Sand, through which Mariners draw their little Vessels to cut their Passage short; and which is wonderful, as the Sea flows in at one Side, it flows back at the other, as if Providence took peculiar Care to preserve this little Isthmus, that it should not be broke through by the Force of the contending Waves. Near to this lies the Gulf, which Mr. *Martin* calls *Core Urekan*, betwixt the Isles *Jura* and *Scarba*; it has such an impetuous Current, as is not to be match'd any where about the Isle of *Britain*: The Sea begins to ferment with the Tide of Flood like the boiling of a Pot, and increases gradually till it appears in many Whirlpools, which immediately after spout up in Shape of Pyramids, with a great Noise, as high as the Mast of a little Ship; and the white Waves occasioned by the Fall of the Water, run two Leagues with the Wind before they break. The Sea continues these various Motions from the Beginning of the

Tides.

the Tide, till above half Flood, when it decreases gradually, but continues to boil till within an Hour of low Water; and notwithstanding this great Ferment of the Sea, which brings up the least Shell from the Ground, the smallest Fisher-Boat may cross the Gulf at the last Hour of the Tide of Flood, and the last Hour of the Tide of Ebb; but 'tis fatal to any Vessel to approach this Gulf when the Pyramids of Water begin to rise.

(2.) On the Coast of *Berneria* is one of the *Harris* Islands, which Sir *Robert Murray* gives an Account of in the philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, in brief thus: The Tides increase and decrease gradually, according to the Age of the Moon, so as about the third Day after the New and Full Moon, in the Western Isles and Continent, they are commonly at the highest, and about Quarter-Moons at the lowest (the former called Spring-Tides, the other Neap-Tides) the Tides from the Quarter to the highest Spring-Tide encrease to a certain Proportion, and from the Spring-Tide to the Quarter-Tide in like Proportion; and the Ebbs rise and fall always after the same manner.

'Tis suppos'd that the Increase of Tides is made in the Proportion of Signs; the first Increase exceeds the lowest in a small Proportion, the next in a greater, the third greater than that, and so on to the middlemost, whereof the Excess is the greatest, diminishing again from that to the highest Spring-Tide, so as the Proportions before and after the middle do answer one another. And likewise from the highest Spring-Tide to the lowest Neap-Tide, the Decrease seems to keep the like Proportions, and this commonly falls out when no Wind or other Accident causes an Alteration. At the Beginning of each Flood on the Coast, the Tide moves faster, but in a small Degree increasing its Swiftnes till towards the middle of the Flood, and then decreasing in Swiftnes again from the middle to the Top of the High-water. 'Tis suppos'd that in equal Spaces of Time, the Increase and Decrease of Swiftnes, and consequently the Degrees of the Rises and Falling of the same in equal Spaces of Time, are perform'd according to the Proportion of Signs. The Proportion cannot hold precisely and exactly, in regard of the Inequalities that fall out in the Periods of the Tides, which are believ'd to follow certain Positions of the Moon, in regard of the Equinox, which are known not to keep a precise constant Course: So that there not being equal Portions of Time between one New Moon and another, the Moon's Return to the same Meridian cannot be always perform'd in the same Time; and the Tides from New Moon being not always the same in Number, or sometimes but fifty seven, sometimes fifty eight, sometimes fifty nine (without any certain Order or Succession) is another Evidence of the Difficulty of reducing this to any great Exactnes.

At

At the East End of this Isle there is a strange Reciprocation of the Flux and Reflux of the Sea; there is another no less remarkable upon the West Side of the *Long-Island*. The Tides which come from the South-West, run along the Coast Northward; so that during the ordinary Course of the Tides, the Flood runs East in the *Frith*, where *Berneria* lies, and the Ebb West: And thus the Sea ebbs and flows orderly, some four Days before the Full and Change, and as long after (the ordinary Spring-Tides rising some fourteen or fifteen Foot upright, and all the rest proportionably, as in other Places) but afterwards, for four Days before the Quarter-Moons, and as long after, there is constantly a great and singular Variation; for then (a Southerly Moon making there the full Sea) the Course of the Tide being Eastward, when it begins to flow, which is about half an Hour after nine of the Clock, it not only continues so till about half an Hour after three in the Afternoon, when it is high Water, but after it begins to ebb, the Current runs on still Eastward during the whole Ebb: So that it runs Eastward twelve Hours together, that is, all Day long, from about half an Hour after nine in the Morning, till about half an Hour after nine at Night. But then, when the Night-Tide begins to flow, the Current turns, and runs Westward all Night, during both Flood and Ebb, for some twelve Hours more, as it did Eastward the Day before: And thus the Reciprocations continue Flood and Ebb, running one twelve Hours Eastward, and another twelve Hours Westward, till four Days before the Full and New Moon; and then they resume their ordinary regular Course as before, running East during the six Hours of Flood, and West during the six of Ebb.

There is another extraordinary Irregularity in the Tides, which never fails: That whereas between the Vernal and Autumnal Equinox, that is, for six Months together, the Course of irregular Tides about the Quarter-Moons is to run all Day, twelve Hours, as from about nine and a half to ten, exact Eastward; all Night; that is, twelve Hours more, Westward; during the other six Months, from the Autumnal to the Vernal Equinox, the Current runs all Day Westward, and all Night Eastward. I have observed the Tides, as above, for the Space of some Days both in *April*, *May*, *July*, and *August*. The Natives have frequent Opportunities to see this both Day and Night, and they agree that the Tides run as mention'd above.

There are other strange Tides about the *Orkney* Islands, which we defer till we come to the Description of those Islands.

CHAP. V.

*Of the Fountains, Rivers, and Lakes of
Scotland.*

THE Kingdom abounds with very good Fountains, which flow from the Mountains and Hills every where; nor are they unfrequent in the Valleys; and what is more remarkable, they are found upon the Tops of some of the highest Mountains, as in the highest of the *Lowmond Hills*, and in one of those of *Hoy in Orkney*, where there is an excellent clear Fountain, of such wonderful Lightness, that how much soever a Man drink of it, he finds himself nothing heavier. There is also a Fountain of fresh Water on the Top of the *Bass*, an Island, or rather great Rock in the middle of the Sea, betwixt *Lothian* and *Fife*. In the high Rock, upon which the Castle of *Dunbarton* is situated, there are two Fountains, about three Foot distant from one another; of which the one, whose Stream runs towards the South, is very salt, and the other, whose Stream runs Northward, is very fresh and clear: and betwixt the two Rocks within the Castle there is a fresh-water Pool, within fifty Fathom of the Sea.

There is a petrifying Fountain near the Castle of *Slaine*, the Water of which dropping from a natural Cave, presently turns into Pyramids of Stones, which are brittle, and make good Lime; there is another in *Hamilton Wood*, the Stones made by which resemble putrid Moss.

At *Monkton*, near *Edinburgh*, there is a Well, call'd *The Rout-Well*, because of the Noise it makes before Tempests, from the Part of the Well, which looks to that Quarter of the Sky, from whence the Tempest is to blow.

There is another on the West side of *Campsey Hills*, which divides *Stirling-shire* from *Lennox*, whose Water makes People drunk.

The most remarkable Medicinal Fountains in Scotland are *Moffet Wells*, which spring from the Top of a Rock near the Town of that Name in *Annandale*. The Wells are two in Number, near one another; the higher Well runs through whitish and chryselline Stones, and the lower through black ones, resembling *Marcasites* of *Antimony*; the Smell of the Water is like that of Gunpowder, and it dyes Silver of a black Colour.

To the Stones of the upper Well there grows a Matter resembling stinking Sulphur of Antimony, of a yellowish red Colour; the Stones of the lower Well are of the Colour of Antimony, and some of them contain a metallick Matter, that sparkles like Antimony. Where the Stream of the lower Well runs down into a neighbouring Brook, there sticks to the Rock a whitish Salt, and perhaps a nitrous Matter, which has the Diuretick Virtue of the Water. Those Waters also purge by Stool and Vomit, and are very good against Cholick and Nephritick Pains, because they powerfully remove the Obstructions of the Bowels. They are outwardly applied to Ulcers, and against Pains in the Joints; they are strongest in their Operation in the driest Season of the Summer and Autumn, but are not so good in a Rainy, or in the Winter Season. And *Mabon's Well*, near *St. Mabon's Church*, has the same Virtue, but does not operate so strongly; and there is a Well of the same Nature discover'd not many Years ago at *Hall-yards*, within six Miles of *Edinburgh*.

At *Kingborne* there flows from the Clefts of a Rock a very clear and cold Water, which quickly passes through the Body, is of excellent Use for recovering a lost Appetite, and against the Gravel and Stone; it is outwardly applied to watry and itching Eyes, and against Redness and Pimples in the Face: The famous *Dr. P. Anderson* wrote upon its Usefulness. There flows also from the same Rock a whitish viscid Liquor, which is an excellent Cosmetick.

Arthrey
Well.

Arthrey Well, two Miles North of *Stirling*, flows from a Mountain, where there is a Copper Mine with some Mixture of Gold and Silver; the Water is very cold, and being tinctur'd with the Minerals it flows through, is of Use against outward Distempers.

There are several Fountains tinctur'd with Steel and Vitriol, especially at *Peter-head* in *Aberdeen-shire*, whose Waters are used against Cholicks, and Obstructions of the Bowels. There is a Well of the like Nature near *Aberdeen*, which flowing through Iron and Vitriol, is found to be very good against Dropsies, Cholicks, and Nephritick Pains.

At *New-Mills*, in the West of *Scotland*, there is a Well flowing through the same Mineral, much commended for Hypochondriack and Scorbuitick Distempers.

There are no Baths yet discover'd in *Scotland*, but the Want of them in cold Distempers may be in some Measure supply'd by the external Use of *Moffet Waters*, and of the Oil which swims upon *St. Catherine's Well*, within two Miles of *Edinburgh*; which is of a blackish Colour, and is made use of to soften the Skin, to take away any Roughness or Scabs, and being warm'd, and the Part anointed with it, is found to be very good against Pains proceeding from cold Causes, and restores Strength to decay'd Limbs.

There

There are many Rivers in *Scotland*; the most famous are *Forth*, *Rivers*, *Clyde*, and *Tay*, which are navigable for many Miles. *Forth*, antiently call'd *Bodotria*, the noblest and largest of all the Rivers in *Scotland*, takes its Rise not far from the Bottom of *Leimon-bill*, and runs from West to East, and receives several other Rivers by the way. Near *Stirling* there is a noble Bridge over it, and it has afterwards so many Turnings, that tho' it be but four Miles by Land from *Stirling* to *Alloway*, it is twenty four by Water; which affords a most pleasant Aspect, by the Meanders of the River, and the verdant Plains on each Side. Below *Allo-Forth*, way the Channel enlarges itself several Miles in Breadth betwixt *Fife* and *Lothian*, till it comes to *Queensferry*, where Promontories breaking in on both Sides, it is contracted into about two Miles in Breadth, where for the most part there is a safe Passage for Boats betwixt *Lothian* and *Fife*; and about the middle of the Passage there is a little Island or Rock call'd *Inch-Garvy*, upon which there was a Fort to defend the Passage; which, by raising one on the Shore on each Side, might be made impregnable: And in the River about it, convenient Harbours might be found for the greatest Fleets of Men of War or Merchant-ships, to ride or lie safe from all Attacks by Enemies or Tempests. A mighty Advantage for Trade, in case of cutting a Canal, as formerly mentioned, betwixt this River and *Clyde*, to open a Communication betwixt the *Atlantick* and *German* Ocean. Below this Passage the *Forth* enlarges itself by Degrees betwixt *Lothian* and *Fife*, beautified with considerable Towns and Harbours on both Sides, and several Islands in the middle, till it come to the Promontory call'd *St. Ebb's-head*, and there it is call'd the *Scotish* Sea.

Tay is, next to the *Forth*, the largest River in *Scotland*, has *Tay*. its Source from *Loch-Tay*, a Lake of twenty four Miles long in *Braid Albin*; it washes the *Grampian* Mountains, the Country of *Athol*, the Towns of *Dunkeld* and *St. Johnstoun*, the fruitful Country of *Gowrie*, and falls into the Sea at *Dundee*, where it is two Miles over; it is navigable as high as *St. Johnstoun*, which is about twenty Miles. The River has a Cataract a little below the Earl of *Pertb's* House of *Stobball*, which, in time of a Flood, makes so great a Noise, that it is heard many Miles.

Spey is, next to *Forth* and *Tay*, the most considerable River in *Scotland*; it flows from a Lake of its own Name betwixt the *Hills* of *Badenoch* and *Lochabar*, and after a Course of about three-score Miles, falls into the *German* Sea, a little below the Duke of *Gordon's* House, call'd *Bogie*. It runs from West to East with a very quick Stream, till it comes within six Miles of the Sea, and then runs Northward through a plain Country, where the Tide flows up about a Mile. 'Tis observed of this River, that it swells by a Western Wind in the hottest Time of Summer,

when there is no Rain; it is remarkable also for its good Salmon-fishing.

*Dou and
Dee.*

The *Dou* and *Dee*, which fall into the Sea at *Aberdon* and *Aberdeen*, have been formerly mentioned as very considerable for their Salmon-fishing, as was also the River *Nesse*, which flows from a Lake of that Name, remarkable for this, that its Water seldom freezes; and when Ice is thrown into it, it immediately dissolves. This River falls into the Sea at the Town of *Inverness*, where there are also very good Salmon.

Clyde.

Clyde, the greatest River in the *Lowlands* next to the *Forth*, takes its Rise above *Tinto-hill* near *Annandale*, and falls into the West Sea; it is also considerable for Salmon-fishing, and its convenient Situation for a Trade to *Ireland*, the *West Indies*, *France*, *Spain*, and the *Straits*: The rest of the Rivers we omit, till we come to the particular Counties, through which they run.

Lakes.

The most remarkable Lakes in *Scotland* are *Loch-Tay*, and *Loch-Ness*, and *Loch-Levin*: which all send forth Rivers of the same Name with themselves: *Loch-Lomond*, which sends forth the River of *Lomond*; and *Loch-Iern*, which sends forth the River *Iern*. And 'tis also observed, that *Loch-Ness*, *Loch-Tay*, and *Loch-Iern* seldom freeze; but whether it proceeds from subterranean Fires, or from sulphureous Minerals, through which they run, is not determined by Naturalists.

Loch-Myrton in *Galloway* is remarkable for this, that one Part of it freezes in the Winter Season, and the other Part seldom does.

There is a *Loch* in *Straith-errick*, in the Lord *Lowat's* Lands, which never freezes, however severe the Frost be, till *February*, and then in one Night's time it freezes all over; and if the Frost continue two Nights, the Ice grows very thick. There is a Lake of the same Nature call'd *Loch-monar*, in the Earl of *Cromarty's* Lands in the North; and there is another Lake in *Straglaslo*, at a Place call'd *Glencanich*, in a high Ground betwixt the Tops of two Mountains, the middle of which Lake is always frozen throughout the Summer, notwithstanding the strong Reflexions of the Sun-Beams from the Mountains, which melt the Ice at the Sides of the Lake. The Ground round the Lake has a constant Verdure, as if there were a perpetual Spring, and Cattle grow sooner fat by that Grass than any where else; and this is so much the more remarkable, that there are several other Lakes in the Neighbourhood, of as high a Situation, wherein no such Thing is seen.

Streams.

In *Glenelg*, at a Place call'd *Achignigle*, there is a Stream which turns Helly into a greenish Stone, of which they make Moulds for casting Musket-Bullets, and Melting-Pots for melting Brass and other Metals, and Whirls for Womens Spindles.

In

In *Linlithgowshire* there is a Lake call'd *Loch-Coat Lough*, from whence a Stream runs under a neighbouring Mountain, the Murmur of which is heard among the Stones; and after it has run thus under Ground for about two hundred Paces, it issues with great Force from a Fountain about three Foot broad, and forms a Stream which turns a Water-Mill.

C H A P. VI.

Of the Inhabitants of Scotland.

TIS observ'd by *Hippocrates*, that the Lineaments and Inhabitants. Temper of Inhabitants partake of the Nature of their Country, and that it is principally the Change of Seasons or Climates, which makes a Change in the Nature of the People; and since there are frequent Changes of the Season in *Scotland*, the Country abounding with many large Mountains and Hills, as also with Fields and Meadows, it has an Influence upon the Tempers of the People. Hence it is, as *Sir Robert Sibbald* thinks, the *Scots* derive their lively Genius, Courage, and war-like Temper.

Hector Boetius describes the way of Living, and Customs of the antient *Scots* thus: Our Ancestors in War and Peace, did, among other Virtues, chiefly cultivate Temperance, the Mother of the rest; and therefore did not indulge themselves in much Sleep, or much Eating and Drinking. They made their Food and Drink of what was nearest at Hand, and most easily prepared; they made their Bread of such Corn as the several Counties produced; they fed on Venison, as delighting much in Hunting, which very much strengthened their Bodies; and at other Times they eat Beef, and Fish, with which their Rivers and Seas abounded. They commonly made a small Breakfast of those Things, and then eat no more till Supper, lest their Bellies being cram'd with Victuals, they should be rendered more unfit for Business.

They eat more at Supper, but seldom exceeded one Dish. When they had a mind to be merry, they drank *Aquavita*, not made of foreign Spices, but distill'd from their own Herbs, such as *Thyme*, *Mint*, *Anise*, &c. Their common Drink was Ale. When they were at War, they contented themselves with Water; and every Man carrying as much Meal as they thought sufficient for a Day, they mixed it with Water, and boiled it to a

Clothes.

Courage.

Consistency, as they do now that which they call *Pottage*, in the same Manner as *Herodian* tells us the *Romans*, and the Emperor *Caracalla* himself did in their Camp. They seldom eat any Flesh in their Camp, but when they took Cattle from their Enemies, and that they eat half raw, conceiving it to be then more nourishing, as well as juicy; but if they met with no Booty, they eat Fish dry'd in the Sun. In time of Peace, lest Slothfulness should make them effeminate, they accustomed themselves to Hunting, Running, and Wrestling. Their Heads were continually bare and shav'd, leaving a Lock of Hair on their Foreheads, after the Manner of the antient *Spaniards*; and they either went bare Foot, or with Shoes continually moist, especially in the Winter, that they might be able to endure all Seasons. Their Clothes were made for Use, and not for Luxury, their Stockings were never higher than their Knee, and they wore them indifferently of Linen or Woollen; their Breeches were most part of Hempen Cloth, and they had short Cloaks or upper Garments of fine Yarn for the Summer, and coarser for the Winter. They lay generally on the Floor, or on Benches, with Sackcloth under them. They bred their Children hard, and the Mothers nursed them themselves; and those who wanted Milk, they suspected to be guilty of Adultery, being of Opinion, that Nature would always provide for those who were lawfully born; and they also thought that Milk of other Nurses made Children to degenerate from their Parents. They for the most part travell'd on Foot, and when at War, carried their Baggage ordinarily on their Backs, but sometimes made use of Horses, and refused no Hardships their Commanders put upon them. If they lost the Battle, they retir'd to the Mountains, and were so accusom'd to running, by hunting and racing in time of Peace, that they were almost as swift as Horses. They reckon'd a Defeat their common Reproach, and were never at rest till they avenged it on the Enemy. The Nobility and Gentry reckoned it glorious to fight in the Van, and if any of them were in danger, their Followers would either rescue them, or die with them; for this Reason they were very bountiful to their Vassals, and they were as faithful to them. The Graves of the Nobility were adorn'd with Obelisks, as many in Number as they and their Followers had slain of the Enemies Nobility. If any Man on a March, or in the Camp, was found without a Flint-stone, or a Sword by his Side, or in his Hand, he was whipped out of the Army with great Disgrace. Their Armour was light, and their Habergeons or Coats of Mail were of Iron or Hides. They carried either a Lance or a Bow, and a long Sword and Buckler, and were very nice in keeping their Arms, which they accounted their chief Riches. If any Man pawn'd his Sword, he was hiss'd out of the Army with Contempt; and

if

if any Man fled out of the Camp for Fear, or went off without Leave from his Commander, it was lawful for any Man to kill him, and all that he had was forfeited. Nay the very Women, especially Maids, would go to the Army with their Friends, and Women with their Husbands, except they were with Child, or superannuated, and frequently did good Service. They thought it glorious to fight in the open Field either against the publick Enemy, or in their own private Quarrels, and abhor'd to circumvent their Enemies. Such Men as laboured under Madneſs Purity. or infectious Diſtempers, which they thought might be communicated to their Offspring, they gelded; and Women in the like Caſe they remov'd from all Society of Men, leſt the Race ſhould be ſpoiled; and if any ſuch were found to be with Child afterwards, they buried them alive. Gluttons and Drunkards they drowned; and were ſo exact in their Bargains, that they would perform more than they promiſed. They made uſe of Hieroglyphicks, and eſpecially Figures of Animals, ſome of which are ſtill to be ſeen in antient Burying-places; but that Art is now utterly loſt. Some peculiar Characters which were then common, ſtill remain, and very aptly expreſs all the Aſpirates and Diphthongs of the antient Language, but they are not now commonly uſed. For Phyſick they made uſe of native Herbs, in Phyſick. which they are ſtill very ſkilful. In the War they made uſe of a certain Sort of Food, of which the Quantity of a Bean would ſtay their Hunger and Thirſt for ſeveral Days, as *Dion* acquaints us in his *Roman Hiſtory*. Sir *Robert Sibbald* has a learned Diſſertation upon this, and thinks it to be a Knob or Puff growing to the Root of a Plant, which the *Highlanders* call *Karemyle*, that they chew in caſe of Hunger or Thirſt, and mix it with their Water for Drink. Sir *Robert* ſays, the Taſte of it reſembles that of *Liquoriſh*.

The *Scots* are divided into *Highlanders*, who call themſelves Customs of the antient *Scots*, and into *Lowlanders*, who are a Mixture of anti- the *Higb-*ent *Scots*, *Picts*, *Britons*, *French*, *Engliſh*, *Danes*, *Germans*, *Hun-*landers, *garians*, and others. *Buchanan* deſcribes the Cuſtoms of the *Higb-*landers graphically thus: In their Diet, Apparel, and Houſhold Furniture they follow the Parſimony of the Antients; they provide their Diet by Fiſhing and Hunting, and boil their Fleſh in the Paunch or Skin of a Beaſt: While they hunt, they eat it raw, after having ſqueez'd out the Blood. Their Drink is the Broth of boil'd Meat, or Whey they keep ſome Years, and drink it plentifully in their Entertainments, but moſt of them drink Water; their Bread is of *Oats* and *Barley*, the only Grain produc'd in their Country, which they prepare very artfully: they eat a little of it in the Morning, and contenting themſelves with that, hunt, or go about their Buſineſs without eating any more till Night. They delight moſt in Cloaths of ſeveral Colours,

Hardiness.

especially strip'd; the Colours they affect most, are Purple and Blue. Their Ancestors, as do most of them still, made use of Plaids very much variegated; but now they make them rather of dark Colours resembling that of the Crops of Heath, that they may not be discovered while they lie in the Heaths waiting for their Game; being rather wrapped up, than covered with those Plaids, they endure all the Rigours of the Seasons, and sometimes sleep covered all over with Snow. At Home they lie upon the Ground, having under them Fern or Heath (covered with a Sheet or Blanket) the latter laid with the Roots undermost, so as it is almost equal to Feathers for Softness, but much more healthful; for the Quality of Heath being to draw out superfluous Humours, when they lie down weary and faint upon it at Night, they rise fresh and vigorous in the Morning. They affect this hard way of sleeping; and if at any Time they come into other Places of the Country, where there is better Accommodation, they pull the Coverings off the Bed, and lie down upon them wrapped up in their Plaids, lest they should be spoiled by this barbarous Effeminacy, as they call it. In War they cover themselves with Coats of Mail, or Habergeons, made up of Iron Rings, for the most part as low as their Anckles; their Arms are Bows and barbed Arrows, which can't be taken out of the Body without making a great Wound; and others of them make use of broad Swords and Battle Axes. Their Martial Musick is a Bag-pipe; they delight much in Musick, especially Fiddles, some with Brass Strings, others with Cats-Gut, which they play upon with their Fingers, or some Instrument made on purpose. Their chief Ambition is to have their Fiddles adorn'd with Silver, Tinsel or Trinkets, or Jewels, and the poorer Sort imbellish them with Chrystal; their Songs are artfully enough compos'd, and the Subject of them is generally the Praise of brave Men. They make use a little of the old *Gaulick* Tongue, and take long Journeys in the Height of Winter on Foot without Inconvenience, and trouble themselves about no other Provision, than a little *Aquavita*, and some Onions and *Cheese*. The *Orkney* Mens Language was a Dialect of the old *Gothick*, and living after the old temperate Way, they are not much troubled with Distempers of Body or Mind; their Ignorance of Luxury contributes more to their Health, than the Physician's Art does to that of other People, and makes their Stature manly, and their Complexion comely. They have little Corn except Barley and Oats, of which they make Bread and Drink; they abound with black and white Cattle, and Goats, from whence they have Plenty of Milk, Butter, and Cheese, and their Fowls and Fish are innumerable. They have no poisonous or deform'd Animal in the Country; they abound with little Horses contemptible to the Eye, but fit for all Sorts of Domestick Business, beyond what can be imagin'd.

Their

Musick.

Dialect.

Their antient Discipline begins to grow into Diffuſedneſs by their Commerce with other Nations, to the no ſmall Detriment of their Health and Morals. The *Shetlanders* have much the ſame *Shetlanders* Cuſtoms, but then retain ſomewhat more of the antient *Parſimony*; their Habit is that of the *Germans*, and tolerably decent; their Subjects of Trade are coarſe Cloth, Fiſh, Oil, Butter, and Cheeſe; they fiſh with Boats of two Oars, which they buy from the *Norway* Men, and they cure their Fiſhes partly with Salt, and partly by drying them in the Sun; they abhor Drunkenneſs, but once a Month entertain one another chearfully for cultivating mutual Friendſhip, without Brawls or Quarrels, the uſual Companions of Exceſs. The Firmneſs of their Conſtitution is extraordinary; an Inſtance of which is given in one *Lawrence*, who married, as is before obſerv'd, at 100 Years old, and returning from a tempeſtuous Sea, where he had been fiſhing at an 140, lay down and died, being perfectly diſſolv'd by Age, without any viſible Diſtemper.

The *Lowlanders* partake much of the Temper of the People, *Lowlanders* of whom we have mentioned them to be compos'd, but moſt reſemble the *French*, occaſioned by the long League betwixt the two Nations, their mutual Commerce, frequent Intermarriages, and Cuſtom of travelling into *France* to ſtudy the Law, and other Sciences, and by their affecting to ſerve in the *French* Armies. But ſince the Union of the Crowns, the *Engliſh* Cuſtoms, and Way of Living have obtained much in the *Lowlands*, where the *Engliſh* Tongue has been their natural Language for above 600 Years, but ſtill retains more of the antient *Saxon* and *French*. This being extraordinary, and perhaps ſingular, that a foreign *Language* ſhould prevail in a Country altogether independent of *England*, and where the Inhabitants are of another Lineage, and maintain'd ſuch fierce and long Wars to preſerve their diſtinct Sovereignty; the *Scotiſh* Antiquaries and Hiſtorians give the following Reaſons of it: 1. The frequent *Saxon* Auxiliaries ſent to aſſiſt the *Picts* againſt the *Scots*, which occaſioned many of thoſe *Saxons* to ſettle in the *Lowlands* of *Scotland*, then poſſeſſed by the *Picts*. 2. The laſt conſiderable Effort made by the *Picts* in Conjunction with the *Engliſh*, to recover their Country againſt *Donald* the Fifth of *Scotland*; who, after he had defeated the *Engliſh* and *Picts* upon the River *Jedd* in *Teviotdale*, neglecting to improve his Victory, was afterwards ſurpriz'd by them near *Berwick*, and taken Priſoner after a great Slaughter of his Men. Upon this Succeſs the *Engliſh*, under the Conduct of *Oſbreth* and *Ella*, poſſeſſed themſelves of the Country as far as *Dumbarton*, without reſtoring the *Picts*; the major Part of whom retir'd to *Denmark* and *Norway*, and the Remainder were cut off by the *Engliſh*, to prevent their calling in Foreigners. Thus the *Engliſh* continued in Poſſeſſion of that Part of the Country, from about the

Wars.

the Year 858. till about the Year 875. when King *Gregory* the Great of *Scotland* recovered the Country, and the *Scotish* Proprietors the Possession of their Estates, but willingly entertained the *English* Commonalty and Husbandmen, who were as willing to stay, their own Country being at that Time infested by the *Danes*; and they rather chose to be under the Dominion of the *Scots*, who were Christians, than under that of the *Danes*, who were Pagans. 3. Great Numbers of the *English* came into *Scotland* to assist King *Malcolm* III. against the Usurper *Macbeth*, whom he rewarded after his Victory with Possessions in *Scotland*.

4. A great many *English* came to *Scotland* after the *Norman* Conquest, with *Edgar Atheling*, and his Sister *Margaret*, who was afterwards married to King *Malcolm* above-mention'd; which makes the Reasons of the *Scots* Historians for the prevailing of the *English* Language in the Lowlands of *Scotland*, very probable. It has been gaining Ground upon the old *Scots* Language ever since; which is now confin'd to the Highlands, and the Isles, where most of those of Note do also understand *English*; tho' about an hundred Years ago, the old People in *Galloway* generally understood the *Ersè*, or antient *Scots* Language, which is now quite worn out.

The People in general are naturally inclin'd to Civility, especially to Strangers; and the Lineaments of their Bodies are as well proportioned and comely, as any Nation in *Europe*, which together with their native Courage and Ability to endure Hardship and Fatigue, makes them valued by all the Princes of *Europe* for Soldiers; so that *Speed* says, there have been few great Things done in *Europe*, where the *Scots* have not been with the first and last in the Field. *Cluverius*, in his Geography, says, they are *marte & ingenio felices*; nor is it to be denied, that their Genius is as well adapted for Arts and Arms, as that of any People in Christendom: And 'tis known, that the Country has produced great Men in all Faculties, who were Ornaments of the respective Ages they lived in; the particular Instances of *Joannes Duns Scotus*, *Joannes Erigena*, *G. Douglas*, *Buchanan*, *Crichtonius Mirabilis*, King *James* I. King *James* VI. and Lord *Napier*, are scarce to be parallel'd, or at least not to be exceeded by any other Nation. The great Privileges they formerly obtain'd in *France*, on account of their Valour, the great Things they did under *Gustavus Adolphus*, and the Esteem that gallant Prince had for them, as well as the great Share they had in the late stupendous Victories of *Hochstet* and *Ramilies*, are not to be controverted; where the *French* having few or no *Scots*, found it was truly said by the Poet,

— Sine milite Scoto
Nulla unquam Francis fuit victoria castris.

C H A P. VII.

Of the Antiquity of the Scots.

THE Pretensions of this Nation to Antiquity are very high: Antiquities. they have indeed been controverted by some *English* and *Irish* Historians, but well defended by Sir George Mackenzie against the Bishop of St. Asaph, in his two Books, intituled, *A Defence of the Antiquity of the Royal Line of Scotland*, and, *The Antiquity of the same Royal Line farther cleared and defended, against the Exceptions lately offered by Dr. Stillingfleet, in his Vindication of the Bishop of St. Asaph*, printed at London in 1685. and 1686. to which we refer, the Controversy being too large to be here insisted upon. Only, in short, the Thing is evident of itself from the *Roman* Historians, and from venerable *Bede*, who owns in his first Chapter, that the *Scots* were possessed of *Ireland* when the *Picts* came into *Britain*; and from *Buchanan*, who says, the *Scots* were then possessed of the Western Isles of *Scotland*: And both he and *Bede* agree, that the *Picts* obtained Wives from the *Scots*, and Assistance to settle in the North Part of *Britain*, where the *Scots* did also settle a little Time after, without any great Difficulty; which shews that the Country was not then well inhabited, and is an evident Proof that the *Britons* had not been possessed of the Island very long before that Time, since they, who afterwards made so long and great Resistance against the *Romans* in the Southern Parts, might have been much more capable of resisting the small Colonies of the *Scots* and *Picts*, had they been numerous enough to have peopled the whole Island; which 'tis plainly asserted by *Bede* they did not, but only possessed the greatest Part of it. But that which puts the Antiquity of the *Scots* beyond all doubt, is the War betwixt the *Romans* and *Caledonians* in the Time of *Agricola*, mention'd by *Tacitus*, particularly the famous Battle of the *Grampian* Mountains in the Year of our Lord 84. for it must be own'd, that the *Scots* are the Posterity of those *Caledonians*, the common Name given by the *Romans* to them and the *Picts*, who were their Associates in that War; since no Historian pretends to give any Account, that ever the *Caledonians*, or antient *Scots*, properly so called, were exterminated (tho' 'tis own'd they were once expelled, but returned again) which could not have fail'd being taken Notice of by the *Romans* themselves, or some *British* Writer,

Writer, had any such Thing happened. That the *Caledonians* were the Progenitors of the *Scots*, is own'd by the ablest Criticks in *Europe*; as may be seen in Sir *George Mackenzie's* Books above-mentioned: and that they were settled in the Island long before *Tacitus's* Time, is evident from their being able to bring such numerous Armies against the *Romans*; and he himself owns, that it was not known whether they were originally *Indigenæ*, or Strangers.

I make no doubt but the Author, or former Publisher, of this *State* would have taken notice of a Book (had it been published in his Lifetime) intituled, *A critical Essay on the antient Inhabitants of the Northern Parts of Britain or Scotland, &c.* by *Thomas Innes, M. A.* 'Tis a very curious and most elaborate Work: He fixes the *Scots* in *Scotland* a long while earlier than the *English* will allow, yet entirely explodes as a Fable, that they had Kings before *Fergus Mack Erch*, commonly called *Fergus II.* nor will he allow the *Scots*, but the *Picts*, to be *Caledonians*. He seems to build upon Records and other Documents, to which our Antiquaries appear to be mere Strangers. He has been attack'd in a MS. by Mr. *Gordon* of *Aberdeen*, wherein he shews, that Father *Innes* has gone in the Paths of some *Irish, Welsh, and English* Historians, especially Bishops *Lloyd* and *Stillingfleet*, without so much as ever taking the least notice of what Sir *George Mackenzie* has written against them. As Mr. *Innes's* Scheme is chiefly supported by Conjecture, from single and obscure Passages of Authors, and Inferences from them (tho' many of them did not particularly write upon the Point in question) with plain Denial (as well as seeming Conjectures) of the Veracity of the *Scots* Historians, charging them with Fiction, Forgery, and Contradiction; Mr. *Gordon* endeavours to clear them from such Calumny, supporting their Authority, and reconciling the supposed Differences among them. He explains Mr. *Innes's* Citations, and shews, not only that they are not to his Purpose, but adduces from Authors of great Credit and Antiquity such Proofs as overthrow his Adversary. In like manner, he not only shews, how Mr. *Innes*, notwithstanding his Attempt of fixing the *Æra* of the *Scots* first coming into *Britain*, has not fixed it at all in a positive, nor scarcely in a negative Manner; which Mr. *Gordon* has done with a great deal of seeming Truth at least.

Allow me also to add, for further Illustration, that *Scotland* had its Inhabitants some Ages before the Incarnation; yet whence they had their immediate Original is not by all agreed upon, and, I'm afraid, never can be determined. The common Tradition is, they came with Princess *Scota* (from whom they took their Name) Daughter to Pharaoh King of *Egypt*, Cotemporary with *Moses*, who was married to *Gathelus* a *Grecian* Prince, and sailing westward, landed at a Place, called from him *Port-Gathel*,

now

now *Portugal*. Their next Tour was to *Ireland*, where fixing their Abode for some Time, several of their Offspring and Attendants landed in a northern Promontory, from him called *Ard-Gathel*, and now *Argyle*. This is rejected by Men of Sense, as favouring too much of the Fable, who tell us they were originally *Scythians* (or a Colony of *Spaniards* descended from the *Scythians*) who, to avoid the Oppression of their Grandees, foreign Invasions, intestine Divisions, or such Reasons, arrived in *Ireland*; which proving an agreeable Country, they not only took up their abode therein, but sent for more of their own Countrymen, who soon followed in great Multitudes; which so quickly increased, that *Ireland* not being able to contain them all, Colonies were sent over to the adjacent Isles, and Coasts of the neighbouring Country, from them called the *Lesser*, as *Ireland* had been the *Greater*, *Scotland*, who not long thereafter planted the inner Parts of the Country also. Scarce had they been well settled, when a *Teutonic*, or rather *Gothish* Tribe (known afterwards by the Name of *Picts*) who dwelt formerly about the *Baltick* Sea, arrived in the *Orkneys*, and from thence, not long thereafter, set forward to *Cathness*, and so spread over the Eastern Coasts. When they had got sure footing there, they not only crossed the Firths of *Tay* and *Forth*, and made themselves Masters of so much of *Scotland* as fronted the *German* Ocean, but even advanced towards *Humber* in *England*. Thus was the Land inhabited by two different Nations, the *Scots* and *Picts*, both governed by their own Kings, who bravely opposed the *Britons* and *Romans*; so that though almost the whole Country may, in some sense, be said to have been conquered by the powerful and prevailing Arms of the *Romans*, yet this *Arctoa Britannia* (as the Poet calls it) inhabited by the magnanimous *Scots*, was free from any foreign Yoke, though oftentimes indeed it was at a low pass with them; yet having repulsed all their foreign Enemies, continual Broils burst out between the *Scots* and *Picts*, which ended in the Conquest and Extermination of the latter, anno 840. Thus, though the *Scottish* Kings became sole Sovereigns, yet were their Successors many times harrassed not only by the *Danes*, *Norwegians*, *Saxons*, and *English*, with whom they had long Wars with various Success, but even with unnatural Feuds, Animosities, and Insurrections among themselves, which were quelled not much above an Age or two ago.

That the antient, or Highland *Scots*, were of the same Origin with the *Irish*, is out of all doubt; their Habit, Language, and Manner of Life being almost the same; but if the *Scots* of *Ireland* (from whom those of *Scotland* are said to be descended) were derived from the *Scythians*, I can't imagine how their Ancestors came into *Spain*. I should rather think, if *Scotia* be derived from *Scythia* (as there is good Reason to think it is) that these

People

People first landed on the Northern or Eastern Coasts, which were nearest them, and by degrees peopled the Western and Southern Parts; and were followed by the *Picts*, who either beat them forward, or inhabited the Lands they had deserted; the Bulk of the *Scots* having gone into *Ireland*, which being a finer Country, invited many of them thither.

However, so far is certain, that the *Scots* were in *Scotland* before the Arrival of the *Picts*: For not only *Buchanan*, but venerable *Bede*, who lived near a thousand Years before him, assert that the *Picts* obtained Wives from the *Scots*, by whose Assistance they settled in the North Parts of *Britain*. This proves that the Country was not then well inhabited, and that the *Britons* had not been in this Island very long before that Time; since they, who afterwards made so long and great Resistance against the *Romans* in the Southern Parts, might have been much more capable of resisting the small Colonies of the *Scots* and *Picts*, had they been numerous enough to have peopled the whole Island.

That which puts the Antiquity of the old Inhabitants of *Scotland* beyond all question, is, the Wars between the *Caledonians* and *Romans* in the Time of *Agricola*, mentioned by *Cornelius Tacitus*, particularly the famous Battle of the *Grampian Hills* in the Year of our Lord 84. already mentioned. These Mountains were never placed by any Geographer any where but in *Scotland*, being that Ridge of Mountains from *Clyde* to *Spey*, which retain the Name to this Day, as *Caledonia* is the *Latin* Word for *Kel-don*, or *Dun-keld*, on the *Tay*, ten Miles above *Pertb*.

The *Scots* are the Posterity of these *Caledonians*, the common Name given by the *Romans* to them and the *Picts*, their Associates in the War; since no Historian ever offered to give any Account that ever the *Caledonians*, or antient *Scots*, properly so called, were ever quite extirpated; which could not have failed being taken notice of by the *Romans* themselves, or some *British* Writer, had any such Thing happened.

Historians agree, that as the *Caledonians* were the antient Inhabitants of *North Britain*, so they were the Ancestors of these now called *Scots*, since no Time can be assigned when they were exterminated: And that they had been settled there long before the Time of *Tacitus*, is plain, from their being so populous as to bring numerous Armies against the *Romans*; especially when he himself says, it was not known whether they were *Indigenæ*, the original Inhabitants, or Strangers.

Memertine in his Panegyrick to *Maximinian*, says, the *Britons* (who dwelt in the South) had Wars with the *Scots* and *Picts* before *Julius Cæsar* entred the Island; and *Claudian* says,

*Venit et extremis legio pretexta Britannis,
Quæ Scoto det fræna truci,* ———

The

The *Picts*, generally supposed to be so called by the *Romans* because they painted their Bodies (tho' *Langhorn* in his Antiquities seems to be of another mind) proving ungrateful and very troublesome Inmates, *Fergus*, an *Irish* Prince of the same Original with the *Scots*, became the first *Scots* King that is mentioned, about the Time of *Alexander* the Great, 330 Years before the Incarnation. He maintained their Liberties, which they enjoyed under him and thirty eight of his Descendants. But the *Picts*, in conjunction with the *Britons* and *Romans*, beat them from their plainer Country into their inaccessible Mountains, and the Western Isles; where such as did not intirely leave the Country, and seek their Fortunes elsewhere, were in a manner confined for about forty Years, when the *Scots* recovered and retrieved their antient Rights under *Fergus* the second of that Name; the treacherous *Picts*, having severely smarted under the *Roman* Yoke, making no Opposition, facilitated their Return.

The *English*, and some *Irish* Historians, will not allow these first 39 Kings, and roundly assert, that *North Britain* was not called *Scotland*, nor its Inhabitants *Scots*, before the Time of this *Fergus*, which happened about the Year 444. but that wherever we read of *Scotia*, or *Scoti*, we are to understand *Ireland*, and its Inhabitants. But though their Proofs were stronger than they are, and indeed they are but very slender, scarce amounting to any more than strong and bold, though unsupported, Assertions; as these Words, *Legio quæ Scoto det fræna truci*, which could not mean the *Scots* in *Ireland*, with whom the *Romans* never had any Contention, and what else has been already said, shews the Name of *Scot* before that Time, so it will further appear from what follows in another Chapter.

C H A P. VIII.

Of the Independency and Sovereignty of the Church and Kingdom of Scotland.

THIS latter has been a Subject of Controversy betwixt the Independent Historians and Antiquaries of both Nations, and some-times betwixt the Kingdoms themselves, since the Reign of King *Edward* I. of *England*, who set his Claim to be Superior and Liege Lord of *Scotland* on foot, when he was chosen Umpire to decide the Controversy betwixt *Bruce* and *Baliol* for the Crown of

of Scotland, after the Death of the Scots King, *Alexander III.* and his Grand-daughter the Maiden of *Norway*, who was affianc'd to *Edward II.* of *England*, but died before Marriage. That which gave some Colour of Pretext to the Claim, was the Homage paid to the Kings of *England* by the Kings of *Scotland*, or their eldest Sons, for the Counties of *Cumberland*, *Northumberland*, and *Westmorland*, granted to the Scots for their Assistance against the *Danes*, on Condition of holding them in Fee of the Crown of *England*; and that King *William* of *Scotland*, being taken Prisoner by the *English* in time of Truce, as riding about carelessly near the Army in *Northumberland*, was constrained, during his Imprisonment, to own that he held the Crown of *Scotland* in Fee from *Henry III.* King of *England*; but this Homage was renounced by King *Richard*, Son to the said *Henry*, as being obtain'd by Force. In the Reign of King *Edward I.* *John Baliol*, born a Subject of *England*, but descended by his Grandmother, Daughter to *David* Earl of *Huntingdon*, Brother to King *William* of *Scotland*, from the Blood Royal of that Nation, agreed to hold the Crown of *Scotland* in Fee of *Edward I.* that he might, as Umpire, adjudge the Crown to him, and maintain him in Possession of it by his Power. This was accordingly done, but the Homage afterwards revok'd by *Baliol* and the States of *Scotland*, as unjust in itself, and perform'd without their Consent; which produced a War of about sixty Years Continuance, and was at last determined by the Sword in favour of the Scots, as it had been, soon after the extorting of it, by Pope *Innocent*, Pope *Boniface VIII.* and Pope *John*; and this Homage, after a long War, was finally renounc'd by King *Edward III.* of *England*, to King *David Bruce* of *Scotland*, and all the Monuments of it surrender'd; and if any one of them were retain'd through Forgetfulness, or otherwise, they were declared void and null. 'Tis true, that this Claim was afterwards insisted upon by King *Henry VI.* and King *Henry VII.* in their Declarations of War against the Scots; but as *Dr. Nicholson* (who died Archbishop of *Cashel* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*) very justly and impartially observes, like a Man of true Honour, in the Preface to his *Border-Laws*, 8vo. "The Stile of those Declarations is strangely different, and their Pretensions and Claims quite of another Nature than what we find them to be in their Treaties of Peace; and this occasional and extraordinary stretching of Titles and Change of Phrase, not attended to by our heedless and impolitick Historians, has given Rise to a great many false Notions of the antient Government of these two Kingdoms:" And shews, "That in all Treaties, the Scots acted, and were owned as a free People, upon equal Terms, at least, with the *English*." I say, at least, For not only did the Commissioners treat, as deriving their Authorities from independent

pendent Monarchs, but the Bounds and Privileges were ascertained, and respectively set out; and the Bishops of St. *Andrews* and *Dunkeld* have confirmed to them such Royal Immunities, as no *English* Subjects ever claimed; or, at least, such as were never allowed to them in Treaties with foreign Potentates. But above all, King *Richard's* Charter of Release of Superiority to King *William* (to be seen in *Rymer*) and King *Edward III.* having renounced it in a Parliament at *York*, anno 1328. puts it beyond all doubt.

Besides, it appears plain, that *Edward I.* himself, the great Assertor and Champion of this Homage, did not so much as think of it, previously to the unjust Pretensions he made to it, when chosen Umpire to decide the Controversy betwixt *Bruce* and *Baliol* to the Crown; since by his Treaty of Marriage betwixt the Heirefs of *Scotland* and his own Son, he agreed, That failing Heirs of that Marriage, the Crown of *Scotland* should return absolutely free (from all Subjection) to the next Heirs; and the Freedom and Honour of the Kingdom of *Scotland* was expressly reserved by the Governors of *Scotland*, in their Deputation to the *Scottish* Commissioners, whom they appointed to treat of that Marriage: and this Reserve was inserted in his own Warrant to the *English* Commissioners; whereas had the Crown of *Scotland* been held in Fee of the Crown of *England*, the keeping of the Heirefs of *Scotland*, and disposing of her in Marriage, must have been his Right without any such Treaty.

The narrow Limits of this Treatise will not allow us to insist on this Controversy; but such as have a mind to be satisfied in it, may find the Matter fully argued in Sir *George Mackenzie's* Observations upon the Laws and Customs of Nations as to Precedency, Cap. 3. Sir *Thomas Craig's* Dispute concerning Homage, intituled, *Scotland's Sovereignty asserted*, translated and publish'd by Mr. *Rippath* in 1695. Mr. *Tyrrel's* General History of *England*; Sir *James Dalrymple's* Collections concerning the *Scottish* History, and Mr. *Anderson's* Essay, shewing that the Crown and Kingdom of *Scotland* is Imperial and Independent: and that which may put a final End to this Controversy, is the late Treaty of Union concluded betwixt *England* and *Scotland* as two independent Nations.

In the Year 1703. Sir *Robert Sibbald* published a Pamphlet, intituled, *The Independency of the Church and Kingdom of Scotland asserted*, &c. wherein 'tis proved by original, authentick Records, and Papal Bulls, that the Church of *Scotland* was a Daughter of the Church of *Rome*, immediately under the Pope (who usually consecrated the Bishops) *nullo mediante*; and disproved, beyond all Dispute, several alledg'd Bulls said to have been granted by *Calixtus II.* *Innocent II.* and *Adrian IV.* which are spurious and surreptitious; and that the *Scots* Church did neither submit to the

English (whatever some particular Prelates might have done) nor think that even the Pope himself could oblige them to it.

And whoever considers that Christianity was early professed in *Scotland*, and that the *Northumbrian* Kings sent to *Scotland* for Bishops and Pastors to instruct their People: it can never be imagined, that the Church of *Scotland* should be subject to the Archbishop of *York*, whose first Archbishop was *Paulinus*, anno 624. long after that the *Scots* were *Christians*.

C H A P. IX.

A short View of the principal Periods in the Scots History.

THE first is, from *Fergus* their first King, who was Contemporary with *Alexander* the Great, about 330 Years before Christ's Incarnation, till 203 Years after it, being the fourth Year of King *Donald* I. when Christianity was embraced by him, and the Generality of the People. II. From thence, till the Year 444. when *Fergus* II. (having regained most of what the *Romans*, and others had conquered of his Kingdom) was settled upon the Throne. III. Till the Time when *Achais* entred into the Famous League with *Charles* the Great, King of *France* (and Emperor of the *Romans*) about the Year 790. IV. Till the Extermination of the *Picts* by King *Kenneth Macalpin*, anno 840. V. Till the Reign of King *Malcolm* III. when Laws were more formally enacted, the Church more regularly established, new Orders of Nobility erected, and the Marches of the *Scotish* and *English* Dominions more nicely adjusted. VI. Till the Death of *Alexander* III. anno 1285: when the Competition between *Bruce* and *Baliol* began, whereby (through the Treachery and Tyranny of King *Edward* of *England*) the Kingdom was miserably harrassed, and almost subdued. VII. Till the Year 1306. when these Troubles, by the Valour of *Wallace*, Lord *Douglas*, and many other brave Heroes, were in some Manner composed, and *Robert le Bruce* established on the Throne. VIII. Till the Year 1370. when *Robert*, the first of the Name of *STEWART*, by Right of his Mother, Daughter to King *Robert*, and Sister to King *David Bruce*, succeeded, and from whom sprang a numerous Race. IX. Till the Year 1560. or the Reformation of Religion. X. Till

Chap. X. of SCOTLAND.

X. Till the Year 1603. when King *James VI.* by Right of his Great Grandmother, succeeded to the Crowns of *England* and *Ireland*. XI. Till the Year 1649. when Monarchy was eclipsed by the barbarous Murder of King *Charles I.* XII. Till the Year 1660. or the happy Restoration of the Royal Family. XIII. From thence till the Revolution. And, XIV. From thence till the Union of the Kingdoms, *May 1st. 1707.* XV. Till the Accession of the illustrious Elector of *Hannover* to the Royal Dignity. And, XVI. Till the present Time. These several Periods contain the Space of about 2066 Years, during which Time it may well be said of the *Scots*, That their Crown was never on the Head of a Foreigner, nor did they obey the Laws of a Stranger, but have been governed by their own free and independent Kings.

CHAP. X.

Of the antient and modern Division of Scotland, especially of the Counties, as they lie in Order from the Borders of England.

NORTH BRITAIN being antiently inhabited by the *Scots* and *Picts*, the aforesaid Mr. *Innes* has very critically examined the Extent of their several Dominions (Vol. 1. p. 79, &c.) and Mr. *Gordon* has very clearly set out the Boundaries and Dimensions of the Countries antiently subject to the *Scots*, and how divided from the *Picts*: he also considers how considerable and powerful the *Scots* were in the Time of *Charlemagne*, proving the Reality of the League which that Emperor made with King *Achaius*, which Mr. *Innes* endeavours to disprove. Mr. *Innes* has been at prodigious Pains to support many Things which seem to be altogether new, and his own Conjecture; particularly, that besides the *Scots* and *Picts*, there was a third Kingdom in *North Britain*, viz. that of the *Meatæ*, who used the *Welsh* Tongue; which, in my Opinion, Mr. *Gordon* has proved to have no Foundation.

I cannot say the Country was divided formerly so much into distinct Provinces, as into several Clans or Tribes occasionally inhabiting particular Parts thereof, which are mentioned either by *Roman* Historians, or antient Geographers. Thus (to begin with the most Northern, except the *Orcades*) the Country now call'd

Caithness, was inhabited by the *Logi*; and *Strathnaver* by the *Cornavii*; *Sutherland* by the *Mertæ*; and *Ross* (antiently called *Lugia*) by the *Carnonacæ* in the western, and by the *Cantæ* in the eastern Parts thereof. On the S. E. of the *Cantæ*, along the *Murray Firth*, dwelt the *Tæxali*, taking up part of *Inverness* Shire, and all *Nairn*, *Elgin*, *Bamff*, and *Aberdeen* Shires. On the West of the *Tæxali*, and South of the *Carnonacæ*, dwelt the *Creones*, taking up the north-west Parts of *Lochaber*, and all the mountainous Countries towards the West Sea. On the South of the *Creones* dwelt the *Cerones*, or *Cernotes*, taking up all *Lorn*, *Argile*, *Cowal*, and *Knapdale*. On the South of the *Cerones* were the *Epidii*, whose Country is now called *Cantyre*. On the East of the *Creones* and *Cerones*, and South of the *Tæxali*, dwelt the *Caledonii*, the chief of all the Tribes in the Kingdom, who imparted their Name to all the rest. Their Country contained the Eastern Parts of *Lochaber*, *Braidalbin*, *Athol*, Part of *Lenox*, *Monteith*, *Strathern*, and other Parts of *Perth* Shire. On the South and East of the *Caledonii* dwelt the *Vacomagi*, whose Country was *Merns* and *Angus* (then called *Horestia*) and also part of *Strathern*, *Fife*, *Menteith*, *Lenox*, and *Striveling*. On the East of the *Vacomagi* dwelt the *Venicones*, their Country was formerly called *Othlinia* and *Rossia*, but now *Fife* and *Kinross*. All these were Northward from the *Roman Wall*, built between the Firths of *Forth* and *Clyde*. The first People we find on the South side were the *Damnii*, who inhabited the Countries about the Isthmus whereon the Wall was built, viz. Part of *Perthshire*, *Clackmannan*, *Stirling*, *Menteith*, and *Lenox*, with all *Renfrew* and *Clydesdale*. On the South-east of the *Damnii* dwelt the *Gadeni*, or *Ladeni*, taking up West and Mid *Lothian*, and *Tweeddale*. On the South-east of the *Ladeni*, dwelt the *Ottadeni*, taking up (besides some Parts of *Northumberland*) East *Lothian*, *Merse*, *Teviotdale*, and *Selkirk*. South-westward from the *Ottadeni* dwelt the *Selgovæ*, in *Esksdale*, *Annandale*, and *Nithsdale*. And Westwards from the *Selgovæ*, and South-westward from the *Damnii*, were the *Novantæ*, in *Cunningham*, *Kyle*, *Carrick*, and *Galloway*.

But scarce is there so much as any Vestige left of the antient Names either of the People or Provinces, later ones having been substituted in their Places.

The Ordinary Division of *North Britain* is into that which is on the North of *Tay*, and that which lies Southward from it. The former is of the greatest Extent; but the other, for Fertility and Populoufness, is the best of the two.

Counties. *March*, commonly call'd the *Merse*, suppos'd to have deriv'd that Name from its being a bordering Country, in the Law-Writings of *Scotland* is call'd the Shire of *Berwick*, which was formerly the principal Town of the Country, till it was taken by

by the *English*. It was bounded by the River *Tweed* on the Shire of South, by *Lothian* on the North, by the *German Ocean* on the *Berwick*. East, and *Teviotdale* on the West. This Country is very fruitful in Corn and Grass, and abounds with the Seats of Persons of Quality. The People, before the Union of the Crowns, had the Reputation of being esteem'd the most warlike, and at the same time the most just, of any in *Scotland*. They could, together with the neighbouring County of *Teviotdale*, assemble ten thousand Horse for the Defence of the Country upon any sudden Invasion. The principal Rivers in this Country are *Tweed*, *Whitteter*, *Blackader*, *Eye*, and *Ednem*. The chief Places of Note are the Town and Castle of *Duns*, remarkable for the Castle of Birth of the famous *Joannes Duns Scotus*, who had his Surname *Duns*. from it, some of which Family is still in Being there; it has a good Weekly Market, especially for Cattle, and is a Place of the best Trade in the County. After *Berwick* was taken by the *English*, it was the Seat of the Sheriff's Court, which has been remov'd, since the Revolution, to *Greenlaw*, a Market-Town, four Miles farther West. *Duns* was also remarkable for the Encampment of the *Scots* Army there under General *Lesly* against King *Charles I.* when he came to the *English* Borders with an Army to persuade *Scotland* to Obedience.

Hume, which gives Surname to that Great Family, and was *Hume*. formerly the Residence of the Earls of *Hume*, whose strong Castle there is now demolished. *Coldingham*, famous for its Abbey *Coldingham*. built by *Edgar* King of *Scotland* about ann. 1100. and for *Ebba* the Lady Abbess, who, during a *Danish* Invasion, disfigur'd herself, and persuaded her Nuns to do the like, by slitting their Noses, to prevent their being debauch'd by the *Danes*. *Fast* *Fastcastle*. castle, a strong Fort upon the Point of the Promontory, call'd *St. Ebb's-head*, formerly belonging to the Family of *Hume*, but now demolished. *Eymouth*, a Sea-port, where Fortifications *Eymouth*. were formerly rais'd, to be a Curb upon the Garrison of *Berwick*; it gave the Title of Baron to his Grace the late Duke of *Marlborough*. *Coldstream*, a Market-Town, where there was *Coldstream*, antiently an Abbey. *Eccles*, where there was also an Abbey. *Eccles*, &c. *Erfilton*, noted for the Birth of *Thomas Lermont*, commonly call'd *Thomas the Rhymer*, because he wrote his Poems in Rhyme; as much admired by the vulgar *Scots*, as *Merlin* and *Bede's* Prophecies by the *English*. The antient Families of this Country Antient Families are the *Humes*, *Gordons*, *Swintons*, *Cockburns*, *Ridpaths*, *Spots-woods*, *Nisbets*, *Wedderburns*, *Blackaders*, *Rentons*, *Manderstons*, *Polwarths*, *Duns's*, all deriv'd from the Estates possessed by their Ancestors, when that way of taking Surnames came in use: which, as it favour'd of Vanity, had also this Inconveniency attending it, that in a few Generations it lost the Memory of the common Family, from whence those Gentlemen were descended.

scended. Thus the *Dunbars* and *Humes*, or *Homes*, tho' originally of the same Family, came to be thought different. In like manner the *Gordons*, *Swintons*, *Ridpaths*, *Nisbets*, and some say the *Spotswoods*, tho' all of the same Original, must have lost the Knowledge of it, had it not been for Tradition, or the Armorial Bearings of the several Families, which bespeak them to be of the same Lineage. This Hint may serve once for all, as to those Families call'd of *that Ilk*, i. e. whose Surname and Paternal Estate are the same, of which there are many in *Scotland*; and (except some few late ones, which have affected to call Estates by their own Names) are generally esteemed antient and honourable. This County formerly gave the Title of Earls of *March* to the Family of *Dunbar*, who were very great Men, and derived their Origin, according to *Camden*, from the famous *Gospatric*, Earl of *Northumberland*, who retir'd into *Scotland* upon the *Norman* Conquest, and was honoured with the Castle of *Dunbar*, and the Earldom of *March*, by *Malcolm Canmore*, King of *Scotland*, from whence his Posterity took the Name of *Dunbar*. Another branch of the Family being possessed of the Barony of *Hume*, took that for Surname, which they retain to this Day; and the Chief of the Family is the Earl of *Hume*. *George de Dunbar* being proscribed in the Reign of K. *James I.*, that Family lost the Title of Earls of *March*, which was afterwards confer'd upon *Alexander*, Duke of *Albany*; then, upon the Family of *Stewart* and *Lennox*; which being extinct, King *William*, since the Revolution, gave the Title to *William Douglas*, Brother to the Duke of *Queensberry*, whose Son now enjoys it. *Lauderdale* is reckon'd part of this County, and is bounded by it on the East from *Ripeth* to the *Bown Mill*, on the West by *Tvedale* and *Teviotdale*, and on the North by *Löthian*. This Country takes its Name from *Leeder* and *Lauder*, a small River that runs through it, upon which the Town of *Lauder*, a Royal Burgh, that gave Surname to an antient Family, lies pleasantly situated: 'tis remarkable for the Execution done upon King *James* the Third's Minions by the Nobility, who, under the Conduct of the Earl of *Angus*, took them out of the Court, and hanged them over *Lauder Bridge*. This County was formerly the Patrimony of the *Morvilles*, a great Family, Constables of *Scotland*; but being forfeited for Treason, it was annexed to the Crown, and govern'd by a Bailiff, as others of the King's Lands; which Office has since been in the Family of *Lauderdale*, the Chief of the *Maitlands*, who have a noble and stately House on the River near *Lauder*, call'd *Lauderfort*.

Chief Seats.

Seats in this County are, *Polwart*, Earl of *Marchmont*'s; *Blackader*, Sir *John Hume*'s; *Harcafs*, Sir *Roger Hog*'s; *Allenbank*, Sir *Robert Stewart*'s; *Nisbet*, *Car*'s of *Cawers*; *Langton*, *Cockburn*'s of *Langton*; *Mertin*, Sir *William Scot*'s of *Harden*; *Hirsel*.

Hirsel and *Hume-Castle*, Earl of *Hume's*; *Sawinton*, Sir *John Sawinton's*; *Colden-knows*, Mr. *Daer's*.

Teviotdale, bounded on the East by the *Merse* and part of *Nor-Teviotdale*, *Northumberland*, on the West by *Liddisdale*, on the North by the *Forest*, or *Shire of Selkirk*, on the South by *Northumberland*. It derives its Name from the River *Teviot*, that runs through it, is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage; and abounds with Flocks. The Inhabitants have always been noted for a Warlike People, and the Country joining to *England* on dry Marches, has frequently been the Theatre of considerable Actions, by which the *Scots* and *Kers*, the greatest Families in this County, raised themselves to their present Grandeur. The Family of *Scot of Buccleugh*, formerly of *Kirkurd*, of which the Duke of *Buccleugh*, Grandson to the late Duchess of *Monmouth* and *Buccleugh*, is the present Representative, had considerable Estates given them by *K. Robert III.* *James I.* and *II.* and *Queen Mary*, for their Service against the *English*, and the *Dowglasses* that join'd them under Proscription. The Family of *Buccleugh* was made Lords in 1606. and Earls in 1619. and *James Scot* Duke of *Monmouth*, was made Duke of *Buccleugh* by King *Charles II.* his Father. There are many other considerable Families of this Surname in *Teviotdale*, and elsewhere in *Scotland*. The chief Families of the *Kers* in this County were those of *Cesford* and *Farniberst*, both very antient and warlike Families. The Representative of the former is the present Duke of *Roxburgh*, in favour of whose Predecessor, the Earl of *Roxburgh*, the Abbacies of *Kelso* and *Lesmahago* were erected into Temporal Baronies, by Authority of King and Parliament in 1607. for his Service, as Warden of the *Middle-Marches*, and Execution of Commissions for quieting the Borders: the Representative of the other is the Marquis of *Lothian*, in favour of whose Predecessor *Mark*, Abbot of *Newbottle*, the Abbacy of *Newbottle* was erected into a Temporal Barony, by Authority of King and Parliament in 1587. There are many other considerable Families of this Name in this County, and several in other Parts of *Scotland*; and there were several good Families of the same Name in *Northumberland*, only they wrote their Names *Carr*, according to the common Pronunciation. Other Families of Note in this County are some Branches of the Family of *Dowglas*, whereof that of *Cavers* is the most considerable, being Hereditary Sheriffs of it. This Family have the Standard of the Brave Lord *Dowglas*, who was killed at the Battle of *Otterburn*, falsely call'd *Cheviot Chase*, just as he had gain'd the Victory; and the Mace of Iron he fought with. The Duke of *Dowglas*, the Chief of that Heroick Family, has still a considerable Interest in this County, where his Ancestors were formerly the chief Proprietors, as indeed they were the greatest in all the South of *Scotland*; and had that noble Compartment

added to their Arms, of *Pales of Wood wreath'd in*, because the Lord *Dowglas*, in the Reign of King *Robert Bruce*, defeated the *English* in *Jedburgh* Forest, and wreath'd them in, that they might not escape: but the Barony of *Dowglas*, the Surname of the Family, being in *Chydsdale*, they are more properly reckon'd among the Families of that County. Other Families of Note in *Teviotdale* are, *Riddel of Riddel*, one of the antientest in the Kingdom; the *Eliots*, of whom Sir *Gilbert Eliot* of *Stobs* is Chief; the *Turnbulls*, *Gladstones*, *Langlands*. The chief Places of Note in this County were the antient Town and Castle of *Roxburgh*, both now demolished (from whence the County is called the Shire of *Roxburgh*) famous in the History of both Nations during their mutual Wars, when it was frequently taken and retaken, and in the Siege of which King *James II.* of *Scotland* was killed by the bursting of a Gun; but now of Note only for giving the Title of Duke, as formerly of Earl, to *Ker of Cessford*. *Jedburgh*, a Royal Borough on the River *Jed*, which gave the Title of Lord to *Ker of Farnherst*. *Kelfo*, a Town of good Trade, where was an antient Abbey, pleasantly situated on the River *Tweed*, of which the Duke of *Roxburgh* is now Superior, and near which lies one of his noble Seats call'd *Fleurs*. *Harwick*, a Market Town on the River *Teviot*, near which lies *Branxholm*, the antient Residence of the Family of *Buccleugh*. The Town, and once famous and sumptuous Abbey of *Melrose*, on the River *Tweed*, noted for its Monks, the Authors of the Chronicles of that Name, and for the Sepulchre of the Family of *Dowglass*. *Driburgh*, once noted also for a stately Abbey. There are many Seats of Persons of Quality in this County, which we have not room to mention. The principal Rivers here are *Tweed*, *Teviot*, *Jed*, and *Eal*.

Shire of
Roxburgh.

This County, by *Pont's* Map, is twenty six Miles from East to West, and about seventeen South and North.

Liddesdale, which belongs to this County, is, by *Pont's* Map, about twenty Miles from South-west to North-east, and about twelve from South to North.

Eusdale and *Eskdale*, which belong also to this County, are about seventeen Miles South and North, and twelve Miles East and West.

Chief Seats. Chief Seats in this County are, the *Fleurs*, Duke of *Roxburgh's*; *Bridgent*, Sir *William Kerr's*; *Marlesfield*, Sir *William Bennet's* of *Grubet*; *Kingdale*, Sir *William Scot's* of *Harden*; *Ancram*, Sir *John Scot's*; *Cavers*, *Archibald Douglass's*; *Riddel*, Sir *Walter Riddel's*; *Wooley* and *Stobs*, Sir *Gilbert Elliot's*; *Branksholm*, or *Branxholm*, Duke of *Buccleugh's*; besides many others of less Note.

Counties of West from *Teviotdale*, upon the Borders, lie the small Counties *Liddesdale*, of *Liddesdale*, *Eusdale*, *Eskdale*, already nam'd, and *Wachopdale*,
Eusdale, &c.

so called from the Rivers *Liddel, Esk, Euse, and Wachop*. In *Liddesdale* there was an antient and strong Castle, call'd the *Hermitage*, now demolished: it formerly belonged to the *Hepburns*, Earls of *Bothwell*, and then to the *Stewarts of Coldinghame*. The most remarkable Place in *Eskdale* is the Castle of *Langham*. The Surnames of most Note in those Parts are the *Armstrongs*, formerly the principal Men in those little Counties; the *Grahams*, *Johnstons*, *Elliotts*, *Irwins*, *Bells*, *Carlisses*; of the latter there was formerly a Lord; *Beatsons*, *Littles*, *Thomsons*, *Glendunnings*, *Caruthers*, *Jardens*, *Moffets*, *Latimers*, *Nixons*, and *Crossers*: but the chief Proprietor is now the Duke of *Buccleugh*. On these Borders lay the debateable Lands, claim'd by the Borderers of each Nation, but were at last adjudged to the Scots by King *James VI.* after the Union of the Crowns, and given by way of Infeoffment to Sir *Robert Douglas* and *James Maxwell*, who sold them to Sir *John Ker*, and he sold them to *Walter Scot*, afterwards Earl of *Buccleugh*.

The farthest County on the Western Border is *Annandale*, a County of about ten Miles from East to West, and twenty eight from South to North, so called from the River *Annand*, which runs thro' the County, and falls into *Solway Firth*, after a Course of near thirty Miles, and receiving several lesser Rivers, both from South and North: it has many pleasant Woods and fruitful Fields on both Sides. This County gives the Title of Marquis, as it did formerly of Earl, to the chief of the *Johnstons*, an antient, great, and warlike Family, who derived their Surname from the Barony of *Johnstoun*, their Patrimony, which gives the Title of Lords to the eldest Sons of the Family, who were also Stewards of this County; it was antiently the Patrimony of the *Bruces*, Lords of *Annandale*, from whom King *Robert Bruce* descended. The Family of *Johnstons* were Wardens of the West Borders before the Union of the Crowns; and they laid the Foundation of their present Grandeur by their remarkable Service against the *English*, and the *Dowglasses*, who joined them in invading this Country, when they were under Proscription. They did also great Service in suppressing the Thieves, who, during the War betwixt the Nations, committed great Ravages on the Borders; for which they took for a Device a winged Spur, to denote their Diligence, and for their Motto, *Light Thieves all*, to signify their Authority to command them to surrender. There are many Families of Note to that Surname in this County, and in other Parts of Scotland. The principal Places of *Annandale*, are the Town and Castle of *Annand*, on the Mouth of the River of that Name, which suffered much in the Wars of *Edward VI.* the Town and Castle of *Lochmaben*, three Parts of which is surrounded by Lakes, wherein there are many excellent Fish, and and one peculiar, found no where else. Both these Villages are
Royal

Moffet
Wells.

Royal Burghs, but their Castles are demolished. *Moffet*, remarkable for its Medicinal Wells. *Rivul*, in the Banks of which, over against *England*, the Inhabitants make very good Salt, by gathering up and boiling a particular Sand. The Inhabitants of this, and of the other lesser Dales, were always accounted a warlike People, and much given to Incurfions, from which the Western Borderers of both Nations could scarce be restrained either by Truce or Peace, before the Union of the Crowns; this occasioned those *Border-laws*, of which the learned Bishop *Nicholson*, Anno 1705. published a large and particular Account. Bishop *Lesley*, in his History, says, Those Borderers were very dextrous at seeking their Booty by Troops in the Night; when they travelled through such Wastes, and over such Precipices, as others would not have ventured on by Day: during which it was customary for them to lurk, so that it was scarce possible to find them out, and to recover the Prey from them any other way, than by Sluth-hounds, which followed them by the Scent; and when at any time apprehended, they were naturally so eloquent, that if they could not obtain Pardon from their Enemies or Judges, they would at least move them to Compassion by their smooth Language.

Nithsdale.

Next to this County lies *Nithsdale*, which together makes up the Shire of *Dumfries*, where the Sheriff's Courts are held. The Duke of *Queensberry* is Hereditary Sheriff of this County. It takes its Name from the River *Nith*, which runs through it. This River is remarkable for its clear Water. and receives several others from North to South. Near the Head of it lies the Town of *Sanguhar*, which gives the Title of Viscount to the Family of *Queensberry*, a principal Branch of the Family of *Dowglas*; and near its Mouth lies *Dumfries*, a pleasant, considerable, and flourishing Town, noted for its Trade, and a famous Bridge of hewn Stone with nine Arches, and so broad, as two Coaches may go a-breast on it. The Tide flows up to the Town, which has a convenient Harbour, and Exchange for Merchants. There are many considerable Woods in this County, the chief of which is *Holy Wood*, where was an Abbey, which gave Surname to the famous Astrologer, called *Joannes de Sacro Bosco*, or *Holy Wood*.

Dumfries.

Drumlan-
rick.

Drumlanrick, which gives the Title of Earl to the Family of *Queensberry*, and is remarkable for its Wood of Oak fix Miles in length, and a noble Palace, with stately Avenues, Gardens, and Terras Walks. There are a great many more remarkable Woods in this County, which we have not room to mention. Within two Miles of *Dumfries*, lies the famous Loch of *Locher*, ten Miles in length, which furnishes all the Country with Fuel. The Water of *Locher* runs through this *Moss*, which has many fine Meadows on each Side; and in the Channel of this Water there was an impregnable Fort, call'd *the Isle*. The Shire of *Dumfries* is thirty fix

Miles

Miles in length, and twenty four in breadth, encompassed by Mountains, fruitful in Corn and Pasturage; and the Inhabitants reap great Profit by exporting their Cattle to England. It is bounded on the South by *Solway-Firth*, on the North by *Chydsdale*, on the West by *Galloway*, and on the East by *Liddesdale* and *Selkirk*.

Chief Seats here are, *Wester-hall*, Sir *John Johnstoun's*; *Lith-er-hall*, Mr. *Robert Johnstoun's*; *Lochwood*, Marquis of *Annan-dale's*; *Apple-girth*, Sir *J. Farden's*; *Kelhead*, Sir *William Dowglas's*; *Springkel*, Sir *Patrick Maxwell's*; *Howmains*, Sir *John Caruther's*; *Castle-milk*, Sir *John Dowglas's*; *Dornock*, *Dowglas's*; *Kelburn*, *Thomas Scot's*; *Erkleton*, *William Elliot's*; *Langholm*, *Melvin's*; *Ramerskale*, *Thomas Caruther's*; *Denby*, *John Caruther's*; *Drumlanrig*, Duke of *Queensberry's*; *Terecles*, Earl of *Nithsdale's*; *Cloßburn*, *Kilpatrick's*. Tho' *Annandale* and *Nithsdale* make up one *Shire*, yet they are also distinct *Stewartries*.

To return again to the River *Forth*. *Lothian* is bounded by *Lothian*. this River on the North, and is divided from the *Mers* by *Cockburnspath*, and the *Lammermoor Hills*; on the South-west it is bounded by *Clidsdale* and *Tweedale*. Some derive its Name from *Lothus* a King of the *Picts*; others from the River of *Leith*, and say it should be called *Lethian*. This County for Cultivation, Gentlemen's Seats, and Plenty of all Necessaries for Human Life, exceeds any other County in *Scotland*; and is particularly fruitful in Corn, especially *Wheat*. 'Tis divided into *East*, *West*, and *Mid Lothian*, which together are about thirty five Miles long, and about fourteen where broadest, according to *Pont's Map*. The chief Places of Note (in *East-Lothian*) are *Dumbar*, which formerly gave the Title and Surname to the great and antient Family of *Dumbar*, from whom the *Humes* are descended. This Town was formerly remarkable for a strong Castle, now demolished, and of late has been well known, for the great Defeat given near that Place by the *English* Independents under *Cromwell*, to the *Scots* Presbyterians under *Lesly*, when the LORD OF HOSTS very signally routed the LEAGUE AND COVENANT (the two private Words of the respective Armies.) It is still noted for its noble Herring-fishing, though of late Years they seem to have forsaken that Coast; it has a weekly Market, but is much decayed from what it formerly was. *Haddingtoun*, *Hadding-toun*. a Burgh and Market Town, pleasantly situated upon the River *Tine*, much noted during the Wars betwixt both Nations, having been seiz'd and fortify'd by the *English*, who held out a long Siege in it during the Minority of *Queen Mary*: it gives the Title of Earl to a Branch of the illustrious Family of *Hamilton*. Other Towns of Note in this County are *Linton*, *Tranent*, and *Preston-pans*. *Tantallon* was a very strong Castle belonging to the *Dowglisses*: it stood on the Shore opposite to the *Bass*. The Marquis of *Tweedale* is Sheriff for the King.

The

Chief Seats. The chief Seats in *East Lothian* are, *North Berwick*, Sir *Hugh Dalrymple's*; *Dirleton*, Mr. *Nisbet's*; *Yester*, Marquis of *Tweedale's*; *Seaton and Winton*, lately Earl of *Winton's*; *Keith*, formerly Earl *Marischall's*, now Mr. *Hepburn's*; *Salton*, Mr. *Fletcher's*, Lord of the Session; *Elphinstoun*, late Lord *Elphinstoun's*, now Lord *Primrose's*; *Byers*, Earl *Hopton's*; *Hermiston*, Mr. *Sinclair's*; *Hales*, formerly *Hepburn's*, Duke of *Orkney*, now Sir *James Dalrymple's*; *Lidington*, Lord *Blantyre's*; *Ormiston*, Mr. *Cockburn's*; *Tynningham*, Earl of *Haddington's*; *Broxburn*, Duke of *Roxburgh's*; *Newbaith*, Sir *William Baird's*; *Bancroith*, Lord *Elibank's*; *Beil*, Lord *Beil-haven's*; *Spot*, Lord *David Hay's*; *Gilmerton*, Sir *Francis Kinloch's*, &c.

Edinburgh. In *Mid Lothian* lies *Edinburgh*, the Metropolis of the Kingdom, where for some Ages the Kings of *Scotland* had their ordinary Residence, in the adjoining Palace at *Holyrood-house*. The City has also, of a long time, been the usual Seat of the High Court of Parliament, and of the Supreme Courts of Judicature.

Castle. It was famous of old for its Castle, one of the strongest by Art and Nature of any in *Europe*. It was formerly called the *Maiden Castle*, because the Kings of the *Picts* kept their Daughters in it. It was more antiently called *Alatum Castrum*, or the *Winged Castle*, perhaps from its Form, and suppos'd to be *Ptolomy's* *Ἐλεατόνιδος πτερόν*, which signifies the same. This City has been built here for Protection from the Castle, from which the principal, and indeed as beautiful and magnificent a Street as is to be seen any where, lies on the Ridge of a Hill to the King's Palace; and from this Street, on both Sides of the Hill, there run a vast Number of Lanes, equal almost to Streets, down to the Lake on the North side, and to another Street, call'd the *Cowgate*, on the South side, which antiently was a South Loch; and whence also there are many Lanes, which run up the Hill, on the South, towards the University, and *Herriot's Hospital*, and the principal Suburbs on that Side. This City, from the Castle to the Palace, is a large *Scots Mile* in Length, and above half a Mile in Breadth from the North to the South side of the Town. It is accounted as populous, if not more so, than any City in *Europe* for its Bounds; the Houses being very high, large, and contiguous, but rather too close, except in the principal Street: and in the Situation, it is evident, the first Founders had a principal Regard to Strength, but no View to Trade, of which there was little at that Time in those Parts of the World. It was naturally fortified by a Lake on the North, and by a strong Wall on the other Parts, without which there lie now many fair Suburbs, which we have not room to mention. The principal Street lies in a very healthful Air; and from the Castle Hill, and the Tops of the Houses, there is a beautiful Prospect into the adjacent Country, which abounds with the Seats of Persons of Quality; and particularly

Seats.

particularly down to *Leith*, the Port of *Edinburgh*, and over the Port. *Forth* into the County of *Fife*, whose well-inhabited Coasts abounding with Towns, and the noble Arm of the Sea, which intervenes, forms as fine a Prospect as can be desired.

We shall only add, that this City lies in a Country abounding Situation, with all Things necessary for human Life, which makes Provisions plentiful and cheap; it is also well watered with excellent Springs, brought in from the Country by Leaden Pipes, and distributed to the City from neat Stone Fountains. This City would certainly have been much more considerable, had it not been for its unhappy Situation for Trade, and its Nearness to the Borders, from whence, being not forty Miles distant, it has been frequently subject to the Calamities of War, especially since the use of great Guns, to which the neighbouring Heights do very much expose it; so that its Rise and Subsistence did chiefly depend on the Residence of the Kings, the Seat of the Parliament, and Courts of Judicature, and the Residence of the chief Nobility and Gentry, many of whom have great Houses there. They are built with Stone, and covered with Slates, blue or grey; and the Fronts towards the Streets being generally of hewn Stone, are very magnificent, as well as durable. They formerly used to front them with Fore-stairs of Wood very neat, but for the more Security from Fire, they are by late Acts ordered to front them with Stone; and the excessive Height of the Houses, some of which near the Parliament Close are fourteen Stories, has been also prohibited, for the greater Ease and Conveniency of the Inhabitants. The other remarkable Edifices besides the Castle and Parliament-Palace are, the Parliament House, a stately, convenient, and house, large Structure, with a large Court called the *Parliament Close*, being square, well pay'd, and having an Equestrian Statue of King *Charles II.* in the middle, well proportion'd, and cast with great Art. Over the Entrance into the Parliament House are the Arms of *Scotland* well cut, with *Mercy* and *Truth* on each Side for Supporters, and this Inscription, *Stant his sælicia regna*, importing, that those Virtues make Kingdoms happy; and under the Arms was this Motto, *Unio Unionum*, relating not only to the Union of the two Crowns, but signifying that their Advice was necessary for the Maintenance of it. The Room for the meeting of the Parliament had, at that Occasion, a high Throne for the Sovereign, or the Commissioner, with Benches on each Side for the Nobility and Bishops, and Forms conveniently placed in the middle for the Commoners. Without the Area there was a Pulpit for Sermons to the Parliament on particular Occasions; and behind the Pulpit a large Partition for others, besides Members, to hear the Sermons, and Debates of the House, when they thought fit to allow it. This Building in a great manner resembling *Westminster-hall*, which though not quite so large, has a far

far more excellent and curious Roof. In the South, or upper End, one of the ordinary Judges sits every Week in Session-time, to hear Causes in the first Instance, but when the Parliament sat, that Court was removed to another Part of the Hall; and at the west End of it are kept the Sheriff and Commissary Courts. Near the north End is the Town-council House, or Guild hall, and over it is the Justiciary or Criminal Court. At the South-east Part of the Parliament House, there is a Door from what they call the *Outer-house* (where the Lord Ordinary sits) into the *Inner*, where the other fourteen Judges, or Lords of Session, sit, the supreme Civil Judicature in *Scotland*; over which are Apartments for the Lords of Exchequer, and Privy Council, when it was in being.

Courts of
Judicature.

Exchange.

Churches.

Hospital.

College.

Publick
Schools.

Near the Council-Chamber stands the Royal Exchange made up of a double Row of Shops, and another Exchange inferior to this. On the North side of the Close, formerly the Church-yard, stands the High Church of *St. Giles*, a large Edifice, now divided into four Churches; the Steeple is very high, and of good antient Architecture, the Summit of which resembles an imperial Crown. The Churches of this City and Suburbs, including the Chapel of the Castle, are twelve, and the Ministers about twenty; besides three Chapels, and twenty Episcopal Meeting-houses.

On the South side of the City, towards the West, is *Heriot's* Hospital, a large, and stately Building, the most magnificent of its Kind in *Europe*, adorned with a consecrated Chapel, large Walks, delightful Greens, and pleasant Gardens. It was built by the Reverend Dr. *Balcanquhal*, to whom *George Heriot*, Jeweller to King *James VI.* left by Will about 200000 *l. Scots*, to be disposed of in pious Uses, which that worthy Dean did, by building and endowing this House, and giving Statutes to it, whereof the Magistrates of *Edinburgh* are Curators. 'Tis a Nursery for an indefinite Number of Sons of poor Freemen, who are maintained, habited, and educated in useful Learning, till fit to be Apprentices, or go to the University, when they are allowed suitable Salaries or Exhibitions.

Upon the South side of the Town stands also the College, which has large Preencts enclosed with high Walls, and divided into three Courts, two lower and one higher, equal to the other two. These Courts are encompassed with neat Buildings, and there is a high Tower over the great Gate, which looks to the City. The publick Schools are large and commodious; there is good Accommodation for Students, handsome Dwellings for the Professors, and fine Gardens for their Recreation. It was founded in 1580. by K. *James VI.* upon a Petition from the City for that End, to grant them a Charter with the Privilege of an University; but the Foundation was not perfected till 1582. The Persons established by the Foundation were a Principal or Primare, a Professor of Divinity, four Regents, or Masters of Philosophy,

osophy, and a Professor of Philology, called the Regent of Humanity, or *Prof. Humaniorum Literarum*. In 1640. the Town added a Professor of *Hebrew*; and since, they have added a Professor of Mathematicks: To which have been lately added Professors of Ecclesiastical History, Civil Law, Theoretical and Practical Medicine, Chemistry, &c. The Dignity of Chancellor, and Vice-Chancellor of the University, is in the Lord Provost and Town-Council. They have a very good Library, which was founded Library. by *Clement Little*, one of the Commissaries of *Edinburgh*: since which it is much increased by Donations from the Citizens, and Persons of Quality, and others who had their Educations there. The Library is neatly kept, well furnished with Books, put in very good Order, cloister'd with Doors made of Wire, that none can open but the Keeper, which is more commodious, and less incumbering than Multitudes of Chains, commonly used in other Libraries. The Books given by the grand Benefactors are kept in distinct Apartments, and the Donor's Name set over them in Golden Letters. Over the Books hang the Pictures of several Princes, and of most of the Reformers at Home and beyond Sea; and near them is kept the famous Historian *Buchanan's* Skull very entire, and so thin, that you may see the Light through it; it was lodged there by *Mr. Adamson*, formerly Principal of that University, who procured it to be taken out of his Grave, and fasten'd some *Latin* Verses to it in Commendation of that great Author. The Original of the *Bohemian* Protest against the Council of *Constance*, for burning *John Hus*, and *Jerome of Prague*, in 1417. with one hundred and five Seals of the Princes of *Bohemia*, *Moravia*, and others, annexed to it, is also kept here: it was brought from abroad by a *Scots* Gentleman, who procured it in his Travels.

Under the Library was the King's Printing House, where they Printing were chiefly employed in printing Bibles. At the farther End House. of the Library there is a Stair-case, which leads to the higher and lower Common Halls, where they have their Commencements, and College Entertainments. In this Place there are several Maps, Globes, Books, and Rarities; and among others, a crooked Horn, cut out of a Woman's Head, when fifty Years of Age, who lived twelve Years after it. *Sir Robert Sibbald* gives a Relation, with a Cut of it in his *Prodromus* to the Natural History of *Scotland*; it is several Inches in Length, and was taken out of her Head by a Surgeon, the fourth of *May*, 1671.

In this higher Common Hall, which is a very spacious Room, are placed such Books as have been bought by, or given to the College, since the Library below was full; and in the South end of it is a curious and noble *Museum*, collected by the great *Sir Andrew Balfour*, who was first Tutor to the famous Earl of *Rocheester*. It contains a vast Treasure of Curiosities of Art and Nature,

Nature, domestic and foreign, from almost all Parts of the World, and is greatly valued by the Virtuosi, there being some Things in it not to be found either in those of the Royal Society at London, or the *Asmolean* at Oxford; it is a great Assistance and Encouragement to such as study Natural Philosophy, or view the wondrous Works of the Creation. Sir Robert Sibbald, from a particular Vanity to get himself a Name (for his narrow Soul could no ways equal that of the great *Balfour*) made a Present (great indeed in Number) of Shells, and other Curiosities, to the College, upon a Promise the Magistrates would print the Account of it, called *Austarium Musei Balfouriani è Museo Sibbaldiano*, as if his own had been the greater and better of the two, to which I refer the Reader.

Among the learned Men that have been of this College were Mr. Robert Rollock, Mr. Henry Charteris, Mr. John Adamson, Mr. Alexander Henderson, Archbishop Lighton, Mr. Colvil, and Dr. Monro, Primares; Mr. David Dickson, Dr. William Keith, and Dr. John Strahan, Professors of Theology; and Dr. Gregory, Professor of the Mathematicks.

High
School

Eastward from the College is the High School, well endowed, and with proper Apartments for one Master, and four Ushers, where Youth are taught Grammar and Rhetorick.

Mint, &c.

In Gray's Close, near the Cowgate-port, is the Mint House, in a large Court, with neat and convenient Buildings, and other Accommodations for the Master (or General) Officers, and Workmen: it is a Sanctuary, or Place of Privilege.

On the South side of the City, in the Way to *Leith*, is a beautiful Collegiate Church dedicated to the Holy Trinity, but now Parochial, built by *May of Guelders*, Queen to K. *James II.* Nothing but the Chancel Part was ever finished. Near it is *St. Thomas's Hospital*, wherein decayed Citizens and their Widows are very handsomly maintained, and are allowed a Chaplain.

Over against it is the *Bridewell*, or House of Correction, called *Paul's Work*, where dissolute People undergo Discipline, and are obliged to earn their Living by manufacturing Hemp, Flax, &c. Herein is an Apartment for lunatick and distracted Persons.

Of late Years Mrs. *Hare* left a noble Benefaction for a new Hospital for female Orphans of decayed Freemen, which created an emulous Disposition in many others, whose united Contributions have raised another for the same good End.

Burial-
place.

The common Burial-place of this City is *Gray-friars Church-yard*, where there are abundance of fine Monuments, some of which are very magnificent, especially Sir *George Mackenzie's*. It contains about two Acres.

The City is inclosed with a kind of old Roman Wall on every Side, except the North, where it is secured by a Lake.

It

It has six Gates; two to the East, two to the South, one to the West, and one to the North. The chief Gate is one of those to the East, call'd the *Nether Bow*, which was magnificently built in 1606. and adorned with Towers on both Sides; this is the Entrance from the Palace, and the principal Suburb called the *Canongate*. The other East Gate is called the *Cowgate Port*, and gives Entrance to the Street of that Name. One of the South Gates is call'd the *Potter-row Port*, and gives Entrance from the Suburb so called; the other is the *Society Port*, called so from the Society of Brewers, who have a great square Court near it, with stately Houses, and other Buildings round it: the *West Port*, which gives Entrance from a Suburb of that Name, lies below the Castle. The North Gate is at the lower End of the North Lake, consists of an inner and outer Gate, and gives Entrance from a Suburb call'd *Mutter's Hill*.

The Castle is situated at the West End of the City, where the Rock rises to a high and large Summit: 'tis inaccessible on the South, West, and North. The Entrance is from the Town, where the Rock is also very high, and the Entrance is defended by a round Battery, and an Outwork at the Foot of it. There is in the Castle a Royal Palace of hewn Stone, where the *Regalia* and chief Records of State are kept; as also the Magazine for the Ammunition and Arms of the Nation.

There is also a Chapel in it for the Use of the Garrison, and it is furnished with Water by two Wells in the Rock: from the Castle there is a delicate Prospect over the City and neighbouring Country, and to the River of *Forth*, from whence it is saluted by such Men of War as come to Anchor in *Leith Road*. The Governor is always a Person of eminent Quality, and who is also General of the Forces.

At the East End of all the City stands *Scotland's Escorial*, Abbey, both a Royal Palace and an Abbey, called *Holy-rod-house*, founded by King *David I.* for Canons Regular of *St. Austin*. The Palace consists of several Courts. The outer Court, which is very large, has several Entries, besides Inlets from adjacent Gardens. The Entrance from thence into the Palace is adorned with great Pillars of hewn Stone, with a fine Cupola in Form of a Crown over it. The Fore Part has two Wings, on each of which are two Turrets; that towards the North was built by King *James V.* whose Name it bears in Letters of Gold, and that towards the South (as was all the rest) by King *Charles II.* The inner Court is very stately, all of hewn Stone, with Piazzas round it, from which there are Entries into the several Apartments, truly royal and magnificent; but above all the Long Gallery is very remarkable, being adorned with the Pictures of all the *Scots Kings* from *Fergus I.* to *James VII.* by masterly Hands. The Church is a very antient and reverend, but declining

clining Fabrick, which is now used only as a Burial-place for Persons of Quality. In it King *James VI.* was crowned by Bishop *Hepburn*, assisted by *John Knox*, in 1567. as was King *Charles I.* in 1633. by Archbishop *Spotswood*. At the late Revolution the Mob brake into it, and ransacking every Place, broke open a Vault quite built up, so as not to be known what it certainly was; therein were found the Bodies of King *James V.* and *Magdalene of Valois* his first Queen, together with Lord *Darnley's*, all embalmed and preserved in Pickle; and are still to be seen. Yet how could *Buchanan*, and others blacken Queen *Mary's* Memory, as if she had not allowed him a Funeral suitable to his high Dignity, but carried him privately by Porters to a common Burial-place?

College of Physicians. The Physicians were incorporate in 1682. by K. *Charles II.* and have their College near the *Nether Bow*, in the *Fountain Close*.

Library. In the lower Part under the Parliament House, there is a noble Library of Books and Manuscripts belonging to the College of Justice, or Gentlemen of the Law. On the North Side of the City there is an excellent Physick Garden, with some thousands of Plants, formerly under the Care and Inspection of the late Mr. *James Sutherland*, the learned and industrious Intendant of it; an Account of which he published in 1684. under the Title of *Hortus Medicus Edinburgensis*.

The Design of it is to furnish Simples for the Use of Physick, and to instruct those of the Faculty in the Knowledge and Use of them; for which End they are disposed into the most rational and natural Method, particularly according to that of the learned and ingenious Dr. *Morison*, the late *Oxford Botanist*, a Native of *Scotland*.

Government and Officers. This City is governed by a Lord Provost (whose Office is much the same with that of the Lord Mayor of *London*) four Bailiffs, who, besides the Power of Aldermen in the Government of the City, have that of Sheriffs; and a Common-council, which ordinarily consists of twenty five Persons, but of thirty eight on extraordinary Occasions. All these are chosen annually; and the Provost, Dean of Guild, and Treasurer are to be Merchants. Or if any Tradesmen be chosen to those Offices, for his Qualification he is to leave off his Trade, and not to return to it without Leave of the Magistrates and Town-council; and no Man is to be chosen Provost, Bailiff, Dean of Guild, or Treasurer, without having been a Year or two a Member of the Common-council. No Man is to continue in the Council above two Years at a time, except he be a Member of it by virtue of a superior Office. The Bailiffs are to be chosen indifferently out of twelve Candidates proposed; and none is to be elected Decan of any of the fourteen incorporated Trades, except he has been

Master

Master of his Trade two Years at least; and none to continue Decan above two Years at a time. The fourteen incorporated Trades are, Chirurgeons, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Furriers, Hammermen, Wrights, Masons; Taylors, Bakers, Butchers, Cordwainers, Weavers, Wakers, *i. e.* Fullers; and Bonnet makers, *i. e.* Cap makers. The Magistrates are chosen annually upon the *Tuesday* next after *Michaelmas Day*, by thirty eight Persons, whereof twenty are to be Merchants, and Tradesmen, who are to chuse such as in their Conscience they think to be best qualified; and the said Magistrates, with the Town-council, are to have the Administration of the Government, except in some reserved Cases; as the Election of Magistrates, Dean of Guild, and Treasurer, and setting of Fews or Leases, giving Boundaries and Places, and other publick Matters; in which Cases they are to take the Advice of the fourteen Decans of Trades. None of the Merchants or Trades are to have any particular Conventions, or to make any By-laws among themselves, without the Consent of the Magistrates and Town-council, except it be to chuse their own Decans at the Times appointed, to make Persons free of their Trade, or to try their Work: and one of the Commissioners for Parliament was always to be chosen out of the Tradesmen, and another out of the Merchants. The Auditors of the Accounts are to be chosen by an equal Number of Merchants and Tradesmen. The Lord Provost, Dean of Guild, and Treasurer are not to continue longer than one or two Years at a time; and the Bailiff is to be one Year a Bailiff, one Year old Bailiff, and one Year free of Office.

The Lord Provost for the time being was always one of the Privy Council. The Trained Bands of the City consist of six-Soldiers, sixteen Companies, besides which they have a standing Company of Town Guards.

Leith, the Port of *Edinburgh*, is the best frequented Harbour *Leith* in *Scotland*, and a thriving Town. It was noted in *Queen Mary's* Minority for being fortified, and held out by a *French* Garrison by Authority of the *Queen Dowager*, a Daughter of the House of *Lorain*, against the Nobility, &c. of *Scotland*, who stood up for their Liberties and the Reformation, and were obliged to call for *Queen Elizabeth's* Assistance to drive out the *French*. The Shire of *Edinburgh* contains that which is called *Mid Lothian*. *Mid Lothian* This Shire is reckoned about twelve Miles long, in some Places *an* about ten, and in others not above six Miles broad. The Sheriffdom is in the King's Gift. Several Monuments of *Roman* *Roman* Antiquities have been found in this County, particularly near Antiquities. the Town of *Cramond*, and in the Lands of *Inglisfoun*, where were dug up two Stones, late in *Sir Robert Sibbald's* Yard at *Edinburgh*, upon one of which there is a Laurel Crown, and on the other a *Roman Securis*: they are supposed to have been a

Part of a Pillar erected in *Domitian's* Time, when *Agricola* was in that Country.

Musselburgh. Other remarkable Places are, *Musselburgh*, an antient and large Town, near which the *English* gained a great Victory over the *Scots*, who, in the Minority of *Queen Mary*, unluckily placed themselves upon the North Side of the *English* Army, so near the Sea, that they could not avoid the Cannon of their Men of War. And *Dalkeith*, a large Town, of good Trade, especially in Corn, pleasantly seated on the River *North Esk*. It gives the Title of Earl to the eldest Son of the Duke of *Buccleugh* (as it did formerly to the Earl of *Morton's*) who has here a grand and magnificent new Palace.

Seats.

Chief Seats in *Mid Lothian* are, *Holy-rood-house*, the King's; *Dalkeith*, Duke of *Buccleugh's*; *Newbottle*, Marquis of *Lothian's*; *Dalhousie*, Earl of *Dalhousie's*; *Roseberry*, Earl of *Roseberry's*; *Borthwick*, now Sir *James Dalrymple's*; *Rosline* (where is a most beautiful Chapel) *Sinclair's*, descended from *Sinclair*, Earl of *Orkney*; *Cranshoun*, once Lord *Cranshoun's*, now Sir *John Dalrymple's*; *Cranshoun-Ridel*, *Mac-Gill*, Viscount *Oxford's*; *Presbounhall*, lately Mr. *Roderick Mackenzie's*; Lord Justice Clerk; *Smertoun*, Sir *James Richardson's*; *Rosshoun*, Sir *James Mackenzie's*; *Barnhoun*, Earl of *Rutherglen's*; *Halhoun*, Earl of *Lauderdale's*; *Arnishoun*, Mr. *Robert Dundas's*; *Shank*, late *Mackenzie's* of *Rosehaugh*; *Pinkie*, Marquis of *Twedale's*; *Addistoun*, Mr. *Gibson's*; *Collingtoun*, Sir *James Fowles's*; *Bonningtoun*, Sir *Robert Chesly's*; *Melvin Castle*, Lord *Ross's*; *Cranstoun*, Mr. *William Maitland's*; *Inch*, Sir *Alexander Gilmore's*; *Priestfield*, Sir *James Dick's*; *Wolmer*, *Wallace's*; *Dredon*, *George Lockhart's* of *Carnwarth*; *Elphinstoun*, Viscount *Primrose's*; and *Corstorphin*, Lord *Forrester's*.

West Lothian.

In *West Lothian* the most considerable Place is *Linlithgow*, where there is a stately Palace belonging to the Crown, with a Lake well stored with Fish. This Town gave the Title of Earl to the Chief of the noble and antient Family of *Livistoun*. This Shire, which is about fourteen Miles long, and nine broad, abounds with Coal, Lime, and Salt. The Earls of *Linlithgow* were Hereditary Keepers of the Castle, Hereditary Bailiffs of the Bailiffwick here belonging to the Crown, and Hereditary Constables of the Castle of *Blackness*. The Royal Palace stands on a rising Ground, which runs into the Lake, in Form of an Amphitheatre, and has a Descent resembling Terras Walks. There are Towers at each Corner of the Court with Apartments, and a curious Fountain in the middle, adorned with several fine Statues, from whence the Water rises to a good Height. They have also a stately Town-house, and a curious Church built of hewn Stone. There is also a fine Park belonging to the Palace. *Torfsichen*, two Miles South-west from *Linlithgow*, was formerly the Residence of the Knights of *Malta*, and now gives the Title of Lord to the Chief of the Name of *Sandilands*. Near a Place called

Palace of
Linlithgow,
&c.

called the *Kips*, south from *Linlithgow*, there is an antient Altar, or Chapel, of great unpolished Stones, leaning so as to support one another. The Vulgar call them *Arthur's Oven*, but the Learned *Arthur's* think them to be a Temple of *Terminus*, built by the *Romans*. *Oven, &c.* Near this Altar there are several great Stones erected in a Circle; and upon two adjacent Hills there are the Remains of old Camps, with great Heaps of Stones, and antient Graves, supposed to be *Roman Works*. About four Miles North-east from *Linlithgow* lies the Castle of *Abercorn*, supposed to be the *Kebur* Castle of *Bede*, where the *Roman Wall* began, thought to be *Abercorn*, built by *Sewerus*, according to *Buchanan*, whom the Curious may consult for an Account of those Antiquities in his first Book. *Hope*, Earl of *Hoptoun*, is Hereditary Sheriff of this Shire.

In *West Lothian* the principal Seats are, *Linlithgow*, the King's; *Craigy-ball*, Marquis of *Annandale's*; *Gogar*, Sir *Andrew Morton's*; *New-liston*, Earl of *Stair's*; *Kinneil*, Duke of *Hamilton's*; *Dalmeny*, Earl of *Roseberrie's*; *Cariddon*, Earl of *Dalbousie's*; *Binns*, Sir *Thomas Dalziel's*; *Hoptoun*, Earl of *Hoptoun's*; *Blackness*, a Garrison, &c.

Seats.

The *Lothians* are bounded by the *Merse* and *Twedale* on the South, by the *Forth* on the North, by *Stirling-shire* on the West, and by the Sea on the East. The principal Rivers are *Tine*, the two *Esks*, *Leith*, and *Almond*. The Country in general abounds with pleasant Corn-fields, Meadows, green Hills, and others covered with Heath on the Borders of *Lammermore*, which affords Pasturage for great Flocks of Sheep and other Cattle; the Rivers, and neighbouring Sea abound with Fish; and, in short, it is the richest and best inhabited Part of the Kingdom. They have plenty of Coals for Fuel and Export; and at *Preston-pans*, and elsewhere, make great Quantities of Salt. There are several Islands on the Coast of this Country, of which the *Bass* is the most remarkable, being an impregnable Fort, and abounding with *Solan Geese*, which come hither in *April* in Flocks, and before they come, send some before to fix their Mansions, which are therefore call'd their Scouts. They lay but one Egg at a time, which they hatch with their Foot, and scarce leave it till it be hatch'd. The Fish caught by the old ones do many times furnish the Inhabitants with Food, as the Sticks, they bring for their Nests, furnish them with Fuel. When they come to be as big as ordinary Geese, they are very good Meat; so that they yield a considerable Profit by their Flesh and their Feathers. They leave this Island in *September*, but whither they retire during the Winter, is not known. This Island lies a Mile from the Shore, rises very high, has Grass on the Top, with a fresh-water Spring, and is about a Mile round. It held out seven Years for King *James*.

Rivers.

The *Lothians* have many Sea-ports, the most remarkable of which are *Dunbar*, *Cockeney*, *Preston-pans*, *Musselburgh*, *Leith*,

already

already mention'd, *Borrowstounness*, and *Queens-ferry*. The chief Families in these Counties are the *Hamiltons*, *Dowglasses*, *Hays*, *Maxwells*, *Kers*, *Maitlands*, *Seatons*, *Scots*, *Elphinstons*, *Napers*, *Cranstons*, *Drummonds*, *Sinclairs*, *Ramseys*, *Johnstons*, *Hepburns*, *Dundas*, *Prestons*, *Fletchers*, *Edmonstons* (one of the antientest of the Kingdom, the chief of whom has had their Seat for many Years at *Ednam* near *Kelso*) *Cockburns*, *Lauders*, *Wauchope*, *Forresters*, besides many others, whom we have not room to mention. The Family of *Hume* had once a considerable Interest in *East Lothian*, which is now in other Hands.

Selkirk.

The Shire of *Selkirk*, bounded by the *Merse* on the East, *Annamdale* on the West, *Tewiotdale* on the South, and *Tweedale* on the North. It is commonly called the *Forest*, or *Etrick Forest*, from the River *Etrick*, that runs through it; which, with *Yarrow* and *Gallowater*, are the principal Rivers of this County, and all of them fall into the *Tweed*. The County takes Denomination from *Selkirk*, the principal Town, where the Sheriff keeps his Courts. *Murray of Philiphaugh*, a very antient Family, is Hereditary Sheriff, and has his Title from a Valley on the River *Etrick*, near this Place, noted for the Victory which *Sir David Lesley* gained there over the Marquis of *Montrose* during the Civil War, which proved a fatal Blow to those who appeared for King *Charles I.* in that Kingdom. *Galloshiels* is another Market Town in this County. The other Families of chief Note here are the *Scots* and *Pringles*. This County is mountainous and woody, and more fit for Pasturage than Corn. *Pont* makes it about twenty two Miles from East to West, and about ten, where broadest, from North to South. It was formerly covered with Forests, well stock'd with Deer. The Inhabitants of this and the neighbouring Counties are accounted sober, frugal, of strong Constitutions, and a warlike Temper. The chief Seats are *Hangingshaw*, belonging to *Murray of Philiphaugh*; *Whitford*, *Robert Scot's*; *Newark*, a House pleasantly situated in a Valley formerly belonging to the Crown, now *Lord Elibank's*; *Minto*, *Sir Gilbert Elliot's*. There are several others of lesser Note.

Tweeddale.

Tweeddale, so called from the River *Tweed*, which runs thro' it, is bounded by the Shire of *Selkirk* on the South-east, that of *Lanerk* on the West, *Annamdale* on the South-west, and *Lothian* on the North; is twenty eight Miles in Length, and eighteen in Breadth. *Peebles* is the only Borough of the County; 'tis pleasantly situated betwixt the Rivers *Tweed* and *Peebles*, and was remarkable formerly for three Churches, three Gates, three Streets, and three Bridges; that over *Tweed* has five Arches, that over *Peebles* two. There are several other Rivers that fall into *Tweed*, which supply the Country with plenty of fine Salmon; and a Lake, called the *West-water Lake*, abounds so

Rivers.

with

with Eels and other Fish about *August*, that, during a West Wind, they come out in such Shoals into a small River which runs from the Lake, that sometimes they overthrow the People, who go into the River to catch them. There is another Lake here called *Lochgenen*, upon *Genen-hill*, which falls into *Annamdale* from a Precipice of two hundred and fifty Foot high, that many times Fishes are killed by the Fall of the Water. The Climate of the Country is temperate, and the Air clear; it abounds with green Mountains, which afford Pasture for great Flocks of Sheep, whose Wool is excellent. There are also many Valleys on the Rivers fruitful in Corn and Grass. There are abundance of Gentlemens Seats in this County, which we cannot insist upon. It gives the Title of Marquis to a Branch of the noble and antient Family of *Hay*, Earls of *Errol*. The *Frazers*, Ancestors by Marriage to the Family of *Tweedale*, were antiently the chief Proprietors of this County; particularly the great Captain, who contributed so much to the Victory which the Scots obtained in one Day over three *English* Armies at *Rossin* in 1301. during *Wallace's* Administration. The Marquis of *Tweedale* was formerly Sheriff of this County, but now the Duke of *Queensberry*. The principal Seats are *Nidpath*, the Earl of *March's*; *Traquair*, the Earl of *Traquair's*; *Darwick*, Sir *James Nasemith's*. The other Seats in this County are *Pern*, *Grieston*, *Cardron*, *Ormiston*, *Horseburgh-castle*, *Smithfield*, *Manners-castle*, *Possau-caverhille*, *Barns*, *Drumelzier*, *Stenhop*, *Pomud*, *Hawkeshaw*, *Kinglidores*, *Kuttleball*, *Littlehop*, *Hartrey*, *Skirlin*, *Lower Urd*, *Quota*, *Urd-church*, *Halmire*, *Romano Drochel*, *Darnhall*, *Wilkinson*, and *Fowlege*. There are the Remains of a *Roman* Camp in this County. They have some Coal, and plenty of Turf for Fuel. There are fourteen Parishes belonging to the Presbytery of *Peebles*, and four to that of *Bigger* in this County. *Merlin* is said to be buried in *Drumelzier* Churchyard: And according to an old Prophecy, *That the Kingdoms should be united, when Tweed and Paulie met at his Grave*; they say that it happened so by an Inundation, when *K. James VI.* came to the Crown of *England*, anno 1603. which never happened before nor since.

Galloway, so called because of its antient Inhabitants, descended from the *Gauls*, is bounded by the Sea from the Mouth of *Clyde* on the West, the River *Nith* on the East, the *Irish* Sea on the South, and the Countries of *Kyle* and *Carrick* on the North. It is in Length from East to West near seventy Miles, and from North to South in some Places sixteen, and some twenty, and others twenty four. It is divided into two Districts, called the Shire and the Stewartry; the Chief of the Family of *Agnew* is Sheriff; the Shire Town is *Wigtoun*. Of the Stewartry of *Kircudbright*, the Chief of the Family of *Maxwell*, Earl of *Nithsdale* is Hereditary

editary Sheriff or Stewart. This County had formerly Princes of its own, but were forfeited for their Rebellion: the Family of *Douglas* afterwards enjoyed the Title. It contains the Presbyteries of *Kircudbright*, *Wigtown*, and *Stranraer*, making in all thirty six Parishes, besides several that belong to the Presbytery of *Dunfries*. It had formerly the Abbeyes of *Whiteborn*, *Dundredan*, *New Abbey*, *Tungland*, *St. Maries Salside*, and *Glenluce*.

The chief Seats in this County are *Clarie*, *Glasfon*, and *Garlies*, the Earl of *Galloway's*; *Castle Kenmure*, the Viscount of *Kenmure's*; *Castle Kenedy*, formerly the Earl of *Cassil's*, now the Earl of *Stair's*; *Dunfry*, belonging to the *Adairs*; *Garthland*, to the *Mac-Douals*; *Lochnaw*, to the *Agnew's*; *Raveston*, *Stewart's* of *Castlemilk*; *Serbie*, Colonel *James Stewart's*, Brother to the Earl of *Galloway*; *Mochrum*, Sir *James Dunbar's*; *Baldon*, Lady *Mary Hamilton's*; *Crugulton*, *Clary*, *Cuthbert*, *Gardnesse*, *Rufecw*; besides many others we have not room to insert. The chief Woods are *Kenmure*, *Cree*, and *Garlies*. This County produces all Things necessary for human Life, and is remarkable for its excellent Wool, and brisk vigorous little Horses, from hence called *Galloways*. It is watered by five Rivers; viz. the *Or*, *Dee*, *Ken*, *Cree*, and *Loffe* or *Luce*, which all fall into the *Irish* Sea, and abound with Salmon. The Climate in general is healthful, and the Soil not mountainous, tho' hilly. It has three very high Mountains; one at the Mouth of *Cree*, called *Crane's-moor*, *Marrock* not far from that, and *Cresoll*, at the Mouth of *Nith*. The Country beyond the *Loffe* is called the *Rins*, or Beak of *Galloway*, and the farthest Promontory of it called the *Mull*, the *Novatum* of *Ptolomy*; under which, in the Mouth of the River *Loffe*, is the Bay, called by *Ptolomy*, *Reriganius*; and from the Mouth of *Chyde*, on the other Side, the *Vidogara* of *Ptolomy*, now called *Loch Rian*. The remarkable Sea-ports in this County are *Kircudbright*, a very large, safe, and commodious Harbour; *Garwellan*, a very secure Harbour; and three in the *Rins*; viz. *Nessock*, *Loch Rian*, and *Port-patrick*. The most remarkable Towns are, *Kircudbright*, on the Mouth of *Dee*, excellently situated for Trade. It is a Royal Borough, and gives the Title of Lord to the Chief of the *Maclellans*, a very antient, and formerly a very great Family in this County. *Wigtown*, very well seated for an *Emporium*; it gives the Title of Earl to the Chief of the antient Family of the *Flemmings*. *Whiteborn*, at the Mouth of the *Cree*, fam'd for its Monastery, called *Candida Casa*, from whence the Bishops of *Galloway* took their Title. *Stranraer*, a Borough on *Loch Rian*, and *New Galloway*, built by the Viscount of *Kenmure*, a Branch of the Family of *Gordon*, which has been seated in this County very long, from whence are descended several considerable Gentlemen in the West of *Scotland*. Other Families of Note here are, the *Maxwells*, *Macdowals*,

Seats.

Sea-ports.

Towns.

Macdoiwals, Mackies, Maccullochs, Adairs, Dumbars, Macguffocks, and Herous. The Inhabitants are noted in History for having been always a warlike People. The Country is very fruitful in Corn and Grass; their Oats are small, but hard, and make excellent Meal. It has many Castles and Gentlemens ^{Castles,} Seats, and many Lakes, which abound with Eels and other Fish. ^{Seats, &c.} It had formerly seven Abbeys.

Next to *Galloway* lies *Carrick*, on the North of the Shire, a ^{*Carrick.*} Country fruitful in Corn, Pasturage, and has all necessary Commodities by Land and Sea. Here *Ptolomy* places the Town and Bay of *Reigionium*, which in an old Edition printed at *Rome*, anno 1480. is called *Berigionium*, whence the Town of *Bargeny* is supposed to derive its Name, and to stand in its Place. This Town gives the Title of Lord to a Branch of the Family of *Hamilton*. This Country gave formerly the Title of Earl to the Family of *Bruce*, from whence King *Robert Bruce* descended; it came afterwards to the younger Branches of that Family, and then was added to the Titles of the Princes of *Scotland*. The chief Family of this County now, is that of the noble and antient Family of *Kennedy*, of whom the Earl of *Cassils* is Chief; he derives his Title from his Seat of that Name on the River *Dun*, and is Hereditary Bailiff of this County, having the same Power with Sheriffs in other Counties: but those who presided over such Counties as were part of the Patrimony of the Crown, were called by this Name, a Word used in the middle Age among the *Greeks*, *Sicilians*, and *French*, which signifies a *Conservator*. There are many other Gentlemens Seats in this County, which we have not room to mention.

Kyle lies next to *Carrick*, by which it is bounded on the South, ^{*Kyle.*} by *Cunningham* on the North, the Mouth of *Clyde* on the West, and *Clydsdale* on the East. It derives its Name from *Coilus* a *British* King, who was defeated and killed there by *Fergus I.* King of *Scotland*. There are many Monuments of this Battle still to be seen; the Place where it was fought is called *Coil-field*; ^{*Coil-field.*} a Church near it is called *Coil-town-kirk*; the River, near which the Battle was fought, and which falls into the River *Air*, four Miles above the Town of that Name, is called *Coil*; a Lake not far from it, near which the *Scots* encamped, is called *Lake Fergus*. A Trumpet resembling a crooked Horn, which has a very shrill Sound, was dugged up in the Field of Battle, and is still kept in the Laird of *Caprington's* House called *Coil-field*, and made use of to call together his Servants and Workmen. The River *Dun*, which divides it from *Carrick*, has a Bridge in the Road to *Air*, consisting of one Arch of ninety Foot, the largest in the Kingdom. The River of *Irwin*, which divides it from *Cunningham*, has a Bridge with four Arches over it. This County is extended two and twenty Miles westward to the Sea, and is about

Rivers.

Town of
Air.

about ten Miles in breadth ; betwixt the Rivers *Dun* and *Irwin* it bounds on the Heads of *Galloway* and *Nithsdale*, and Eastward on the Heads of *Lefmehago* and *Evendale*, Parts of *Clydsdale*. On the East Side there are only two strait Passes into this County, the rest being Moss and Heath. The largest Pass is on *Rarwdon* Water, and the least at *Packenholm*, passable only by one Man at a time. Betwixt the Mountains and the Moss, rises the Water of the *Air*, which divides the County into two Stewartries, the one called *Kyle Stewart*, which lies to the North, and is bounded by the River *Irwin*; the other call'd *Kings Coil*, bounded by the River *Dun*. The River of *Air* is very pleasant, increased by several others that fall into it, and beautified with Woods, Castles, and Gentlemens Seats. Over this River there is a Bridge of four Arches, near the new Town of *Air*; and South of the Bridge lies the old Town of *Air*, or *Erigena*, famous for its Antiquity and Privileges. It was built by the King's Patent, and has a very large Jurisdiction of near sixty four Miles, which reaches from the Mouth of *Clyde* to the Borders of *Galloway*. The Town stands in a sandy Plain, but has pleasant green Fields two Miles South and North of it. In the Fields betwixt the Mouth of the River *Dun* and *Air*, there stands a very beautiful Church. This Town has a very good Harbour in the River, and lies conveniently for Trade: it is noted for the treacherous Murther of many Noblemen and Gentlemen by the *English* in *Wallace's* Time, when they were called together in a Time of Truce, after *Edward I.* had over-run the Country, on pretence of holding a Court of Justice, and treacherously hanged one after another, as they entered the King's large Barns, where the Court was held. This was justly and severely revenged by *Wallace*, with whom they had made the Truce, as Warden of *Scotland*, and whom they endeavoured to have enticed thither by their Charter of Peace, as they had done a great many others of Quality; but he having notice of what passed, surprized them that very Night in their Jovialty, after this barbarous Murther, by which they thought they had secured *Scotland* for ever; and having set a Guard round the Barns, that none should escape, he burnt them, with all the *English* who were in them. The Ruins of those Barns are still to be seen here. The chief Families of this County are the *Stewarts*, *Campbells*, *Cunninghams*, *Wallaces*, *Crawfords*, *Lockbarts*, *Chalmers*, *Dumbars*, and *Creightons*. This Province abounds with all the Necessaries for Life, except white Fish, which it has from the neighbouring Sea of *Carrick*. *Campbel*, Earl of *Loudon*, is Hereditary Bailiff of the Country of *Kyle*; but the Sherifdom of *Air* is in the Gift of the Crown.

Cunningham. *Cunningham* has *Kyle* on the South, *Renfrew* on the North, *Clydsdale* on the East, and the Mouth of *Clyde* on the West.

The

The Name of this County is *Danish*, and signifies the King's Habitation; whence *Buchanan* thinks it has been formerly possessed by the *Danes*, and others think it was called so, because the Kings of *Scotland* did of old inhabit there. The chief Town of this County is *Irwin*, upon the Mouth of a River of that Name, where there is a good Port for small Ships, and a Stone Bridge over the River, and the Town is well situated for Trade. Within two Miles of it there lay a stately Monastery called *Kilwinning*, now the Seat of the Earl of *Eglington*. At the Head of the River *Irwin* lies the Town of *Kilmarnock*, which gives the Title of Earl to the Chief of the great and antient Family of the *Boys*, upon whose Ruins the *Hamiltons* raised their Greatness. Not far from *Irwin* lies the Castle of *Eglington*, which formerly gave Surname to a Family of that Name, but is now in the Hands of the antient and noble Family of *Montgomery*, to whom it gives the Title of Earl. They are Hereditary Bailiffs of this County, which lies farther North in the Bay of *Clyde*. Farther upon the same Bay lies the Town of *Largs*, famous for the Defeat of the *Norwegians* by *Alexander III.* of *Scotland*. *Kilmaers*, in the same County, is the Seat of the noble and antient Family of *Cunningham*, Earls of *Glencairn*, who derive their Surname from this County, and are probably of a nobler and higher Original than from any of those concerned in cutting off *Becket*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and for which they fled into *Scotland*, as *Camden* alledges, and therefore bear an Episcopal Pall in their Arms; since 'tis plain from their Motto, *Over Fork over*, that it is a Fork, and not an Episcopal Pall.

These three Districts, or Bailiwicks, viz. *Carrick*, *Kyle*, and *Cunningham*, make up the Shire of *Air*.

The chief Seats in this Shire, besides those already mentioned, Seats. are, the Cove, *Kennedy's* of *Collains*; *Craigy*; Sir *Thomas Wallace's*; *Duncharron*, Sir *John Ferguson's*; *Askins*, Earl of *Dundonald's*; *Glofeyburn*, Sir *Thomas Kilpatrick's*; *Girvenmains*, Sir *Thomas Kennedy's*; *Stair*, Earl of *Stair's*; *Enterkin*, *Cunningham's*; *Garthgirth*, *Chambers's*; *Caprington*, Sir *William Cunningham's*; *Adamton*, belonging to the *Blairs*; *Corsby*, to the *Fullertons*; *Kyle*, to the *Crawfords*; *Kilbirny*, to the Lord Viscount *Garnock*. *Boyle*, Earl of *Glasgow* has now a considerable Estate in *Cunningham*. There are many other Castles and Gentlemens Seats that we have not room to mention.

Renfrew, commonly called the Barony, has *Cunningham* on *Renfrew*. the South, and the River *Clyde* separates it from *Lennox* on the North and East; it is about twenty six Miles long, and thirteen broad; the Soil is more pleasant than fruitful, which however furnishes all Necessaries to the Inhabitants, and enjoys a very wholesom Air. The Rivers are *Cart* and *Black Cart*, which join before they fall into the *Clyde*. The chief Town is *Renfrew*, a Royal Borough on the left of *Clyde*, from whence the County takes

takes its Name. *Pasley* lies also in this County on the River *Cart*, and tho' no Borough, is a larger Town than *Renfrew*, and was noted for its noble Abbey of the Order of *Cluny*; the Monks of which wrote a Chronicle, called *The black Book of Pasley*. It gives the Title of Baron to the Earl of *Abercorn*, a Branch of the Family of *Hamilton*. *Montgomery* Earl of *Eglinton* is Hereditary Sheriff of this Barony, but the Title itself belongs to the Prince of *Scotland*. The Lord *Semple* was formerly Hereditary Sheriff. At the West End of the Town are the Remains of a large *Roman* Camp and *Prætorium*, supposed to be vaulted underneath, because the Ground sounds hollow when trod upon. Here it was that *Mary* Queen of *Scots* was defeated by her rebellious Subjects, &c. under the Bastard Earl of *Murray*, from whence she fled to *England*, where she was imprisoned till beheaded. In the Lands of *Newyards*, near *Pasley*, there is a Fountain on a high Ground, which ebbs and flows with the Tide. That Part of the County on the *Clyde* is pleasant and fruitful, and abounds with the Seats of Noblemen and Gentlemen, most of whom are related by Intermarriages. There being safe Riding for Ships in the Firth, and Coast of *Clyde*, the Country is much improved by it. At the West End of a Bay on the Firth, lies *Gumrock*, or *Gourack*, Town and Castle, where there is a good Road and Harbour lately fitted up. And about two Miles farther East, lies *Greenock*, Town and Castle, well built, with a good Road, one of the best on that Coast. 'Tis the chief Seat of the Western Herring-fishing, where the Royal Company of Fishermen have built a convenient House. *Port Glasgow*, the Name tells what it is.

Seats.

The chief Seats in this County are, *Pasley*, Earl of *Dundonalds*; *Castle Cruikston* and *Inchinnen*, late the Duke of *Lennox's*; *Cardonal*, Lord *Blantyre's*; *Nether Pollock*, Sir *John Maxwell's*; *Arskine*, Lord *Blantyre's*; *Castle Semple*, the Lord *Semple's*; *Greenock*, Sir *John Shaw's*; *Houston*, *Houston's*; *Stainly*, *Johnston's*; *Elterly*, of which was the Family of the Great *Wallace*; *Finlason*, Earl of *Glencairn's*; *Pollock*, Sir *Robert Pollock's*; *Ardgowan*, Sir *A. Stewart's*; and others we have not room to mention. The chief Families, which have Possessions here, are the Earls of *Eglinton*, *Glencairn*, *Abercorn*, and *Dundonald*; the Lords *Catheart*, *Ross*, and *Semple*, all Chiefs (except *Abercorn*) of very antient and honourable Families; and the Lord *Blantyre*, a Branch of the Family of *Stewarts*. The chief Gentlemen are the *Stewarts*, *Houstons*, *Maxwells*, *Birbans*, *Wallaces*, *Flemmings*, *Cunninghams*, *Clydsdale*, *Semples*, *Shaws*, *Porterfields*, *Cochrans*, and *Walkingshaws*.

Clydsdale, has *Kyle*, *Cunningham*, and *Renfrew*, on the West, *Lothian* and *Tweeddale* on the East, *Nithsdale* on the South, and *Sterling-shire* on the North. This County gives the Title of Marquis to the eldest Son of the illustrious Family of *Hamilton*; it derives its Name from the River *Clyde*, which runs through the middle of it, and falls into the *Irish* Sea; it is divided into

two

two Wards, called the Upper and Nether, in the latter of which is contained the Barony of *Glasgow*. The County-town is *Lanerk*, from whence the whole is called the Shire of *Lanerk*, of which the Duke of *Hamilton* was Hereditary Sheriff. Bishop *Lesly* derives its Name a *Lanarum Arca*, i. e. the Storehouse of Wool, for a Trade in which it seems formerly to have been noted. It is thirty six Miles from South to North, and about twenty from East to West. The chief City of this County is *Glasgow*, the *Glasgow*, best *Emporium* of the West of *Scotland*; it is a large, stately, and well-built City, and for its Commerce and Riches, the Second in the Kingdom. It is pleasantly situated upon the East Bank of the River *Clyde*, which is navigable to the Town by small Vessels; but its Port is *New-port Glasgow*, which stands near the Mouth of *Clyde*, and is a Harbour for Ships of the greatest Burthen. The City obliges Merchants to load and unload there, who have a large Publick-house; and the Custom-house for all the Coast is in this Place. The City is joined to the Suburbs on the West Bank of *Clyde*, by a noble and beautiful Bridge of eight Arches, built with square hewn Stone. Most of the City stands on a Plain, and lies in a manner four-square; in the middle of the City stands the *Tolbooth*, a magnificent Structure of *Tolbooth* hewn Stone, with a very lofty Tower, and melodious Chimes, which go pleasantly at the End of every Hour. The four principal Streets, that divide the City into four Parts, center at the *Tolbooth*, and all of them are adorned with several publick Buildings. In the higher Part of the City stands the great Church, formerly a Cathedral, and called by the Name of *St. Mungo's* Church, who was Bishop here, *anno* 560. it is a magnificent and stately Edifice, and surpriseth the Beholders with its stupendous Bigness, and the Art of the Workmanship; it is divided into diverse Preaching-places, one above the other; and the several Rows of Pillars, and exceeding high Towers shew a wonderful Piece of Architecture. Near the Church stands the Castle, formerly the Residence of the Archbishop, who was legal Lord, or Superior, of the City, from whom it received its first Charter, and many Privileges; it is encompassed with an exceeding high Wall of hewn Stone, and has a fine Prospect into the City; but the chief Ornament of this City is the College, or University, University, a magnificent and stately Fabrick, consisting of several Courts. The Front towards the City is of hewn Stone, and excellent Architecture; the Precincts of it were lately enlarged by some Acres of Ground purchased for it by Publick Money; and it is separated from the rest of the City by a very high Wall. It was erected first at the Expence of Archbishop *Turnbul*; and legally founded by *K. James II.* in 1453. according to a Bull from Pope *Nicholas V.* granting it all the Privileges, Liberties, Honours, Immunities, and Exemptions, granted by the Apostolical

Apostolical See, or others, to the College of *Bononia* in *Italy*, for teaching Universal Learning. The Persons established by the first Foundation were, a Rector, a Dean of the Faculty, a Principal or Warden, who was to teach Theology, three Philosophy Professors; and afterwards some Clergymen taught the Civil and Canon Laws there. In 1577. K. *James VI.* established twelve Persons here, *viz.* a Principal, three Professors of Philosophy, four Burfers, a Steward to furnish their Table, a Servant for the Principal, a Janitor to look after the Gate, and a Cook. The Family of *Hamilton* gave some of the Ground on which the College stands, with an adjacent Field. Kings, Parliaments, the City of *Glasgow*, several of the Archbishops, and many particular Persons have been Benefactors to it. In 1662. the Earl of *Dundonald* gave a thousand Pounds Sterling to it, for the Maintenance of poor Scholars. Many learned Men have been bred here; the most remarkable of whom were the great *Buchanan*, the learned and famous *Cameron*, Dr. *John Sharp*, Mr. *Robert Boyd*, Sir *Robert Spotswood*, Mr. *John Strange*, Mr. *David Dickson*, Mr. *Robert Bailly*, Mr. *Alexander Nisbet*, Mr. *James Ferguson*, and Mr. *George Hutchinson*; besides several others whom we have not room to mention. Some think, it ought to be remembered to the Honour of this City, that it has always, since the Reformation, been very zealous for the Protestant Religion, and the Liberty of the Subject; but even *this* present, as well as former Governments, have found them very factious and troublesome, using their Liberty for a Cloak of Maliciousness.

The other Places of chief Note in this County are *Hamilton*, which gives the Surname, and Title of Duke to that rich, great, and illustrious Family, which has a magnificent Palace, and a noble Park here. It has a very fine Entrance, a Frontispiece to the East of curious Workmanship, and the Court is adorned on all Sides with noble Buildings; and there are large Gardens well furnished with Fruit Trees and Flowers. The adjoining Park is about seven Miles round, is famous for its tall Oaks and Firs, and a small River called *Aven* runs through it. The Town of

Hamilton. *Hamilton* is pleasant and well built, and the Family have their Burying-place in the Church. There is some Ground to believe, that this Family is much more antient in *Scotland*, than the Time of King *Robert Bruce*, to whom *Camden* and *Buchanan* assign their Original, though it is certain they were very considerable at that Time; but their Grandeur was much raised by *James III.*, who gave his eldest Sister, that had formerly been married to the Lord *Boyd*, with the Earldom of *Arran*, to *James*, the Chief of that Family. His Grandson, *James Earl of Arran*, was made Viceroy of *Scotland* by the Parliament in the Minority of Queen *Mary*, and Duke of *Chattelerault* in *France*, by *Henry the Second of France*; and by the Consent of the Queen Dowager

Dowager and the States, he was declared the second Person of the Kingdom, and the next Heir to the Crown of *Scotland*, failing Queen *Mary* and her Heirs. And in the Parliament held at *Edinburgh* in *June* 1606. the Abbacy of *Aberbrothock* was erected into a Lordship, with the Dignity and Estate of a Lord of Parliament, to be held of His Majesty in free Lordship and Barony, by *James* Marquis of *Hamilton*. The Causes mentioned in the Preamble to his Patent are, (1.) The princely Duty of His Majesty to reward the virtuous Actions and great Services of His Subjects. (2.) That *James* Marquis of *Hamilton* is nearly descended of His Majesty's Blood, and that *James* Duke of *Chatelerault*, his Grandfather, was Governor of the Realm to Queen *Mary*; and that for the Defence of the Liberty of the Kingdom, then troubled by Strangers, he lost the Dukedom of *Chatelerault* in *France*; and in Defence of the said Queen, he himself and his Children suffered Banishment. (3.) Because of the good Services of *John* Marquis of *Hamilton*, his Father, in several Commissions of Lieutenanty, and pacifying several Commotions and Seditions in the Kingdom. It is also observable, that Duke *James* and Duke *William* both lost their Lives for serving their King and Country during the late Civil Wars; and that the late Duke of *Hamilton*, viz. *William* *Dowglas* Earl of *Selkirk* (Son of *William* first Marquis of *Dowglas*) who married *Anne*, sole Daughter of *James* Duke of *Hamilton*, by whom he was Grandfather of the present Duke, was a principal Instrument of settling the Constitution of *Scotland* at the late Revolution; and his Son was barbarously murdered in a Duel with Lord *Mohun*, anno 1712. There are of this Family at present, besides the Duke, the Earls *Abercorn*, *Haddington*, *Selkirk*, *Orkney*, and *Ruglen*, and the Lords *Bargeny*, and *Beilhaven*, besides many Gentlemen of Note. *Ruglen* is another Town in this County, which gives the Title of Earl to a Son of the foresaid Duke *William*. The Town and Castle of *Dowglas*, in the upper Ward, *Dowglas*. gives Surname, and Title of Duke, as it did formerly of Lord, Earl, and Marquis, to the antient, noble, and heroick Family of *Dowglas*, so well known in the History of *Scotland*; of which there have been more great Men and Generals at Home and Abroad, than of any Family, that have not been crown'd Heads, in *Europe*: of whom the Reader may have an Account in the History of that Family, written by Mr. *David* *Hume* of *Godscroft*. This Family was eminent, and signaliz'd themselves for adhering to the Interest of their Country against the *English*, in the Reign of King *Robert* *Bruce*; for which, and their great Atchievements in War, they afterwards became so popular and powerful, as to be formidable to the Kings: which laid the Foundation of the Ruin of the principal Stock of this great Family, in the Reign of King *James* II. So that the present Family

family of *Douglas* is the chief Branch of the Family of *Angus*, which has also produced many great Men and Generals. There were five Earls of this Family at once in *Scotland*, viz. *Douglas*, *Angus*, *Wigtoun*, *Murray*, and *Morton*; of whom the Earl of *Wigtoun* was made Duke of *Tarren* in *France* by King *Charles VII.* of that Country, for his Service in the Wars against the *English*, &c. and this Title was enjoyed by several of his Posterity. This Family, for their great Services to their Country, had three noble Privileges allowed them by King in Parliament: viz. 1. That they should have the first Vote in Parliament. 2. Should lead the Van in the Army. 3. Should carry the Crown, if present, at publick Solemnities.

There are of this Family still, besides the Duke, the Duke of *Queensberry*, the Earl of *Morton*, the Earl of *Dumbarton*, the Earl of *March*, the Lord *Mordington*; and also very many Gentlemen of Note.

*Crawford
Lindsey.*

Crawford Lindsey, in this County, gives the Title of Earl to a noble and antient Family of the Surname of *Lindsey*, who have long contended for the Precedency as first Earls of the Kingdom. There have been many great Men in this Family, one of them was created Duke of *Montrose* during Life by King *James III.*

There are many other remarkable Places and Families in this County, which we have not room to mention. The Country in general is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, abounds with all Necessaries for human Life, and is well furnished with Fish from the Sea and Rivers. It abounds with Coal, Turf, Peat, Limestone, and Lead Mines belonging to the Earl of *Heptoun*. In *Crawford-moor* there has been Gold found in the Sand of the Brooks after Rain, in pretty large Pieces, and abundance of *Lapis Lazuli* is dug up. The Remains of a *Roman* Causeway, or Military Way, are to be seen in this County from the one End to the other. There is another, which is supposed to have reached from *Lanerk* to *Falkirk*. The Earl of *Selkirk* is now Sheriff.

Seats.

Seats in this Shire are, *Douglas-castle*, Duke of *Douglas's*; *Hamilton*, Duke of *Hamilton's*; *Carmichael*, Earl of *Hyndford's*; *Halk-head*, Lord *Rosse's*; *Carnwath*, Mr. *Lockhart's*; *Lee*, Sir *Lockhart's*; *Malestey*, Mr. *Carmichael's*; *Crawford*, Earl of *Selkirk's*; *Lamington*, Mr. *Baillie's*; *Rosball*, Sir *James Hamilton's*; *Torrench*, *Stewart's*; *Dolphington*, Mr. *Brown's*, &c.

*Stirling-
shire.*

Stirlingshire is bounded on the East by *West Lothian*, on the West by *Lochlomond*, and the Rivers *Blane* and *Avrick*, on the North by the River *Forth*, and on the South by *Clydsdale*. The County derives its Name from the Town of *Stirling*, which in the *Saxon* Tongue signifies a Rock or Mountain on a River, alluding to the Situation of the Town and Castle. The Town is situated

situated in a pleasant and fruitful Country, into which it has a fine Prospect: the Castle is a noble and magnificent Structure, and very strong by Art and Nature; it has a most curious Prospect into the neighbouring Country, and the Windings and Turnings of the River *Forth*, which are so extraordinary, that though it be but four Miles by Land from *Stirling* to *Alloway*, it is twenty four by Water. This Town is reckoned the Key of the Kingdom, because it opens the Passage from the South to the North, there being no such easy Passage over the *Forth* as by *Stirling* Bridge, which is of hewn Stone, fortified with an Iron Gate, and consists of four stately Arches. Ships come up to the Bridge at a full Tide, but the Haven is a little below the same.

The Earls of *Mar*, Chief of the antient and noble Family of *Ereskine*, were Hereditary Governors of the Castle, which is well stored with Ordnance for defending the Bridge, and has a competent Garrison for its Security. The King's Park lies at the Foot of the Castle, and the City on the Ridge of a Hill towards the South, very much resembling *Edinburgh* in its Situation; 'tis enclosed by a Wall, and on the North Side has the River *Forth* for its Security. The Church stands in the upper Part of the Town, towards the East, is of good Architecture, and adorned with a very lofty Tower. Near the Church lie the Houses of the Duke of *Argyle*, and Earl of *Mar*, both very large, and of excellent Workmanship. It was antiently called *Binabara* (which, some say, in the old *Scots* Language signifies the same with *Stirling* in the *Saxon*) whence *Ptolomy* is supposed to have given it the Name of *Vindobora*. This was one of the Boundaries of the *Roman* Empire in *Britain*, as appears by the Inscription of a Stone below the Castle, towards the Bridge, which imports, that one of the Wings of their Army kept Guard there. On the right hand of the Town stood the noble Abbey of *Cambruskenneth*. This County is fruitful in Corn and Grass, and abounds with Flocks of Sheep and Black Cattle; it is well stored with Fish, especially Salmon, from *Forth*, and its other Rivers; and for Fewel abounds with Coal and Peat.

The principal Rivers are the *Forth*, *Aven*, *Carron*, and *Ban* Rivers. *Lockburn*. *Carron* is famous for some *Roman* Monuments, particularly two little Hills, called by the Vulgar *Dunipace*, i. e. the Hills of Peace; and two Miles lower there is a round Edifice of Stone, which, by the Description, resembles that which the *Romans* call the Temple of *Terminus*; but *Buchanan* is of Opinion, that they were rather Monuments erected as Trophies for some great Actions performed here. *Camden* thinks the *Roman* Wall, which begun near this Place, commonly thought to be *Severus's* Wall, was built by *Antoninus Pius*, who, being adopted by *Adrian*, assumed his Name. We have not time to examine whether

whether *Buchanan*, who calls it *Severus's Wall*, or *Camden*, be in the right; but 'tis certain, that in all the *Scots Histories* 'tis called *Grayham's Dyke*, but not so certain, as our Author has it, that *Grayham*, in the old *Scots Language*, signifies the same that *Severus* does in *Latin*. *Bannockburn*, famous for the noble Victory the *Scots* obtained over *Edward II.* there, under the Conduct of King *Robert Bruce*, the greatest Defeat that ever the *English* received. It is also memorable for the Defeat and Murder of King *James III.* of *Scotland* by some factious Nobility, who, thinking him incurably addicted to arbitrary Government, armed his young Son against him, and set him up in his Stead; for which the Prince, when he came to age, and was sensible of his Error, did penance to the Hour of his Death, by wearing an Iron Chain about his naked Body.

Families.

The chief Families of this County are the *Levingstons*, of whom the Earl of *Calendar*, a Branch of the Family of *Lithgow*, had a Seat here at *Calendar Castle*, and was Hereditary Sheriff of the County; and the *Flemmings*, who have their Seat at *Cumbernald*, which they had from King *Robert Bruce*, for their noble Service in Defence of their Country; the Lord *Elphinston*, who has his Seat at *Elphinston Castle*; the *Murrays*, *Seatons*, *Grahams*, *Napers*, *Buchanans*, *Bruces*, *Stirlings*, &c.

Seats.

Other Seats here are, *Bannockburn*, Sir *H. Paterfon's*; *Kilfyth*, Viscount *Kilfyth's*; *Dunipace*, Sir *Archibald Primrose's*; *Keir*, Mr. *Stirling's*; *Polhouse*, Mr. *Rolls's*; *Herbertshire*, Mr. *Stirling's*; *Kilearn*, Mr. *Graham's*; *Carden*, Mr. *Stirlings*, &c.

Lenox.

Lenox is bounded by the River *Clyde* on the South, by *Argyleshire* on the North and West, and by *Menteith* and *Stirlingshire* on the East. *Pont* makes it twenty six Miles and a half long, and about eighteen where broadest. This County is called the Shire of *Dumbarton*, from its head Town, corruptly called *Britannodunum* by *Latin Writers*, since *Dun*, in the old *Scots Language*, signifies a Hill, or a Rock; and *Bar*, a Tower or Castle, from whence 'tis evident the Town takes its Name: it was antiently called, according to *Bede*, *Alquith*, which signifies the same thing. This County, especially near the Rivers, is very fruitful in Corn, the other Part is mountainous, but fit for Pasturage, and numerous Flocks, from whence the Inhabitants reap great Gain. The antient Inhabitants were by *Ptolomy* called *Vaccimagi*, i. e. such as inhabit Deserts. This County is remarkable for its noble Herring-fishing, in two Bays, which break into it from the Mouth of *Clyde*, called *Lochlong* and *Lochfin*. It is supposed to take its Name from the River *Leven*, quasi *Levenax*, which runs from *Lochlomond* into *Clyde*; it is by *Ptolomy* called *Lelalonius*, and abounds with excellent Salmon. It is also remarkable because of *Lochlomond*, which is twenty four Miles in length from South to North, and where it is broadest, eight Miles, and narrowest,

narrowest, two; it contains thirty Islands, three of which have Isles.
 Churches, and many of the rest are inhabited; the chief of them
 is *Inchmurin*, about two Miles and an half in length, fruitful in
 Corn and Grass, well inhabited, and abounds with Deer, which
 the Kings of Scotland were accustomed to hunt there. The other
 remarkable Isles here are Island *Nachastal*, so called from the
 old Castle in it; *Inchdaranan* noted for Broom, abundance of
 wild Berries, pleasant Habitations, Gardens, and Fruit Trees;
Inchonnangan, noted for Birch Trees and Corn Fields; *Inchno-
 laig*, noted for its Ewe Trees, which grow no where else in these
 Islands; And *Rouglask*, where the Laird of *Macfarlan* has a
 handsome Seat on the East Side of that Lake; *Kilmaronoch*; a fine
 Seat, once belonging to the Earls of *Cassils*, but now to the Earl
Dundonald; *Buchanan* Castle, and several others. This Lake
 abounds with Fish of several Sorts, and with one Sort called
Poans, and by some *Pollacks*, which is peculiar to this Lake,
 and very delicious to eat, being a Kind of Eel. It gave Occa-
 sion to the Mistake of some Authors, who said this Lake bred
 Fish without Fins; as the Beams fastened together in some Places
 of the Lake by the Inhabitants, and covered with Turf, for
 them to have Recourse to in Time of War, and to move from
 Part to Part, gave Occasion to the Fable of floating Islands here. *Grampian*
 The famous *Grampian* Mountains begin near this Lake, and run *Mountains.*
 Northward towards *Aberdeen*. This County gave the Title of
 Earl, and afterwards of Duke, to a Branch of the Family of the
Stewarts, descended from *Walter*, the Great Steward of Scot-
 land; and *Mattheu* Earl of *Lenox* was Father to *Henry* Lord
Darnly, Father to King *James VI.* by Queen *Mary*, which
 brought this Earldom into the Royal Family: and it was given
 afterwards by King *James VI.* to *Esme*, Son to the Lord of *Au-
 bigny* in *France*, a Branch of the Family of *Lenox*, whose Poste-
 rity fail'd in the Duches of *Richmond* and *Lenox*, not long deceas-
 ed. This Family had very great Men, particularly that Branch,
 which was made Lords of *Aubigny* in *France* in the Time of
Charles VI. *Bernard*, one of them, in the Reign of *Charles VIII.*
 and *Lewis XII.* commanded six thousand Scots in the *French* Ser-
 vice, who, for their extraordinary Valour, were called six thou-
 sand Devils. By their Assistance chiefly he subdued the King-
 dom of *Naples* for the King of *France*, and was made Viceroy
 of that Kingdom. He was also an inseparable Companion to
Henry VII. of *England*, and attended him thither from *France*,
 when he came to claim the Crown of *England*, which he ob-
 tained. This Title is now enjoyed by *Charles* Duke of *Richmond*,
 Son of one of King *Charles II.*'s Natural Sons by the Duches of
Portsmouth. Other Families of Note in this County are the
Campbells, *Colquhouns*, *Napers*, of which Family was the famous
 Mathematician, the Lord *Merchiston*; the *Macdalans*, *Mac-
 alans*;

alans, Haldens, Macfarlands, some of the Hamiltons and Semples, and the Buchanans, who are originally of this County: which is famous for the Birth of George Buchanan, one of the great Ornaments of his Age for all polite Learning, and not hitherto equaled by any Poet and Historian since his Time, for smooth and elegant Latin; but his excessive Passion for the Earl of Murray, and his inveterate Prejudice against Queen Mary has quite lost him the Title of being impartial, and his History was condemned by Act of Parliament; when it was first published, anno 1582. so that Sir George Mackenzie said he was both Decus & Dedecus Patriæ.

Dumbarton.

Dumbarton, the County Town, was once considerable for its Trade, which is now much decayed, but is still remarkable for its Castle, one of the strongest by Nature in Europe. Buchanan gives an elegant Description of it in the twenty first Book of his History, in substance thus: Betwixt the Conflux of Clyde and Leven there is a Plain about a Mile long, at the End of which, where the Rivers join, there is a Rock with two Summits; on the Westermost there is a Watch Tower, with a large Prospect into the neighbouring Country. The Eastern Summit is lower; and betwixt them there are Steps cut out of the Rock, passable only by one Man at a Time. When any Part is cut or falls off from the Rock, it sends forth a sulphureous Smell. At the upper Part of the Castle there is a great Rock of Loadstone. The Rock is very steep on all Sides, but towards the Clyde, where the Ascent is more easy, and betwixt the two Rocks there is a Space of Ground inclosed by Art and Nature, which contains many Houses, makes a safe Harbour for Ships, under Protection of the Castle, and opens a Passage for Boats to the very Gate. On the Ascent in the middle there are Houses which look like another Castle, separated from the former; the same serves for a Ditch on the West, and the Clyde on the South; and the Tide comes up to the East Side; and on the North, where the Rock is steep, there is a green Plain. There are three Wells in the Castle always flowing with Water, besides many Springs; so that it is impregnable. The Town lies about half a Mile from it on the Bank of the Leven. The Roman Wall, which begins at Abercorn, runs through this County, and ends at Kilpatrick on Clyde.

Seats.

Other Seats in this Shire are the Castle of Mugdock, the Duke of Montrose's; Roseneath, Duke of Argyle's; Rosedue, Colquhoun's of Luss; Ardincaple, Machalan's. The Duke of Montrose is now Hereditary Sheriff.

Shire of Bute.

The Shire of Bute contains the Isles of Bute and Arran, of which Stewart of Bute, now Earl of Bute, and Lord Mountstewart, is Sheriff; but is supposed to derive its Name from a Cell or Monastery, which the Word signifies in the old Scots Language.

guage. *Ruchanan* says, it is eight Miles long, and four broad. *Bishop Lesly* says, it is ten Miles in length. Both of them agree that it is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage. It has a Royal Borough called *Rothsay*, with an antient Castle. The Royal Family of *Stewart* is supposed to derive their Original from this Island; and this Castle is thought to derive its Name from *Rothsay*, who first brought the *Scots* hither from *Ireland*. It gave the Title of Earl of *Rothsay* to the Princes of *Scotland*, of the Family of *Stewart*: the first of them who had that Title, was *David*, Son to King *Robert* the Third, about the Year 1390. It has another Castle, called the Castle of *Kems*, and four Churches. It gave afterwards the Title of Duke to the Prince of *Scotland*; and some say, *David* abovementioned, was the first who had that Title in *Scotland*. Queen *Mary* conferred this Title upon the Lord *Darnly* before she married him. This Island is also remarkable for its noble Herring-fishing. It lies in the Mouth of *Ghyde*, eight Miles West from the Isle of *Arran*, within half a Mile of *Argyle* on the West, and about six Miles from *Cunningham* on the East. The Isle of *Arran*, which together with *Bute*, makes up the Sheriffdom, lies also in the Mouth of *Clyde*, twenty four Miles in length, and near sixteen broad, fruitful in Corn and Pasturage. The middle of the Island is mountainous; the highest, called *Ca-pra*, abounds with Deer. It is very well inhabited upon the Coast, and it is an excellent safe Harbour, covered by *Lamlash*, or *The Holy Isle*. It has two Churches, and several Castles, of which that of *Brodich* is the strongest and most remarkable, and is the Residence of the Family of *Hamilton*, when any of them come there, to whom this Island gives the Title of Earl. The oldest Family here, is that of *Macclouis*, but by the *Lowlanders* called *Fullerton*; their Residence is at *Kirkmichael*, and are said to be of seven hundred Years standing; they are Hereditary Coroners of the Island, which they formerly held of the Kings, but now of the Family of *Hamilton*, the Superiors and Proprietors of the Island. There are several Rivers in it which abound with Salmon, and the Sea about it abounds with Herrings, Cod, and Whittings.

The Shire of *Argyle* contains the Country of that Name, *Knap-Shire* of *dale*, *Corwal*, *Kintyre*, and *Lorn*, with several of the Western *Argyle*. Isles. It is commonly called the Shire of *Innerara*, from the principal Town, where the Duke of *Argyle*, chief of the antient and great Family of *Campbel*, has his Residence. It is bounded by *Lenox* on the East, by the *Deucaledonian* Ocean on the West, by the *Irish* Sea, and the Firth of *Clyde* on the South, and by *Lochaber* on the North. *Kintyre* is a Peninsula, which runs thirty Miles out into the *Irish* Sea, and is about thirteen, or, as some say, sixteen Miles distant from *Ireland*. The chief Family here is that of *Maccowel*, to whom the Duke of *Argyle* is Superior.

Campbel-town, made a Royal Borough by *K. William*, with a safe Harbour for Ships, lies in this County. *Camden* says, they formerly made Excursions into *Ireland*, and possessed themselves of the Provinces of *Gline* and *Rowle*.

Knapdale.

Knapdale is joined to *Kintyre* on the North by a narrow Neck of Land, scarce a Mile broad, through which the People of the Country draw their small Vessels, to prevent their sailing round to *Kintyre*. This County has *Lochfyn* on the East, and the *Irish* Sea on the West and South, and *Lorn* on the North. It abounds with Lakes and Bays, several of which contain Islands and Castles, and in general is fitter for Pasturage than Cultivation.

Argyle, properly so called, has *Knapdale* and *Cowal* on the South, *Lochaber* on the North, *Lenox* and the *Grampian* Hills on the East, and *Lorn* on the West. The whole Shire of *Argyle*, taking in the constituent Parts abovementioned, has seven Bays of the Sea that enter it, which by the Inhabitants are called *Lochs*; the chief of them *Lochfyn*, which is about forty Miles in length, and at the narrowest Place about four Miles in breadth, famous for the Number and Goodness of its Herrings. It has another Lake, called *Loch-ow*, from whence the Family of *Argyle* derived their antient Title of Laids. Bishop *Lesly* says, this Loch is almost as large as *Lochlomond*, contains twelve Islands, in two of which there are Castles, viz. *Enconel* and *Glenurquhart*; and where it enters the Sea, it abounds with Salmon. The Coast of *Argyle* on the Sea, or as far as *Lochfyn*, abounds with high Rocks, and black Mountains, covered with Heath, which afford Pasturage for black Cattle and Deer. The black Cattle run for the most part wild, but are excellent Meat; and their Fat, when boil'd, does not congeal like that of others of their Kind, but continues for some Days like Oil. The Inhabitants make great Profit of them by selling them to the *Lowlanders*. *Knapdale*, formerly mentioned, which lies upon *Loch-lorn*, is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage.

Lorn.

Lorn is the pleasantest and most fruitful Part of the Shire of *Argyle*; it formerly gave the Title of Lord to the eldest Son of the Family of *Argyle*, and came to them by Marriage with an Heiress of a Branch of the Family of *Stewart*, antiently Lords of it. The Castle of *Dunstaffage* lies in this County, which was formerly a Seat belonging to the Kings, where many of them are buried. 'Tis now the Duke of *Argyle's*, and governed by an Hereditary Captain under his Grace. The Family of *Argyle* was made Earls by King *James II.* They were for a long time Lords Justices General of the Kingdom, but surrendered that Office to *K. Charles I.* on condition of a valuable Consideration, besides having the Jurisdiction of *Argyle*, and the Isles; and are still Great Masters of the King's Household. They derive their Sur-name, according to *Camden*, from the Castle of *Campbel*, and their

their Pedigree from the antient petty Kings of *Argyle*, by a long Series of Ancestors. This County was the first, in which the *Scots* landed from *Ireland*: it abounds with Castles and Gentlemen's Seats. The chief Clan is that of the *Campbels*; and in *Lorn* there is that of the *Macdowgals*, a very antient Family. There are, besides the Duke of *Argyle*, the Earl of *Loudon*, the Earl of *Braidalbin*, and the Earl of *Ila*, with a great many Gentlemen of Note of the Family of *Campbel*. The Duke of *Argyle* is Hereditary Sheriff of this County. 'Tis an old Right of this Family, that when they marry any Daughter, their Vassals are obliged to pay their Portion, and are taxed, in order to it, according to the Number of their Cattle.

Other Seats in this County are *Lochgaer*, Sir *James Campbel's* Seats. of *Ouchinbreck*; *Kilburn*, the Earl of *Braidalbin's*;

Perthshire, so denominated from the City of *Perth*, the chief *Perthshire*. Town in the County, is bounded on the North and North-west by *Badenoch* and *Lochaber*, on the East by *Angus* and *Fife*, on the West and South-west by *Argyle* and *Lenox*, and on the South by *Clackmannan*, *Stirlingshire*, and *Forth*. This Shire is fifty Miles in length, and thirty eight in breadth. It contains *Athol*, *Gowry*, *Glenfhee*, *Strath-ardel*, *Strath-allan*, *Braidalbin*, *Ranach*, *Bal-owbidder*, *Glenurchy*, *Stormont*, *Menteith*, and *Strathern*; the Hereditary Sheriff is the Duke of *Athol*, Chief of the noble, antient, and numerous Family of *Murray*, descended by Marriage from the *Stewarts*, formerly Earls of *Athol*; *Dorothy*, Daughter to *John Stewart*, the fifth Earl of *Athol*, being married to *William Murray* of *Tullibardin*, who, for rescuing King *James VI.* from a Tumult of the Citizens of *Perth*, when *John* Earl of *Gowry* their Provost was killed (they not then knowing of his traitorous Attempt of assassinating the King) had the Hereditary Sheriffalty of this County confer'd upon him and his Heirs. The present *James*, Duke of *Athol*, succeeded his Cousin *James*, late Earl of *Derby*, in his Title, Estate, and Superiority in the Isle of *Man*; and in *March* 1737. the Title of Baron *Strange of Knocking* was adjudged to him by the House of Lords, so that his Grace is also an *English* Peer. This County is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, especially that Place of it called *Gowry*, which is very remarkable for its noble Corn Fields. This Shire had formerly two Bishops Sees, one at *Dunkeld*, and another at *Dumblain*. It had also three Monasteries, and one Nunnery. It has now four Presbyteries. The principal Towns are, *Perth*, commonly called *St. Johnstoun*, pleasantly situated upon the South Bank of the River *Tay*, the second Town of the Nation for Dignity; Parliaments have several Times been kept in it, and where was a noted General Assembly in the Year 1618. Vessels come up to the Town at full Tide. Near this Town stood antiently the Town of *Berth*, which was overflowed by an Inunda-

tion of the River, and occasioned King *William* to build this Town in a more commodious Place. This Town gives the Title of *Dunkeld.* Earl to the Chief of the antient Family of *Drummond*. *Dunkeld* lies on the North Side of *Tay*, at the Foot of the *Grampian* Hills, surrounded with pleasant Woods: it had once a very stately Cathedral dedicated to St. *Columba*; but its chief Ornament now is a noble House belonging to the Duke of *Athol*. It is the chief Market Town of the *Highlands*, and supposed to have been formerly the chief Town of old *Caledonia*. *Dumblain*, situated on the Bank of the River *Allan*, where there was also a Church of excellent Workmanship, and near it a Battle in 1715. yet fresh in memory. *Scoon.* near *Perth*, remarkable for being the Place where the Kings of *Scotland* were formerly crowned, upon that called *The fatal Marble Chair*, which *Fergus* is said to have brought from *Ireland*; but upon the Extermination of the *Picts* it was brought hither, where it continued till *Edward I.* brought it to *Westminster*, where it now is: it had this Distich upon it, that is to say, relating to it; viz.

*Ni fallat fatum, Scoti quocunque locatum
Invenient lapidem, regnare tenentur ibidem.*

*Unless old Proverbs fail, and Wizard Wits be blind,
The Scots shall surely reign, where they this Stone shall find.*

Which some think to have been accomplished by the Union of the Crowns. Upon the River *Tay* lies also *Errol*, the Mansion of the Earl of that Name, chief of the antient and noble Family of *Hay*, who derive their Original from a famous Countryman, who, in the Reign of *Kenneth III.* being at Plough with his two Sons, and perceiving the *Scots* flying before the *Danes*, he, and his two Sons, stopped their Flight, renewed the Battle, and obtained the Victory; for which they had the Lands of *Errol* bestowed upon them. The present Countess of *Errol* is descended from them, and bears three bloody Shields, supported by two naked Men with Yokes, for her Coat of Arms, in remembrance of this famous Victory, which her Ancestors purchased without any other Weapons but the Yokes they took from their Ploughs. They have been Hereditary Constables of *Scotland* since the Time of King *Robert Bruce*. Of this Family are the Marquis of *Tweedale*, the Earl of *Kinnoul*, besides many Gentlemen of Note. *Strasbern.* That Part of the County called *Strasbern*, takes its Denomination from the River *Ern*, which runs through it, and falls into the *Tay*; this is supposed to be the *Ierne* mentioned by the Roman Historians and Poets, as the Country of the antient *Caledonians* or *Scots*. In this County lies the Castle of *Tullibardin*, which gives the Title of Marquis to the Duke of *Athol's* eldest Son, being the antient

antient Seat of the Chief of the *Murrays*. Near the same River lies the Castle of *Drummond*, the antient Seat of the Family of *Drummond*. The Castle of *Duplin*, which gives the Title of Castle of Viscount to the Earl of *Kinnoul*, is remarkable for the greatest *Duplin*. Defeat that ever the *Scots* received from the *English*, in *Edward Baliol's* Reign, whom the *English* came to assist. In this Battle there perished fourcore of the Family of *Lindsay*, and of the Family of *Hay* so many, that the Name would have been extinguished, had not the Chief left his Lady with Child.

Menteith, another Part of this County, derives its Name from *Menteith*. the River *Teith*, upon which lies the Town of *Dumblain*, which shews the Ruins of an once beautiful Church. The principal River in *Perthshire*, I had almost said, of the Nation, is *Tay*, which flows from a Lake of that Name ten Miles long, and one broad, and, after a Course of forty six Miles, falls into the *German Ocean* below *Dundee*. There are many lesser Rivers fall into it; Rivers. one of which, called *Keith*, is remarkable for its noble Salmon-fishing, and a *Cataract* near *Blair-Drummond*, which makes so great a Noise by the Fall of the Water among the Rocks, that it stuns those who come near it. There are many considerable Lakes, and Gentlemen's Seats in this County, which we have Seats. not room to mention. The principal Families in this County are the *Murrays*, the *Hays*, the *Stewarts*, *Drummonds*, *Campbells*, *Grahams*, *Oliphants*, *Ruthvens*, *Ogilvies*, *Haldens*, *Robertsons*, *Rollos*, *Kinnairds*, *Blairs*, *Toschobs*, *Menzeis*, *Fullertons*, *Nairns*, *Rosses*. That Part of the County called *Braidalbin*, lies among the *Grampian Hills*; it gives the Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Campbel*. The Word in the old Language signifies the highest Part of *Scotland*; and part of it, called *Drumalbin*, signifies the Ridge or Back of *Scotland*. This appears to have been the County antiently called *Albany*, and part of the Residence of the antient *Scots*, who still call themselves *Albinnich*, from the County, and retain the antient Language and Habit. They are a hardy warlike People, and follow much of the antient Parsimony in their way of Living: and from this County it was, that the Sons of the Royal Family had the Title of Dukes of *Albany*. The first that we read of, who enjoyed this Title, was *Robert Earl of Fife*, who had that Honour conferred upon him by his Brother, King *Robert III*. The last who enjoyed it, was the late King *James*.

Culrofs lies in an extreme Corner of this Shire, upon the River *Forth*; 'tis a Burgh, noted for its Trade in Coal, Salt, and Girdles, an old Abbey, and a new Palace.

At *Ardoch*, in this County, there are the Remains of a *Roman Ardoch*. Camp; and near *Perth* there is a *Roman Way*, or *Via Militaris*, where several Medals, Sepulchral Urns, and other Monuments of Antiquity have been found. The Earls of *Perth* are Hereditary

tary

Seats.

tary Stewards of *Strathern*, and *Menteith*, where the Earls of *Menteith*, of the Family of *Graham*, had their principal Seat. Other Seats in this County are *Blair Castle*, and *Hunting Tower*, belonging to the Duke of *Athol*; *Taymouth*, the Earl of *Braidalbin*'s; *Methuen*, Mr. *Smith*'s; *Kincardin*, the Duke of *Montrose*'s; *Duplin*, Earl of *Kinnoul*'s; *Stobhall*, Earl of *Perth*'s; *Machiney* and *Incheffrey*, Viscount *Strathallan*'s; *Scone*, Viscount *Stormont*'s; *Gask*, Mr. *Oliphant*'s; *Balgowan*, Mr. *Graham*'s; *Abercarny*, Sir — *Murray*'s; *Duncrob*, Lord *Rollo*'s.

Clackmannan

Clackmannan, a small County, has *Perthshire* on the East and North-west, and the *Forth* and *Stirlingshire* on the South. The Sheriff of this County is *Bruce* of *Clackmannan*, a Branch of that antient and noble Family. The Shire is about eight Miles long, and five broad, has good Corn, Pasturage, Store of Coal and Salt. The chief Seats here are *Alloway*, late the Earl of *Mar*'s; *Kennet*, Colonel *Bruce*'s; *Menstry*, late Sir *James Holburn*'s; *Tillibody*, *Abercromby*'s; *Tillicutry*, *Stewart*'s; *Sawchie*, Sir *John Shaw*'s of *Greenock*.

Seats.

Shire of
Kinross.

Eastward, between the *Ochel Hills* and *Lochleven*, lies the Shire of *Kinross*, formerly a Part of *Fife*. The Sheriff of this County is Sir *John Hope-Bruce*. *Kinross*, which gives Name to the County, lies about the middle of it, near a Lake four Miles long, and almost as broad, abounding with Pikes, Trouts, and all Sorts of Water Fowl. From this Lake springs the River *Leven*; and the Castle is noted for the Imprisonment of Queen *Mary*, where she was barbarously used by her cruel Enemies, especially her Keeper, the Earl of *Murray*'s Mother (whom King *James V.* had debauched the very Day of her Marriage) until, by Threats and inexpressible Severities, she was compell'd to resign her Crown and Dignity.

Between the Town of *Kinross* and the Lake there is a pleasant Plain, where Sir *William Bruce* has built a stately House, which, for the Goodness of the Stone, the Curiousness of the Architecture, Gardens, and Inclosures, and the Pleasantness of the Prospects, yields to few Seats in *Britain*.

Fife.

South-east from this lies the County properly called *Fife*, having the *German Sea* on the East, the River *Forth* on the South, and the Mouth of *Tay* on the North. It is thirty two Miles in length from *Fifeness* to the Parish of *Culross*, and about twenty Miles in breadth. The Air of this County is good both for preserving and recovering Health. The Soil is unequal and various; on the West it is high, but the Skirts of the County are very fruitful in all Sorts of Corn and Grass, and are frequently cut with clear Rivers; the chief of which are, *Leven*, which rises from the Lake of that Name, noted among other Things for its Island and Castle, and falls into the *Forth*; the other called *Edin*, which rises in *Falkland Wood*, and running through the middle

of

of the County by *Couper*, &c. falls into the *German Sea*: both of them abound with Fish, and have several Stone Bridges over them. The Commodities of this County are Corn, Fish, especially Salmon, Cod, Whittings, and Herring, Coals, Salt, and Hides of black Cattle, with Skins of Sheep. It has many safe Harbours, of which the chief are reckoned *Innerkithing*, *Burntisland*, and *Ely*: from whence it happens, that it abounds with good Mariners, and did formerly flourish very much in Trade. The South Coast of this County abounds with Towns, and these following sent Members to Parliament; viz. *Innerkithing*, *Burntisland*, *Kinghorn*, *Kirkaldy*, *Dysart*, *Pittenweem*, *Anstruther Wester*, *Anstruther Easter*, *Kilrinny*, *Crail*, *St. Andrews*, on the Sea Shore, *Couper* in the middle of the County, and *Dumfermling*; so that it has more Members in Parliament than any County of the Country. Other Towns of Note here, which do not send Members to Parliament, are, *Toryburn*, *Aberdour*, the two *Weems's*, *Levenmouth*, *Ely*, *St. Monans*, and *Newburg* on the *Tay*, over against *Gowry*. The chief, or most remarkable Town of *Fife St. Andrews*, is *St. Andrews*, before the Revolution an Archbishop's Seat, which is pleasantly situated in a Plain, lies East and West, and has a pleasant Prospect into the *German Sea*, which supplies it with all manner of Fish: it has an Harbour on the East Part, capable only of small Ships: it had formerly a very strong Castle, which is now demolished; it suffered much by the *French*, who attack'd it by Consent of the Queen Regent, to revenge the Death of Cardinal *Beaton*, or *Bethune*, Lord Chancellor, who was assassinated there by *Norman Lesly*, a Son of the House of *Rothies*, and others. The Town was formerly very considerable, and consisted of several broad Streets, which cross one another: there are two of them that lie from West to East, to the famous Monastery of the *Augustines*, which was more like the magnificent Palace of a Prince, than a Convent of Monks professing Poverty, as appears still by its Ruins, and particularly by the Wall that encompassed it of fine hewn Stone, with many Battlements and Turrets: but the Kings, and great Men of those Days thought, they never could honour that God too much, who had brought them to so great Honour, but, like *David*, said, *All Things come of thee, and of thine own have we given thee.* 1 Chron. xxix. 14. This Town is particularly famous for its University, which was founded by Bishop *Wardlaw* in the Year 1412. and is endowed with very ample Privileges: during Episcopacy the Archbishops were Chancellors of it. The Rector is chosen yearly, and by the Statutes ought to be one of the three Principals of the three Colleges here, called *St. Salvator's*, *St. Leonards's*, and the *New College*. *St. Salvator's* College was founded by Bishop *James Kennedy*, who erected the Edifice, furnished it with costly Ornaments, and endowed it with sufficient Revenues for a Doctor, a Batchelor,

Batchelor, and Licentiate of Divinity, four Professors of Philosophy, and eight poor Scholars. The Earl of *Cassils* settled a Maintenance for a Professor of Philology. It has a good Library, which was founded by Dr. *Skeen*. St. *Leonard's* College was founded by *John Hepburn*, Prior of St. *Andrews* in 152— before the Reformation, with Salaries for a Principal or Warden, four Professors of Philosophy, and eight poor Scholars. A Professor of Philology was added by Sir *John Scot* of *Scots-tarvet*, with a liberal Salary. He also augmented the Library with several considerable Volumes; and Sir *John Wedderburn*, at his Death, left also a great Collection of Books to it. *Fardun's* Manuscript of the *Scottish* History is in this Library. The new College was founded by Archbishop *Ja. Beaton* in 153— before the Reformation also, with Endowments for a Principal and Professor of Divinity, with some Students in the same Faculty; for no Philosophy is taught in this College. A Professor of Mathematicks was of later Years added to this University, as was lately a Professor of Medicine by the Duke of *Chandois*, who is Chancellor.

Learned
Men.

The Learned Men of most Note, belonging to this University, were *John Major*, Provost of St. *Salvator's*, a Learned Man according to the then Times; he wrote a History of *Scotland*, and also on the Master of the Sentences: he flourished about the Year 1520. Mr. *Andrew Melvil*, Professor of Divinity in the New College, a very learned Man, well versed in the *Hebrew* and *Rabbinical* Writings; Dr. *Robert Baron*, Professor of Divinity in the New College; Sir *John Wedderburn*, formerly a Professor of Philosophy in this University, and afterwards a Physician of great Fame and Eminence; Mr. *Samuel Rutherford*, Professor of Divinity in the New College, a Person well known for his Enthusiasm, Calvinism, and Treason, yet was deposed by the Presbyterians; but we have not room to mention his Works: *Alexander Cokvil*, formerly a Professor at *Sedan* in *France*, and afterwards Professor of Divinity in the New College; Mr. *James Wood*, and Mr. *John Johnston*, famous for his *Latin* Poems; Mr. *David Calderwood*, well known for his Libel against Episcopacy, called *Altare Damascenum*; Mr. *James Durham*, famous for his Commentary on the *Revelation*, and *Song of Solomon*, his Book on Scandal, and his Exposition of the Ten Commandments; Mr. *George Gillespy*, noted for his scurrilous Tracts against Episcopacy, and the *English* Ceremonies; Mr. *James Gregory*, Professor of Mathematicks in this University, a Person of extraordinary Learning in that Faculty, who erected a commodious Observatory for Mathematical Observations in the College Garden, and furnished it with good Mathematical Instruments; the Lord *Naper* of *Merchiston*, who invented the Logarithms, fam'd also for his Skill in the Mathematicks; the late Duke of *Lauderdale*,
remarkable

remarkable for his great Learning, as well as for his Family and Poets; Sir Robert Murray, a great Promoter, and Fellow of the Royal Society, a Person of universal Learning; Sir Andrew Balfour, M. D. and Sir George Mackenzie, the great Lawyer, who was Advocate for above forty Kings. The Cathedral Church was reckoned one of the largest in Christendom, being said to have been seven Foot longer, and two broader than St. Peter's at Rome; and for the Height, the Beauty of its Pillars, and the Symmetry and Proportion of the whole, was one of the best Gothick Structures in the World.

It was sometimes called *Kill-ri-mont*, from the Church built by *Heriust* King of the *Picts*, in the fourth Century, but for many Ages the Name of St. Andrews has prevailed, some of whose Relicks were brought thither from *Patras* in *Peloponnesus* by *Regulus*, a Grecian Monk, about the Year 368. He was a Person much esteemed for Piety in former Times; so that, from the Church either built by him, or dedicated to the Service of God in Memory of him, this City was often called in *Latin*, *Fanum Reguli* (or *Kill-Rule*, as the Highlanders call it to this Day) the Tower whereof, still standing, is one of the most antient, as well as remarkable Monuments of Christianity perhaps in the World. There is only one Parish Church (that of the Holy Trinity) now remaining; but there are two others, which are rather Chapels; one in our Saviour's College, for so it should be called, *Collegium Sancti Salvatoris nostri*; but there is no use made of it, as having no Endowment, and the Provost of the College often a Layman, even in a Presbyterian Sense. The other is St. Leonard's, for the Use of that College, and some few Families adjoining, belonging to the College, the Provost whereof must be a Minister. The Cathedral was demolished at the Reformation, as was in a great measure the Archbishop's Castle; but what the Reformers left, and the succeeding Archbishops repaired, has been quite ruined since the Revolution. The City and University too, are in a very declining State. The Archbishop's Seat, and Ecclesiastical Courts kept there, beside the great Resort of Pilgrims to the Convents, brought great Business thither, which being now disused, and one new College erected at *Edinburgh*, and another at *Aberdeen*, contribute very much thereto. It still enjoys some Privileges by the original Charter, whereby it was incorporated by King David, anno 1153. which is yet extant. It was made the Seat of the *Maximus Scotorum Episcopus* by King Kenneth, who upon his vanquishing the *Picts* (anno 840) translated that Dignity from *Abernethy*, because St. Andrew appeared to that King before the Battle, and foretold him of the Victory. The last Bishop was St. Tarnanus: Adrian was his Successor in the Dignity.

The

Shire of
Fife.

The Shire of *Fife* takes its Name from *Fifus*, surnamed *Duffus*, to whom it was granted by *Kenneth II.* King of *Scots*, for his Valour against the *Picts*, about the Year 840. His Posterity were first called *Thanes of Fife*, and afterwards Earls by *Malcolm II.* about the Year 1057. and endowed with greater Privileges than any other Earls of the Kingdom, because of their extraordinary Service; a famous Monument of which was that called *Clan Macduff's Cross*, upon the publick Road near *Abernethy*, to which if any within the ninth Degree to the great *Macduff*, who was the chief Instrument of subduing the Tyrant *Macbeth*, should have recourse in case of Manslaughter, he was to be pardoned on paying a small Number of Cattle. It had an Inscription, importing those Privileges, now worn out, and was in such antiquated Terms, mixed with *Macaronick*, or half *Latin* Words, that few Men alive could now understand it. From this *Macduff* the Families of *Dowglas*, *Weems*, and the *Clan Chatan*, are said to be descended. The Title of Earl of *Fife* was, according to Sir *John Skene*, in his Book *de Verborum Significatione*, parted with by *Isabel*, Heiress to *Duncan* Earl of *Fife*, to *Robert III.* King of *Scotland*, in favour of *Robert Stewart*, Earl of *Menteith*, whose Son being forfeited, the Title was afterwards annexed to the Crown. The Earl of *Rothes*, Chief of the noble and antient Family of *Lesley*, is Hereditary Sheriff of this County. There are thirteen Royal Burghs in this County, and also four Presbyteries; viz. one at *Cowper*, the County Town, one at *St. Andrews*, one at *Kirkaldy*, and another at *Dumfermling*.

Palaces.

The Kings of *Scotland* have two Palaces in this County, one at *Dumfermling*, near which are the Ruins of a stately Monastery: it is noted as the Birth-place of King *Charles I.* and gave the Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Seaton*. The next was at *Falkland*, a very stately and sumptuous Palace, adjacent to which the King has a noble Park. The Duke of *Athol* is Hereditary Keeper of this Palace. The Town gives the Title of Viscount to a Branch of the *English* Family of *Cary*.

Seats.

There is no County of the Kingdom better inhabited by Nobility and Gentry: the Earl of *Rothes* has his Residence here at *Castle Lesley*, on the Water of *Leven*; the Earl of *Crawford*, Chief of the antient and noble Family of *Lindsay*, has his Residence at *Struthers*; the Earl of *Weems*, Chief of the antient and noble Family of that Name, has his Residence at the Castle of *Weems*; the Earl of *Kelly* has his House at the Castle of *Kelly*; the Earl of *Dalbouse*, Chief of the antient and noble Family of *Ramsay*, had a Seat at *Abbots-ball*, now Sir *Andrew Ramsay's*; the Earl of *Melvil*, Chief of the antient and noble Family of that Name, had his Seat at *Melvil*; the Earl of *Leven*, a Branch of the Family of *Lesley*, has his House at *Balgony*; these two

Honours

Honours are now united in one Man: the Earl of *Balcarras*, a Branch of the Family of *Lindsey*, has his Seat at *Balcarras*; the Earl of *Murray*, a Branch of the Family of *Stewart*, has a noble Seat here at *Dunnibersel*; the Earl of *Morton* has a Seat at *Aberdour*. Other Noblemen who have their Seats in this County, are, the Lord *Sinclair* of *Sinclair*, accounted the Chief of the great and antient Family, whose Predecessors had the Title of Prince of *Orkney*; he has a Seat here at *Ravensheugh*; the Lord *Burleigh*, Chief of the Family of *Balfour*; the Lord *Lindores*, a Branch of the Family of *Lesley*; and the Lord *Balmerinloch*, a Branch of the antient Family of *Elphinston*. Other Families of Note here are, the *Arnotts*, *Anstruthers*, *Erskins*, *Beatons*, *Kinneers*, *Barclays*, *Balcagnals*, *Bruces*, *Browns*, *Boswells*, *Colvils*, *Carstairs*, *Creigh-ton*, *Cunninghams*, *Clephans*, *Forbesses*, *Gibsons*, *Hamiltons*, *Henders-sons*, *Hackets*, *Hays*, *Hopes*, *Heriots*, *Inglis's*, *Kirkaldies*, *Kinnin-mounts*, *Lundies*, *Lumsdales*, *Monmynnys*, *Moncriefs*, *Mirtons*, *Macgils*, *Oracks*, *Pitcairns*, *Prestons*, *Scots*, *Sibbalds*, *Wardlaws*, and *Woods*.

Other Seats in this County are *Burnt-island*, *Colin Mackenzie's*: *Raeth*, the Family of *Melvil's*; *Dury*, *Sir Alexander Gibson's*; *Balkaskey*, *Sir John Anstruther's*; *Cambo*, *Sir Alexander Erskin's*.

Angus is bounded by the River *Tay* on the South, *Merns* and *Angus*. *Perthshire* on the West, and the *German Ocean* on the East. This County is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, has many Lakes and Hills. The County Town is *Forfar*, from whence the Shire takes its Denomination. The first we read of, who had the Title of the Earl of *Angus*, was *Gilchrist*, a great Man in *Malcolm* the Fourth's Time; the *Cummins* had afterwards that Title, then the *Stewarts*; and since the Time of *Robert III.* this Title has been in the Family of *Dowglas*, who still enjoy it. Since *George Dowglas* Earl of *Angus* married King *Robert III.*'s Daughter, they were reckoned the first Earls of *Scotland*, and still have the Honour to carry the Crown at publick Solemnities. *Forfar*, the County Town, gave the Title of Earl to a Son of the Family, who for a long time, as was mention'd before, have carried the Title of the Family of *Dowglas*. *Dundee* is the most noted Town of this County for Strength, Situation, and Trade: it has been famous upon many Accounts in the *Scots History*; and the Con- stable of this Town, of the Family of *Scrimger*, was the King's Hereditary Standard-bearer. It held out a Siege in the Usurpa- tion of *Cromwell*, and being taken by Storm, felt the severe Ef- fects of his Fury and Rage. It was the Birth-place of *Hector Boetius*, the *Scots Historian*, a Man famous in his Time. It has two Churches, and a good Harbour, is adorned with excellent Buildings, and has a large Hospital for decay'd Towns-men. It gave the Title of Viscount to *Graham* of *Clawers*, who com- manded the Forces that appeared for the late King *James* at the

the Revolution, and was killed at the Battle of *Gillicranky*. Near to this, in the Mouth of the River, lies *Brochy Craig*, formerly very well fortified: there is a noble Salmon-fishing near this Place. *Brechin*, made a Bishop's See by King *David*, lies upon the River *Southesk* in this County, has a stately Bridge of two Arches over that River, is considerable for its Market of Salmon and Cattle, and gives the Title of Lord to the noble Family of *Maule*, Earl of *Panmure*. This Place is also memorable for a great Victory obtain'd over the *Danes*. Near it, at the Mouth of the same River, lies the Town of *Montrose*, a Place of good Trade, with a Harbour for Ships of considerable Burthen: it is adorned with fine Buildings, and has an Hospital for the poorer Inhabitants: it gives the Title of Duke, as it did formerly of Earl and Marquis, to the Chief of the antient and noble Family of *Graham*. There are many Noblemen and Gentlemen's Seats in this County, that we have not room to mention. The chief Families here are the *Erskins*, *Ogilvies*, *Carnagies*, *Lyons*, *Grahams*, *Lindsays*, *Maules*, *Scrimgers*, *Arbuthnots*, *Grays*, *Neavoyes*, *Fullertons*, *Durbams*, *Hunters*. The Sheriffdom of the County is in the King's Disposal. This County is about twenty eight Miles long, and about twenty broad, has Quarries of Free-stone and Slate, Mines of Lead and Iron, and abounds with Deer, Fowl, Salmon, and other Fish. Near *Brechin* the *Danes* were defeated, and the Chief of the Family of *Keith* having killed their General, was advanced to great Honours by King *Malcolm II*. There was a high Stone erected over the *Danish* General's Grave, which is still called *Canus's Cross*, from his Name; and at ten Miles distance there is another Cross over the Grave of a *Dane* of Note, and both of them have antique Letters and Pictures upon them. *Aberbrothock*, or *Arbroth*, a Royal Borough in this County, has a Harbour for Ships, and had a noble Abbey, formerly endowed with large Revenues by King *William I*. who lies buried here under a stately Monument.

Seats.

Other Seats of this County are *Dun*, *Erskin's*, Lord of Session; *Inglishmady*, *Falconer's* of *Newton*, *Hetherwick*, Mr. *Scot's*; *Burrowfield*, Mr. *Taylor's*; *Fullerton*, Mr. *Fullerton's*; *Pittarow*, Sir *David Carnagy's*; *Newmans Walls*, Mr. *Scot's* of *Logy*; *Galro*, Mr. *Falconer's*; *Brime*, *Turnbull's* of *Stircathro*; *Edgeyill*, Mr. *Lindsay's*; *Old Bar*, Mr. *Robert Young's*; *Carse*, *Lyon's*; *Morphie*, Mr. *Graham's*; *Loggy*, Mr. *Wishart's*; *Balmiquien*, *Barclay's*; *Kirkcrownhill*, *Ferguson's*; *Grange*, Mr. *James Martin's*; *Achterhouse*, Mr. *Patrick Lyon's*; *Maine*, Mr. *David Graham's* of *Fintri*; *Castle Powrie*, Mr. *Powrie's*; *Lethem*, Sir *James Wood's* of *Bonitoun*; *Bonitoun*, Mr. *Ferguson's*; *Montrose*, Earl of *Middleton's*; *Craig and Rossie*, *Scot's* of *Rossie*; *Duinald*, Mr. *Robert Scot's*; *Ulfes Haven*, Mr. *Patrick Renny's*; *Glamis* Earl of *Strathmore's*; *Panmure* and *Brechin*, Earl of *Panmure's*; *Kinnard*, Earl of *Southesk's*; *Ethie*, Earl

Earl of Northesk's; Carriston, Stewart's of Garntully; Fotheringham, Thomas Fotheringham's of Pourie; Inverharitie, Mr. John Ogilvie's; Blacknesh, Mr. Wedderburn; Craigy, Mr. Kieds.

The *Merns* has *Angus* on the South, *Mar* on the North, *Pertb-Merns* shire on the West, and the German Ocean on the East. It is called the Shire of *Kincardine*, from the antient County Town, which, some say, gives the Title of Earl to a Branch of the antient and noble Family of *Bruce*. The County is fruitful in Corn, Pasturage, and Timber, having at least five Millions of Fir Trees, besides vast Numbers of other Kinds, planted within these seventy Years by the Gentry, about or near their Seats, and which they are yearly improving; it is about twenty six Miles long, and twenty broad. The Place of chief Note in this County was the strong Castle of *Dunnnoter*, now demolished, late the Residence of the Hereditary Earl *Marischal* of Scotland, Chief of the noble and antient Family of *Keith*, who have enjoyed this Honour from *K. Malcolm II.* near seven hundred Years, for their Gallantry in the War against the *Danes*. *Stonehyve* is now the County Town by Statute; and *Inverberwy* on the Sea was made a Royal Burgh by King *Alexander III.* *Fordon* lies also in this County, famous *Fordon*, in antient Times for the Reliques of *St. Palladius*, first Bishop of the *Scots*, which were supposed to be kept there. 'Tis also noted for being the Surname of *John Fordun*, the *Scots* Historian, Author of the Book called the *Scoti-Chronicon*, to whom the succeeding *Scots* Historians have been very much obliged. *Paldy-kirk* in this County, which takes its Name from *Palladius*, is remarkable for its yearly Fair, which continues three Days, and the principal Commodity brought there is coarse Cloth, which is commonly transported to the *Netherlands*. The Chief Families in this County are the *Keiths*, *Arbuthnots*, *Grahams*, *Stratons*, *Strachans*, *Fullertons*, *Irwins*, *Burnets*, *Barclays*, *Falconers*, *Ramsays*, *Allereds*, *Carnagys*, *Raits*, *Wisharts*, *Bannermans*, *Woods*. The Earl Marshal was Hereditary Sheriff of this County.

Chief Seats are, *Halkerton*, Lord *Halkerton's*; *Arbuthnot*, Vis-Seats. count *Arbuthnot's*; *Fetteresso*, Earl Marshal's; *Elfick*, Sir *Alexander Bannerman's*; *Leys*, Sir *Thomas Burnet's*; *Balmain*, Sir *David Ramsay's*; *Fettercairn*, Earl of *Middleton's*; *Glenberwy*, late Sir — *Douglas's*; *Benholm*, Mr. *Scot's*; *Pittarrow*, Sir *James Carnagy's*; *Fordon*, *Arbuthnot's*; *Fasque*, Sir *Alexander Ramsay's*; *Pheslo*, *Falconer's*; *Kirkside*, *Straton's*; &c.

The Shire of *Aberdeen*, a large County, near fifty Miles long, Shire of but of a very unequal breadth, has the *Merns* on the South, the *Aberdeen* German Sea on the East, *Murray Firth* on the North, *Banf* on the West, and part of *Pertbshire* on the South-west. The chief Places are Old and New *Aberdeen*, or more properly *Aberdon* and *Aberdeen*, from the several Rivers, on whose Banks they

Old Aber-
deen.

are built. *Aberdon*, or the *Old Town*, lies a Mile northward from the *New Town*, sometimes called *Bon-accord*, from its Motto; it is situated at the Mouth of the River *Don*, which some Criticks would derive from the *Danube*, by the *Germans* called *Donaw*, by the *Polanders* *Dunaum*, and by the *Latins* *Danubium*: from whence they would infer, that the *Picts* who inhabited this County, were of *Scythian* Extract, and gave it this Name in remembrance of the *Donaw*, which was one of the Boundaries of their antient Country. However that is, the Town derives its Name from this River; *Aber*, in the old *Scots* Language, signifying a Bay, or the Mouth of a River. This *Don* is remarkable for the Multitude of Salmon and Perches taken in it. Near the Town there is a stately Bridge of one large Arch. This was formerly the Bishop's Seat, and hath a Cathedral, commonly called *St. Machar's*, a large and stately Structure, which was formerly much more magnificent: it suffered much at the Time of the Reformation, and more since the Revolution. The chief Ornament of this Town is the King's College on the South Side of it, a neat and stately Structure. The Church and Steeple are built of hewn Stone, and the Summit of the Steeple resembles an Imperial Crown. Close to the Church there is a Library well furnished with Books. This College was founded by Bishop *Elphinston*, in the Year 1500. and the greatest Part built by him; but King *James IV.* taking the Patronage upon him, it was called the King's College. The Bull for it was procured from Pope *Alexander VI.* in 1510. endowing it with as ample Privileges as those of *Paris* and *Bononia*. There are in this College a Principal, a Sub-principal, who is also one of the Regents, three other Regents, or Professors of Philosophy, a Professor of Humanity or Philology, a Professor of Divinity, a Doctor of Physick, a Professor of the Oriental Tongues, a Professor of the Civil Law, and they are about adding a Professor of the Mathematics. Dr. *Frazer* has lately been a great Benefactor.

New Aber-
deen.

New Aberdeen is about a Mile distant, situated on the Mouth of the River *Dee*, it is the County Town, and by consequence the Seat of the Sheriff's Courts. It exceeds all the other Cities in the North of *Scotland* for Largeness, Trade, and Beauty: it stands in a wholesom Air, has a great Revenue from its Salmon-fishing, and the Inhabitants are generally very well bred: it stands upon three Hills, the main Part of the Town upon the highest of them, and the Skirts of it extend into the Plain. The Houses are neatly built, are generally four Stories high, or more, and have for the most part Gardens and Orchards belonging to them, which makes the City pleasant and healthful, and the Prospect of it beautiful at a distance. From a round Hill, at the west End of the City, there flow two Springs, one of clear Water, and another with Water, which, in Taste and Quality,

comes

comes very near the *Spaw* in Germany: Dr. *William Barclay* wrote a Treatise concerning it. In the High Street there is a Church built of Free-stone, and good Architecture. In this City lies the Marshal College, which was founded by *George*, Earl Marshal, in the Year 1593. to which the City has added many Buildings at their own Charge. In this College, which is a College, distinct University of itself, there is a Principal, four Professors of Philosophy, a Professor of Divinity, and a Professor of Mathematicks, and there was lately added a Professor of Physick. It has a very good Library, which was founded by the City, enlarged by the Gifts of several Learned Men, and furnished with Mathematical Instruments. We have not room to mention the Benefactors, nor the Statutes of this University.

The Learned Men of most Note of the King's College, were Learned *Heitor Boethius*, and Bishop *Lesley*, both Historians; Dr. *John Men. Forbes*, Author of the *Institutiones Historico-Theologicae*, and *Irenicum*; Dr. *William Guild*, Author of the Commentaries on several Books of the Scripture, of a System of Divinity, and of several Treatises against the *Papists*; *Arthur Johnston*, Doctor of Physick, and Rector of the University, noted for his excellent Latin Poems; *William Dowglas*, Professor of Divinity; Dr. *Gilbert Burnet*, who was Professor of Philosophy at *Basil* and *Montauban*, where he was in such Esteem, that a National Synod of the French Protestants ordered his Philosophical Works to be printed at the Charge of the Clergy; but he dying before his Manuscripts were put in order, his Ethicks were only published; Dr. *George Middleton*, Dr. *William Gordon*, both Physicians; and Dr. *James Sandilands*, Professor of the Laws. Of the Marshal College, Dr. *William Forbes*, afterwards Bishop of *Edinburgh*, whose Writings seem to the Ignorant too much to favour the *Papists*; Dr. *Robert Baron*, Professor of Divinity, Author of the Book *de Objecto formali fidei*, and other Treatises; Dr. *Alexander Reid*, Dr. *Duncan Liddel*, both Physicians, the latter much esteemed for his Book *de Febris*, &c. and Sir *Alexander Frazer*, Physician to King *Charles II.*

In this City there is also a Grammar School, founded by Dr. *Dune*, having one Master, and three Ushers. There is also a Musick School. The Church, called *St. Nicholas*, is a handsome Edifice of Free-stone, with a lofty Steeple, resembling a Pyramid; it was formerly divided into three Churches. The Body of this Church is adorned with a Tower, and a Steeple with Pinnacles. Here is also a Prison and a Work-house belonging to the Town; there is an Alms-house, and three Hospitals; and near the Harbour stands the Custom-house. The People of *Aberdeen*, and indeed of almost all this Country, are generally of the Episcopal Perswasion; so that was it not for the Legal Establishment, the Presbyterian Preachers would have but few Hearers, and slender Income: almost every Parish has a Meeting-

house, where the Liturgy is read: at *Aberdeen* and *Peterhead*, they have beautiful Chapels, and even Organs. Near the City there is a stately Stone Bridge of seven Arches over the *Dee*, built by Bishop *Garwin Dumbar*. The Air of this County to those who were born in a hotter, seems cold, but is in itself healthful and temperate. The Winter is milder than can be expected from such a Climate, which seems a Wonder to *Danes*, *Poles*, and *Prussians*, when they come into this County, and consider that with them, during the Winter, there is nothing but perpetual Frost and Snow. The Soil in general is not unfruitful, if duly cultivated; it produces Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats in abundance, Pease, and Beans; nor do they want Roots and Herbs for Food and Physick; and foreign Plants grow very well there, as daily Experience testifies. The mountainous Part of the County affords very good Pasturage, and the other, very good Corn. The adjoining Sea not only furnishes them with plenty of Fish, but reproaches them with their Negligence, when they see the *Dutch Fleet* continually fishing on the Coasts, from whence they reap great Gain; but 'tis the Humour of the Inhabitants to apply themselves to the Salmon-fishing, and to neglect that of all other Sorts. The Natives of this County are generally reckoned to be of as mild a Temper, of as sharp Wit, and of as good a Judgment, as their Neighbours, especially those who lie West and North from them; which is ascribed to their Education at Schools and Universities, and to their Commerce with foreign Nations. The Rivers of this County abound with Fish of several Sorts, but especially Salmon and Trouts, of the latter of which there are reckoned six Sorts, all very grateful to the Palate; and in those Rivers there are many times found Shells with Pearl. There is abundance of wild Fowl of several Sorts in the Rivers and Mountains. and great quantity of Deer in the Woods and Forests. This Shire contains in it *Mar*, with its Appurtenances, *Birse*, *Glentaner*, *Glenmuck*, *Strath-dee*, *Strath-don*, *Braes of Mar* and *Cromar*, most part of *Buchan*, *Formartin*, *Garioch*, and *Strath-bogy*. The latter is a large and antient Barony, watered by the Rivers *Dovern* and *Bogy*; it was erected into an Earldom by King *James VI.* in favour of the Chief of the noble and antient Family of *Gordon*, whom he afterwards created Marquis of *Huntley*. This County is very fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, and is remarkable for the fine Linen Yarn spun by the Women there, and sold to the Merchant. This County is most inhabited by *Gordons*, Vassals to the Duke of *Gordon*, who has a magnificent Castle here, called *Strathbogy*, from the Name of the County. The Superiority of this County was given to the Duke's Ancestor, upon the Fall of the *Cummins*, above four hundred Years ago, by King *Robert Bruce*; who, upon that Occasion, removed hither from the *Merse* their original Country, as has been already mentioned, where the Family possessed many considerable

Rivers.

Gentry.

considerable Baronies, by themselves and their Branches, as they do now in the North and South-west. There are of this Name, besides the Duke, the Earls of *Sutherland*, *Aboyne*, *Aberdeen*, and late Viscount of *Kennure*; likewise a great many Gentlemen of Note in other Parts of the Kingdom. This Family had many Lands bestowed upon them for their Fidelity to their Princes, and suffered much by their adhering to Queen *Mary*, King *Charles I.* and King *James II.* The County of *Mar* gave the Title of Earl to the Chief of the Family of *Erskine*. The Sheriffdom is in the King's Gift.

In this County there are Quarries of spotted Marble and Slate, and there are Pearls found in their Rivers of a large Size, and fine Colour. There was formerly a Mint at *Aberdeen*, as appears by several Pieces of Coin with the *Aberdeen* upon them, kept in the Closets of the Curious. Other Towns in this County are, 1. *Kintore*, a Royal Burgh on the *Don*, which gives the Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Keith*. 2. *Inverury*, made a Royal Burgh by King *Robert Bruce*. 3. *Peterhead*, with a good Harbour.

Other Seats in this County are, *Kildrummy*, formerly the ancient Seat of the Earl of *Mar*; *Inverury*, Earl *Marshall's*; *Keithhall*, Earl of *Kintore's*; *Pitligo*, Lord *Pitligo's*; *Kairnburgh*, Col. *Buchan's*; *Dalgety*, Earl of *Errol's*; *Aboyne*, Earl of *Aboyne's*; *Muckwall*, Lord *Frazer's*; *Pitmedden*, Sir *Alexander Seton's*; *Knockhall*, Mr. *Woodny's*; *Drum*, Mr. *Irwin's*; *Cragievar*, Sir *Arthur Forbes's*; *Tolquham*, Mr. *Forbes's*; *Monemusk*, Sir *W. Forbes's*; *Castle Forbes*, Lord *Forbes's*; *Crathes*, Sir *Thomas Burnet's* of *Leyth*; *Frendraught*, late Lord *Frendraught's*; *Philorths*, Lord *Salton's*; *Fetterneer* belongs to Count *Lefly* in *Germany*; *Eyvie*, late Earl of *Dumfermling's*; *Tyri*, Mr. *Frazer's*; *Kelly*, Earl of *Aberdeen's*; *Udoch*, Mr. *Symson's*.

The Shire of *Bamf* contains part of *Buchan*, *Strathdown*, *Bamf*, *Boyne*, *Enzie*, *Strathawin*, *Strath-spey*, *Balveny*, &c. it is bounded by the Shire of *Aberdeen* on the South and East, by the Bay of *Gromarty*, or *Murray Firth*, on the North, and *Murray* on the West; 'tis two and thirty Miles long, but not twenty broad: the Climate and Soil is much the same with that of the Shire of *Aberdeen*. *Strathawin* is the Paternal Inheritance of the Family of *Gordon*; it lies upon the River *Awin*, one of the clearest of the Kingdom: this Part of the County is fitter for Pasturage than Corn. *Balveny* is of a better Soil, yet mountainous; the River *Fiddich* runs through this Land, and *Glenfiddich*, which abounds with Wood and Grass, with the Castle of *Achindown*, belongs to the Family of *Gordon*. In this County there is a Rock sufficient to afford very good Whetstones and Hones for the whole Island; they are so plentiful, that the Neighbours cover their Houses with them instead of Slates. *Strathyla* is fruitful in Corn

and Grass, and abounds so with Limestone, that they build their Houses with it, and make great Profit by selling their Lime, as also their fat Cattle, and fine Linen in their weekly Markets, at the Village of *Keith*. *Enzy* lies north from *Strathyla*, and is very fruitful in Corn. Upon the Banks of the *Spey*, which runs through this County, lies the *Bog of Gicht*, now called *Gordon Castle*, the Duke of *Gordon's* chief Seat, the noblest Palace in the North, where he has pleasant Gardens, and a large Park: he is Proprietor of this Part of the County. *Boyne*, a small County, fruitful on the Coast, but mountainous elsewhere; in this stands the Town of *Cullen*, an antient Royal Borough, but has no Port for Trade, and is chiefly noted for its fruitful Land, and the Earl of *Finlater's* House in the Neighbourhood. *Bamf*, the chief Town of the County, lies at the Mouth of the *Dovern*, but has no Port, and by consequence little Trade, except for its Corn, and the Salmon-fishing of the River: most of this County is possessed by the *Ogilvies*, and their Vassals; the Chief of them here is the Earl of *Finlater*, whose Ancestors came hither from *Angus*; from this Family are descended those of *Boyne* and *Bamf*. This is a very antient and noble Name: who is their Chief, must be left to the Heralds; but the Earl of *Airley* is placed in the Lists of Parliament before the Earl of *Finlater*.

Buchan.

Buchan (in *Aberdeenshire*) One principal Town of this Place is *Frazerburgh*, a Sea-port, and *Peterhead* is another. Near the Ruins of the Castle of *Slains* there are several Springs of petrifying Water, about some Hundreds of Paces from the Sea, which make very white and excellent Lime. The Village or Burgh of *Turref*, the pleasantest of all this County, is a Place noted for Hunting and Hawking, and has many Gentlemen's Seats about it. *Formartin* lies betwixt *Ythan* and *Don*, is a fruitful pleasant Country, and well inhabited. *Buchan* has been noted for its Earls, both of the *Cummins* and *Stewarts*; the former were great Men in the Reigns of *Alexander II.* and *III.* and whilst the *English* Usurpation lasted in the Reign of *Edward I.* &c. but ruined themselves by adhering to that Interest. There were very great Men of the Family of *Stewart* of this Title, particularly *John Stewart*, youngest Son to *John Duke of Albany*, who in the Reign of *Henry VII.* of *France*, contributed chiefly, with the 7000 *Scots* under his Command, to the famous Victory of *Baugy*, the greatest that ever was obtained over the *English* in *France*; wherein the Duke of *Clarence*, Brother to King *Henry V.* of *England*, was killed: For this Service the Earl of *Buchan* was made Constable of *France*.

Seats.

Other Seats in this County are, *Cullen* and *Deskeford*, the Earl of *Finlater's*; *Indruer*, Lord *Bamff's*; *Craig of Boyne*, *Ogilvie* of *Boyne's*; *Birkenboge*, Sir *James Abercrombie's*; *Park*, Sir *John Gordon's*; *Durn*, Sir *James Dunbar's*; *Fotherglen*, Sir *Alexander Ogilvie's*;

Ogilvie's; *Rotbemay*, Mr. *Gordon's*; *Pittendriſh*, lately Lord *Olipbant's*; *Kinardie*, Mr. *Donaldſon's*; *Caſtle-grant*, the Laird of *Grant's*; *Crombie* and *Bracco*, *Duff of Duff's*, now an *Iriſh* Peer; *Glaſshaugh*, *Abercromby* Lord *Semple's*; *Balendaliſh* and *Carron*, the Laird of *Grant's*; *Torſken*, *Glengerask*, *Buſkie*, and *Achentoul*, *Gordon of Gordon's*; *Skeith*, Mr. *Abercromby's*; *Kimminity*, *Sutherland of Sutherland's*; *Mapen*, Mr. *Abernethie's*; *Rannes*, Mr. *Hay's*; *Bognie*, *Moriſon's* of *Moriſon*..

Garioch (in *Aberdeenshire*) the principal Place here is *Inne-Garrioch*. *rury*, near which *Robert Bruce*, though ſick, and carried in a Horſe-litter, defeated *John Cummins*, and thoſe who adhered to him, for keeping the Kingdom under ſubjection to *Edward I.* of *England*. This was the firſt Victory King *Robert* gained, and laid the Foundation of the Overthrow of the *Engliſh* Government, and of their Faction in *Scotland*. Near this Place alſo, in the Year 1411. *Alexander Stewart*, Earl of *Mar*, defeated *Donald* of the *Iſles*, in the bloody Battle of the *Harlaw*. This Valley is well inhabited, and abounds with Gentlemen's Seats and Villages, among which *Leſley* is remarkable for giving Name to that antient and great Family. The principal Families in the Shires of *Aberdeen* and *Bamf*, are the *Gordons*, *Keiths*, *Hays*, *Erſkines*, *Ogilvies*, *Forbeſſes*, *Leſleys*, *Meldrums*, *Udneys*, *Setons*, *Skeens*, *Strachans*, *Fergusons*, *Bannermans*, *Fullertons*, *Urquharts*, *Inneſſes*, *Abercrombys*, *Grants*, *Frazers*, &c. The principal River of this County is *Dee*, which runs through the *Grampian* Hills from its Source to the Mouth: that Part of the County is not very fit for Corn, but what they have is very good. Theſe Mountains abound with Flocks of black Cattle, Sheep, Horſes, and Goats. The Beef and Mutton of theſe Parts is of a delicious Taſte, and the Wool is very much valued for its Whitenefs and Softneſs. The Air of this County is in general wholeſom; the Inhabitants ſtrong, healthful, and frugal; the Water of this River is very clear, which makes its Salmon excellent: it has many Seats of Perſons of Quality upon it. The Tract of Land on this River, called *Cromar*, abounds ſo with Corn, that 'tis called the *Granary* of the neighbouring Country. Near to this lies *Aboyne*, which gives the Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Gordon*; and upon the River lies *Kincardin*, noted for its yearly Fair at *Midſummer*. *Don*, though much leſs than the *Dee*, runs through a much better Country; it takes its Riſe in the Mountains, betwixt *Mar* and *Strathawin*; it runs through the Valley called *Strathdon*, fruitful in Corn and Graſs. Upon this River lie ſeveral Caſtles and Houſes belonging to the *Gordons*, *Erſkins*, *Strachans*, and *Forbeſſes*, which noble and antient Family derive their Name and Origin from the Pariſh of *Forbeſs* in this County. The *Frazers* have alſo Seats upon this River. The Country about *Kintore*, a ſmall Burgh, which gives the Title of

Earl to a Son of the Family of *Keith*, is very fruitful in Corn. The other lesser Rivers in those Countries we have not room to mention.

Murray. *Murray* has *Badenoch* and the Shire of *Nairn* on the West, *Bamf* on the East, *Murray Firth*, sometimes called the Bay of *Cromarty*, on the North, and part of *Badenoch* and *Mar* on the South. The Climate and Soil of this County is the best in all the North of *Scotland*; so that when the neighbouring Counties suffer much by the Extremity of the Winter, this County suffers no great Damage either by the Rigour of the Frosts, or Continuance of Snows; whence the Inhabitants boast, and not without Truth, that they have forty or more clearer Days in a Year than any of their Neighbours. This County is productive of every thing that grows in any other Part of the Kingdom, and abounds particularly with Corn and Fruit, and all in very good Season, so that their Harvest is done here before their Neighbours are scarcely begun: it is fitter for Corn than Pasturage, though they have enough of the latter in the upper Places of the County, and no County is better provided with Bread and Meat; the Inhabitants of the Coasts apply themselves to Fishing, wherein they excel their Neighbours. This County, from the Mouth of *Nesse*, to the Mouth of *Spey*, according to the Roads from Town to Town, is thirty four *Scots* Miles, which are larger than *English* Miles; but it is of an unequal Breadth, and the fruit-fullest Soil seldom exceeds ten Miles in breadth. The County in general is champain and low, but sometimes rises into pleasant Hills; and the Soil most part sandy, but always mixed with Clay, and is very fruitful when manured. Besides those two Rivers, it has the *Nairn*, *Findorn*, and *Loffie*. The River *Nesse* takes its Rise from Lake *Coich* in *Lochaber*, not far from the *Irish* Sea, and is called *Coich* for some Miles. When running North-east, it falls into *Loch-garriff*, and is called by that Name; then falls into a small Lake called *Eawich*, then running South-east for two Miles, it falls into *Loch-nessie*, which extends itself twenty four Miles in length, and is of an unknown Depth. The River *Nairn* rises in the Mountains which separate *Strath-herin* from *Glentarf*, and dividing the Valley, to which it gives the Name of *Strath-nairn*, runs South-east, and falls into *Murray Firth* at the Town of *Nairn*. *Findorn* rises in the Hills near *Badenoch*, and being called *Herin* for a long Way, gives the Name of *Strath-herin* to the Valley it runs through. It takes the Name of *Findorn*, and running by *Tarnarway*, the Town of *Forreſs*, and Abbey of *Kinloſs*, falls also into *Murray Firth*, where it forms a very safe Harbour. *Loffie* rises a few Miles above the Town of *Elgin*, and falls into the Sea a few Miles below it. It abounds more with Salmon than any River in the Island, except *Dee* and *Don*, to which it is also equal, taking one Year with another;

another; for there are annually pickled and exported eighty or an hundred Laits, and all these taken in a few Months of the Summer, and within the Space of one Mile, at a Village called *Germach*. It abounds with Fish to the very Head; but most of these are used for Home-consumption, and taken either with hooked Tridents by Day, or in wicker Baskets, or little Boats covered with Hides, by Night: none dare venture into those Boats but the Natives, who are accustomed to them, and pass this River in them for the most part without Danger. This County is divided into two Shires; the greater called the Shire of *Elgin*, and the lesser the Shire of *Nairn*. The common Drink in those and the adjacent Parts is Ale, and sometimes Beer, and they used to have good *French* Wine very cheap; but they prefer *Aquavitæ* of their own extracting from Ale-dregs and Spices, to the richest Wines; drink plentifully of it themselves, and are very liberal to their Friends. The Natives of this County, being furnished with a Bottle of this Liquor, and some Cheefe, will undertake the greatest Journeys in the Winter on foot, without any other Provision. *Nairn* lies on the Mouth of the River of that Name, upon which there are many Seats of Persons of Quality. Near the Castle of *Caddel*, or *Calder*, upon that River, there is a Vein of Fire-stone, and many Signs of Copper. Upon *Findorn* River there are many Gentlemen's Seats, pleasantly situated, particularly *Tarnaway*, an old Castle, and Seat of the Earls of *Murray*.

A little lower, on the other Side, stands the Burgh of *Forress*, *Forress*, as pleasantly situated as any in the North; the Kings formerly resided here in a Castle that is now ruinous: and lower stood formerly the noble Abbey of *Kinloss*. On the Road to *Forress* there is a large Pillar of one Stone, being a Monument of a Victory obtained by King *Malcolm Mac Kenneth*, against the Forces of *Sueno* King of *Denmark*; the Inscription is now worn off. Betwixt this Place and *Elgin* there are a vast many Villages and Gentlemen's Seats, that we have not room to mention.

Elgin formerly a Bishop's See, lies on the River *Lossie*, which *Elgin* washes it on the East and North. It is situated in a very fruitful Scil, though somewhat sandy. There are the Ruins of a Castle on the East of the Town, which was demolished during the Wars with the *Danes*. There was a noble Cathedral here, which for Largeness, Splendor, Magnificence, and Workmanship, had scarce its equal in the Kingdom. The Bishop's usual Place of Residence was at the Castle of *Spynie*, within a Mile of the Town, a very noble Seat, with fine Gardens and Woods. Above *Elgin*, *Forresse*, and *Nairn*, lies that Part of the County called, *The Brae of Murray*, no way comparable to the lower Part for fruitfulness; and beyond this there are Mountains, Woods, and green Valleys. *Strath-berin*, which lies upon the River so called, *Strath-berin* abounds *rin*.

abounds with Lakes, Mountains, and Streams; it belongs to the Lord *Frazer of Lovat*, and his Vassals. *Strath-nairn*, upon the River of that Name, is a better Soil, and possessed by several Gentlemen. *Strath-berin* is very well inhabited, and abounds with little Towns and Villages. In this County lies *Lochnoy*, with an Island, where the Laird of *Mackintosh*, the Chief of that Clan, has his Seat. This Tribe is called *Clan-chattan*; they abound not only in this Tract, but in other Parts of *Murray*; the *Macphersons* of *Badenoch*, and the *Ferchardsons* of *Upper Murray*, are their Offspring. The Family of *Dunbar* are Hereditary Sheriffs of the Shire of *Elgin*. This County of *Murray* gives the Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Stewart*, descended by the Female Side from that Earl of *Murray*, who was Regent in King *James* the Sixth's Minority. The other remarkable Families in the County are the *Sutherlands*, *Grants*, *Inneses*, *Brodies*, *Dumbar*s, *Mackenzies*, *Mackintoshes*, *Frazers*, *Campbels*, *Rosses*, *Urrubarts*. *Campbel* of *Calder* is Hereditary Sheriff of *Nairn*, but that of *Elgin*, I am told, is Disputable.

Seats.

The chief Seats in both Shires are, *Gordonstoun*, Sir *Robert Gordon*'s; *Kilravock*, Mr. *Rose*'s; *Calder*, Sir ——— *Campbel*'s; *Lethin* and *Brody*, Mr. *Brodie*'s; *Muirton*, Sir *James Calder*'s; *Castle-Forres*, *Dumbar*'s of *Westfield*; *Castle-grant*, Sir ——— *Grant*'s; *Tarnaway*, Earl of *Murray*'s; *Spynie*, late Bishop of *Murray*'s; *Elgin*, Duke of *Gordon*'s; ——— Lord *Duff*'s; *Innes*, Sir *H. Innes*'s.

Inverness.

The Shire of *Inverness* contains that Part of *Murray-land* which lies near the Town, *Badenoch*, *Lochaber*, and the South and West Parts of *Ross*, with the Isle of *Skye*. In this Shire there are Iron Mines, and large Woods of Fir and Oak. The Sheriff's Office is disputable between the King, and the Duke of *Gordon*. The principal Town is *Inverness*, where there is a Bridge over the River *Ness*, which comes from a great and long Loch of the same Name, already described. 'Tis conveniently situated for Trade, and has a good Harbour for Ships of a small Size. Here they speak the best *English* of any Part in *Scotland*, which 'tis supposed they learned from the Garrison, which *Cromwell* placed in the strong Citadel he built there. The Kings of *Scotland* formerly lived here in the Castle, situated on a pleasant Hill, from whence there is a fine Prospect into the Town and neighbouring Country, which is very delightful. The Duke of *Gordon* is Hereditary Constable of the Castle, and its Superiorities.

Badenoch.

Badenoch, which lies west from *Mar*, and south from *Nairn*, is a wild mountainous Country, where there is plenty of Goats and Deer, but it has few Villages, the best whereof is *Riffen*; and westward from it is *Lochaber* (in both which Places the Duke of *Gordon* has great Superiorities) one of the most barren Countries in *North Britain* (tho' the

the People have Wood, Goats, Deer, and Fish in plenty) where there is scarce a Town or Place of any Note, unless it be *Glenco*, where Men, Women, and Children were barbarously massacred (without any previous Notice) by King *William's* Soldiers, who were quartered there, and whose Commander had such Warrant from somebody so to do, that all Endeavours to have that inhuman Action legally enquired into, proved in vain. The Place of chief Note is *Inverlochy*, antiently of great Strength, as it still might be for Trade, destroyed often by the *Danes* and *Norwegians*, but fortified and repaired since the Revolution; the Castle is called *Fort William* (where is a Garrison) as the Village is now called *Mary-burgh*. Near this Place the Marquis of *Montrose* beat the Covenanters under the Marquis of *Argyle*, while he, and his godly Chaplains, run away, and from their Boats perceived the Overthrow. From hence to *Lochness*, through almost inaccessible Mountains and Mosses, by the commendable Industry of General *Wade*, there has lately been made a most convenient Road, near which there is a new Fort built, called *Augustus*, to keep the *Highlanders* in aw. *Lochaber* is noted in History for *Bancho, Lochaber*, its famous Thane, about the Year 1050. who was murdered by *Mackbeth* the Tyrant, because of a Prophecy, *That his Posterity should enjoy the Crown for a long Series of Years*, which accordingly happened; for his Son flying into *Wales*, married the Prince of *North Wales's* Daughter, by whom he had *Walter*, afterwards Steward of *Scotland*, from whom the present Royal Family is descended. The Families of Note in this County are the *Stewarts*, *Sutherlands*, *Grants*, *Gordons*, *Innesses*, *Mackenzies*, *Camerons*, *Ferquhardsons*, *Mackintoshes*, *Frazers*, *Forbesses*, *Dunbars*, *Macphersons*, *Mack-Jeans*, and *Macleods*. This Shire did formerly contain all the Country from *Lochleven* to the *Orkney Isles* along the Western Coast, besides the Western Isles, and the Family of *Gordon* were Hereditary Sheriffs of it; but now it is divided into several Shires.

Chief Seats, *Castle-urchart*, Sir *Ludowick Grant's*; *Glengary Seats*, *Castle*, *Macdonald's*; *Dunvegan*, *Macleod's*; *Duntulm*, Sir *Donald Macdonald's* of *Slate*; *Dalcroft*, *Mackintosh's*; *Done*, Lord *Lovat's*; *Ercules*, *Chisholm's* of *Comeris*, *Glenmoriston*, the Laird of *Grant's*; *Lochyel*, Sir *Ewen Cameron's*; &c.

Cromarty lies North from *Inverness*, is a small County, and *Cromarty*, derives its Name from the little Town of *Cromarty*, which lies on a Bay of the same Name. The Hereditary Sheriff was formerly *Urquhart* of *Cromarty*. The present Sheriff is the Earl of *Cromarty*, a Branch of the Family of *Mackenzie*. The Bay of *Cromarty* is one of the largest and safest Harbours that can be, from whence Geographers and Mariners give it the Name of *Portus Salutis*, i. e. the Harbour of Safety. This Shire comprehends part of *Ross*; it is in length about fifteen Miles, and from two

to ten broad. The Waters of *Connel* are noted for Pearls found in them. The County abounds with Fir and Game.

Seats.

The chief Seats are, *Cromarty Castle*, Sir *Kenneth Mackenzie's*; *Castled*, *New Tarbat*, and *Castlehaven*, the Earl of *Cromarty's*.

Rofs.

Rofs, which in the antient *Scots* Language signifies a Promontory or Peninsula, lies betwixt the East and West Sea, and has many Bays or Inlets of the Sea, especially on the Western Coast, which abound with Fish, particularly Herring; it abounds with Woods and Pasturage, but has little Corn; the Want of which is made up by their numerous Flocks of Cattle, Deer, Goats, &c. The first Tract towards the South-west is *Kintail*, separated from the Isle of *Skye* by a narrow Firth. Next to this lies a little Tract called *Glenelcheg*, the paternal Estate of the Earl of *Seaforth*, Chief of the antient and noble Family of the *Mackenzies*, whose chief Seat is called *Castle Ylendon*, which lies in an Island of the abovementioned Firth: several small Rivers run into this Firth. Farther North on the same Coast lies *Loch-ew*, with thick Woods on all Sides, where a great deal of Iron was formerly made. A little farther North *Loch-brien* runs into the County, and is remarkable for its noble Herring-fishing every Year. That Part of *Rofs*, next to *Murray* Firth, though pretty mountainous, is very fruitful in Corn towards the Shore, and on the Banks of the Rivers. Fruit Trees and Herbs are much better here, than could be expected from the Climate. The Peninsula, which lies betwixt the Bay of *Cromarty* and *Murray*, is called *Ardmeanach*, upon the Shore of which stands the Town, called the *Chanory* of *Rofs*, formerly a Bishop's See: it is pleasantly situated on a Valley, betwixt pleasant and fruitful Hills. It had a stately Cathedral, and a Castle, where the Bishop dwelt. The Earl of *Seaforth* has a noble House here. *Beaulieu*, formerly a pleasant and rich Abbey, lies near the Mouth of the River *Farrar*, and is now possessed by the Lord *Lovat*, on the River of *Connel*, which falls into the Bay of *Cromarty*. The Earl of *Seaforth* has a Castle called *Kildun*. This River is remarkable for curious Pearl, which are frequently found in it, as they are also in other Rivers of this County, and in the Shire of *Aberdeen*. About a Mile from the Mouth of this River lies *Dingwall*, a small Borough Town, in a fruitful Soil, which gave the Title of Lord Baron to the Duke of *Ormond*. On the North of the Firth lies the Castle of *Fowlis*, the Seat of the Chief of the antient Family of *Monro*. A little lower, on the same Shore, lies the Castle of *Balnagowan*, the Seat of the Chief of the antient Name of *Rosse* in this County: and a little lower lies *Milton*, the Seat of the antient Family of *Innes*. The next Bay is called the *Firth* of *Tayn*, from a Town of that Name, which lies upon it, and is the Head Town of the Shire of *Tayn*, which, with the Shire of *Cromarty*, and part of the Shire of *Inverness*, comprehends

hends the whole County called *Rosse*: it is situated in a fruitful Country, and was noted in the Times of Popery for a Church dedicated to St. *Duthac*, to which the People went in Pilgrimage. This Bay is unsafe for Ships, runs a great way up into the Country, divides *Rosse* from *Sutherland*, and ends at the Promontory of *Tarbat*: here the Country is very fruitful. *Strath-carren*, so called from the River which divides it, is a woody Country, abounds with tall Fir Trees, Horses, and black Cattle. This County of *Rosse* formerly had its own Earls, but in the Time of King *James III.* was annexed to the Crown. This Sheriffdom is said to be in His Majesty's Gift. The present Sheriff is *Rosse of Kilraock*.

Other Seats are, *Braghan Castle*, belonging to the Earl of *Seats*. *Seaforth*, Chief of the *Mathenzies*; *Red-castle*, Mr. *Mackenzie's*; *Craighouse*, *Rosse of Kilraock*; *Glendon Castle*, the King's; it has a Garrison, and the Earl of *Seaforth* is Hereditary Constable of the Castle; *Innerbrochy*, Sir *William Gordon's*; *Pittonarchy*, *Mackenzie's of Scatwel*, &c.

Sutherland has *Rosse* on the South, *Caithness* on the North-*Sutherland*. east, *Affynt* on the West, and *Strathnaver*, which are parts of it, on the North; the whole is called the Shire of *Dornoch*, from the chief Town of the Province, noted for a Castle belonging to the Earl of *Sutherland*, for its Cathedral Church, for the Diocese of *Caithness*, and for its four annual Fairs. The Shire is fifty five Miles long, and twenty two broad. *Sutherland* in general is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, and abounds with Fish, Fowl, Sheep, black Cattle, Goats, and Deer. *Caithness* was formerly reckoned part of this County, but is now a distinct Shire by itself. The Valleys are very pleasant, and well inhabited; and what proves the Climate and Soil to be much better than could be expected from its northerly Situation, Saffron grows very well, and comes to Maturity in the Earl of *Sutherland's* Gardens at *Dun-robbin*. It has three remarkable Forests, besides abundance of other Woods, which afford pleasant Hunting and Fowling. Those Forests and Woods abound with Deer, and wild Fowls of many Sorts. There is one Sort of Bird peculiar to this Country, which the Inhabitants call *Knag*; it much resembles a Parrot, and digs its Nest with its Beak in Trunks of Oak. There are many Rivers here, which though but small, are full of Fish, and they make the Valleys very fruitful. There are about sixty Lakes in this County, which abound with Fish, and various Sorts of Fowl, as Swans, Ducks, and Geese of many Kinds. The greatest Lake is *Lochskin*, which is fourteen Miles in length. In many of those Lakes there are Islands very pleasant for Habitation in the Summer. In the Isle of *Brora* the Earl of *Sutherland* has a House, that he makes use of when he comes to hunt Deer, which abound there: and in some of those Lakes and Rivers there are found

found many times Pearls of great Value. There are Silver Mines also in this County, and excellent Iron Mines, Coal Mines, and Quarries of Free-stone, but much neglected. *Sutherland* abounds so with Bays, Rivers, and Lakes, that there is scarce a Farm in the whole County, but is washed with fresh or salt Water, so that the Inhabitants have store of Fish and Fowl. The Beer, or Big, of this Country is reckoned excellent. It has many commodious Harbours for Ships to export its Commodities, which are, Cod-fish, Salmon, Salt Beef, Wool, Skins, Hides, Butter, Cheese, Tallow, &c. The Bays and Coasts abound with Seals, Whales sometimes, and Shell-fish of all Sorts.

Strathnaver

Strathnaver is part of this County, separated from it by Mountains, and bounded on the North by the Ocean. It derives its Name from the River *Naver*, which runs thro' it. This Country abounds with high Mountains, upon which the Snow lies long. There are many Lakes in the Valleys. It abounds with Woods, and has good Harbours. It has little Corn, but abounds with Cattle. There are great Herds of black Cattle, Goats, Sheep, and Horses, and plenty of Deer; the Woods were formerly infested with ravenous Wolves, which were more frequent here, than in any other Part of the Island. The Bays and Rivers are full of Fish, from whence the Natives reap great Profit, especially from their Salmon. They might have Iron Works also in this County. Their Commodities are fat black Cattle, and young Horses, which they carry to the neighbouring Fairs. They export Salt-beef, Hides, Deer-skins, Sheep-skins, Tallow, Butter, and Cheese. There are several Monuments of Victories here obtained against the *Danes*. The Inhabitants delight much in Hunting, and despise them that do not; so that they have Venison always in Plenty. The People of this and the neighbouring Counties are strong, courageous, frugal, capable of enduring Fatigue, not uncivil to Strangers, chearful, and plain-hearted; they live in small Villages, the Situation not being proper for Towns. The two Places of most Note in it are *Borwe* and *Young*, the latter is the principal Seat of the Lord *Rea*, Chief of the ancient Surname of *Mackay*, who is the chief Proprietor of this Country, but holds it of the Earl of *Sutherland*, to whose eldest Son it gives the Title of Lord. From East to West it is thirty four Miles in length, and from South to North in some Places twelve Miles broad, and in others only six. There are many Lakes here, the chief of which are *Lochnaver* and *Lochhol*; there is an Island in the latter which is inhabited in the Summer-time. There are several Islands on the Northern Coast of this County. The Earls of *Sutherland* were formerly of the Name of *Sutherland*, a very antient and honourable Family, to the Heiress of which a Son of the House of *Gordon* was married, from whom the present Earl is descended. They have claimed a long time Precedency in the Parliament of Scotland,

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land, as the first Earl of the Kingdom, and in order to recover it, have reassumed their former Name: it has always been accounted a warlike Family. They have great Royalties, as being Admirals of that and some of the neighbouring Counties, and all the Gentlemen of that County hold of them. The Lord *Duffus* is descended of this Family. The chief Names here are the *Gordons*, *Sutherlands*, *Murrays*, *Mackays*, *Crays*, *Clancunnins*, *Seil-Thomasses*, *Seil-Johns*, and *Seil-Phaleys*. Not far from *Enbo* there is a Stone Cross, which was erected as a Monument for a King of the *Danes*, who was killed and buried there. The Earl of *Sutherland* is Hereditary Sheriff. The County has several Mountains of white Marble.

Caithness is divided from *Sutherland* by the Mountain *Ord*, *Caithness*, and a Tract of Mountains running from it as far is *Knockfin*. On the East it is bounded by the *German Ocean*, and on the North by *Pentland Firth*. The Soil on the Coast is low, and fruitful in Corn. The Coasts and Rivers abound with Fish, and the Mountains with black Cattle, Sheep, Goats, &c. The Soil is moist and clayie, which makes their Harvest late. There are many little Towns and Villages in this County, which are very well inhabited, and there are many Gentlemen's Seats; but the People are more addicted to good Chear, than to build good Houses. The best House in this County is *Castle Sinclair*, antiently called *Girnigo*, the Seats of the Earls of *Caithness*, who have since called it *Castle Sinclair*, from their own Surname. They have several other Castles in this County, and were the Hereditary Sheriffs of it. The Earl of *Braidalbin* has a great Estate in this County.

The chief Names here, are the *Sinclairs*, the Chief of whom is the Lord *Sinclair* of *Ravenstheugh* in *Fife*; his Ancestors possessed *Orkney* and *Shetland*, and were allied with the Royal Family of *Denmark*; but by the ill Husbandry of one of the Family, upon that Account called *William the Waster*, they lost those Countries: but here are many Gentlemen's Families of this Name in those Isles, and in other Parts of the Kingdom. The *Keiths* and *Mowats* have also Possessions in this County. It is about twenty one Miles from East to West, and about thirty from South to North. The chief Town and only Burgh of this County is *Wick*, or *Weik*, from whence it is called the Shire of *Weik*. This Town lies conveniently for Trade, and has a good Harbour for Ships on the Eastern Coast. *Thurso*, another Town with a good Harbour, lies also on the Northern Coast in a little Bay.

Other Seats in this County are, *Thurso Castle*, late the Bishop's Seats of *Caithness's*; *Dumbeath*, Sir *William Sinclair's* of *May*; *Scelbo*, Lord *Duffus's*; *Murkle*, the Earl of *Caithness's*; *Hemprigs*, Sir *William Dunbar's*; *Duren*, Mr. *Sinclair's*, &c.

The

Shire of
Orkney.

The Shire of *Orkney* contains the Isles of *Orkney* and *Sketland*; but we refer the Description of them to its proper Place, among that of the Islands; thinking it best to follow the Method of the *Scots* Historians and Geographers, who all of them describe the Isles apart; and shall begin with the *Western Isles*.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Western Isles of Scotland.

Western
Isles.

THESE Islands lie in the *Deucalcedonian Sea*, and were by antient Geographers called *Æbudæ*, *Æmolæ*, *Hemodæ*, and *Acmodæ*, and by later Writers they have been called *Hebrides*. They were best described forty Years ago by Mr. *Martin*, who says, that before him they never had been described by any Man that was a Native therein, or that had been in all of them. The most southern of them is the *Isle of Man*, which for several Generations has belonged to Families, who have been Homagers to the Crown of *England* for it; so I shall pass it by with these Remarks, that when it became entirely subject to the *English*, it kept a distinct Bishop of its own, whose Successors continued the Title of *Episcopi Sodorenses*, as well as added that of *Mannenses*, as if they had been Bishops of the *Isles* also, whose Cathedral was at *Sodor*; and as many of the Towns therein are called by *Scots* Names, so at present it belongs to a *Scots* Peer, *James Duke of Athol*, who lately succeeded to this Isle, as Heir at Law to his Cousin *James Earl of Derby*.

Bute, or *Boot*, and *Arran*, are described already.

The first we take notice of is *Ailsa*, in the Mouth of *Clyde*, a steep Rock, something resembling the *Bass* in the Mouth of *Forth*, being inaccessible in all Places, but only by one Pass, and not inhabited, except at one Time of the Year, when a great Fleet of Vessels come thither to fish for Cod. It abounds with Variety of Sea-fowl, especially *Solan Geese*, and has Multitudes of Rabbits. It belongs to the Earl of *Cassilis*. Near the Isle of *Boot* there lie two Islands, called *Cumbra*, the Greater and Lesser; the first is about a Mile in length, has a Church in it, and a Well, the Waters of which are reckoned by the Natives good against all Diseases: the other Island is less, and both belong to *Montgomery of Skelmerly*; the larger is fruitful in Corn, and the lesser abounds with Deer. Near the Isle of *Arran*, *Flada*, a small Island, abounds with Rabbits. South-west from *Boot* lies *Mernock*, about a Mile

Mile long, and half a Mile broad, fruitful in Corn. About a Mile from the Promontory of *Kintyre* lies *Avona*, which signifies a good Harbour. The *Danes* came hither with their Fleets, when they were Masters of the Isles. The next remarkable Island is *Gigaia*, four Miles from *Kintyre*, six Miles in length, and a Mile and a half in breadth.

There is a Church in this Island, and a Sepulchre for the *Mackneils*, the Proprietors of it. *Corkir*, which dies a Crimson Colour, and *Croftil*, which dies a Philamote, grow upon the Stones here. They have also a Medicinal Well, which they reckon good against all Diseases. A quarter of a Mile South lies *Cary*, about a Mile in compass, has good Pasturage, and abounds with Rabbits. *Jura* lies twelve Miles from *Gigaia*, is twenty Miles long, and six or seven broad; it belongs to the Duke of *Argyle*, and makes part of the Shire of that Name. This is very barren, but reckoned one of the wholesomest Places in Scotland: here Women seldom die in Child-bed; and one *Mackrain* died in the Reign of King *Charles II.* who had been 180 *Christmasses* in one House. It abounds with Deer, has good Pasturage for other Cattle, has many good Springs, and one against Nauseousness of the Stomach and Stone. There are very good Salmon in the Rivers of this Island. We instanced in the Longevity of the Inhabitants in the second Chapter of Trade. They have one Church here, called *Killearn*. Two Miles from *Jura* lies *Scarba*, four Miles long, and one broad. We have mentioned the extraordinary Tides here before.

Near to these lie many Islands of less Note, which we have not room to name. But I wonder how our Author could here place *Lismore* (or *Lessimore*) the Seat of the Bishop of *Argyle*, who from thence was called *Episcopus Lismorensis*, as if it lay betwixt *Ila* and *Jura*; whereas that Island, which is about eight Miles long, and two broad, lies Eastward from *Mull* in the Mouth of *Loch-yiol*, which goes up to *Innerlochy* in *Lochaber*. *Bernera*, formerly a Sanctuary in Popish Times, has a noble Wood of *Yew*. South-west from *Jura* lies *Ila*, twenty four Miles long, in some Places eight, and in others sixteen broad; it abounds with Corn and Cattle, has store of Deer and Lead Mines, with Lime-stone in vast Quantities. It has several Rivers that abound with Salmon, and other Fish of several Sorts. In the Centre of it lies *Loch Finlagan*, three Miles in Circumference: it abounds with Salmon, Trouts, and Eels, and has an Island in it, where *Mackdonald*, King of the Isles, had his Residence, and made it the Seat of his Government: the Ruins of whose Court are still to be seen here. There are several fresh Water Lakes in this Island, with Forts upon them: it has also a Medicinal Well, much frequented by the Natives for all Diseases. There are several Caves here, one of them capable of holding

two hundred Men. There are four Churches and a Chapel in this Island, the most remarkable of which is St. *Columbus's* Church. It gives the Title of Earl to a Son of the Family of *Argyle*; but *Campbel of Calder* is the chief Proprietor, and also Steward of the Crown here. There are many small Islands about this, which we cannot mention. Two Leagues north from *Ila* lies *Colonsa*, separated from *Oransa* only by Tide of Flood. *Oransa* is four Miles in Circumference, and fruitful in Corn and Grass: it has also a Church and a Chapel, and had formerly a Monastery dedicated to St. *Columbus*. The chief Inhabitants here are the *Mackduffies*. *Colonsa* is four Miles in length, and a Mile broad, not so fruitful as the other: there is one Church and two ruinous Chapels in this Isle, some fresh Water Lakes abounding with Trouts, and several Forts. Farther West lies the small Isle of *Dow-birta*. The Natives have a Tradition that *Pigmies* once lived here. The Duke of *Argyle* is Proprietor. North-east from *Ila* lies the Isle of *Mull*, twenty four Miles in length, and near as much in breadth: it lies in the Shire of *Argyle*. The Air is temperate, cold, and moist, but qualified by fresh Breezes from the Mountains. The Natives, when the Season is moist, take a large Dose of *Aquavitæ* for a Corrective, and chew a piece of Charmel Root when they intend to be merry, to prevent Drunkenness. This Island in general affords good Pasturage for Cattle of all Sorts. They have a great many Deer, and abound with wild Fowl, and very fine Hawks: their Horses are little, but very sprightly; their black Cattle excellent Meat; their Corn is Barley and Oats: it formerly abounded with Wood, but most of it is now cut: the Heaths, besides Pasturage for Cattle, afford good Fewel for the Natives. The Bay of *Duart*, on the West Side, is a good Anchoring-place: upon this stands the Castle of *Duart*, the Seat of the Chief of the antient Family of *Macklean*, of whom Sir *John Macklean* is the present Representative; they were the chief Proprietors of this Island, but Sir *John* being forfeited, it is possessed by the Duke of *Argyle*. There are two other Castles, and several Anchoring-places about this Island. It has several Rivers, which afford Salmon, and abound with black Muscles which breed Pearl. There are also some fresh Water Lakes in it, which afford Trout, Eels, &c. There are several lesser Isles which lie about it, and in its Bays, some of which are very fruitful, and some are impregnable. The Bay called *Loch-leffan* abounds with Herrings and Shell-fish. There are two Parish Churches in this Island, besides several ruinous Places for antient Devotion. In the Sound, or Bay of *Mull*, betwixt this Isle and *Lochaber*, a great Ship called the *Florida*, belonging to the Spanish Armada, was lost in the Year 1588. Divers from several Places have often dived for her, and found good account in the Guns, and other valuable Effects they have got out of her.

Near

Chap. XI. of SCOTLAND.

Near this lies the Island of St. *Columbus*, two Miles in length, and above a Mile broad: it abounds in all Things produced in this Climate, was noted for antient Monuments, and particularly as being the Residence of St. *Columbus*, famous for his Discipline and Sanctity. It had two Monasteries, one for Men, and another for Women, besides several Chapels endowed by the Kings of *Scotland*, and of the Isles: it is called in the *Irish* Language *I-calm-kil*; some call it *Iona*: it contains now about thirty poor Families.

The Bishops of the Isles had formerly their Seat here: among Bishops the Ruins there are still to be seen a Burial-place, in which the Kings of *Scotland*, and the Chiefs of the Tribes of the Western Isles were buried: the Inscriptions of most of them are worn off, but three remarkable Inscriptions still remain. The Inscription in the middle is, *Tumulum Regum Scotiae, i. e.* the Tomb of the Kings of *Scotland*, wherein forty of them are said to be buried: that on the Right Hand has an Inscription, importing it to be the Tomb of the Kings of *Ireland*, wherein it is said four of them are buried: that on the Left has an Inscription, importing it to be the Tomb of the Kings of *Norway*, wherein it is said four of them were buried. Next to the Tomb of the Kings was the Tomb of *Mackdonald* of *Ila*. In the West End of the Burying-place were the Tombs of two antient Tribes of the *Mackdonalds*, and of the Chief of the *Mackleans*, whose Statues lie in Armour as big as the Life. St. *Mary's* Church in this Island is built in the Form of a Cross; the Choir twenty Yards long, and the Cupola one and twenty Foot square; the Body of the Church twenty Yards long, and the two cross Isles ten Yards each. There are two Chapels on each Side of the Choir, the Entrance to which opens with large Pillars neatly carved in *Bassrelieve*. The Steeple is large, and the Doors and Windows, &c. curiously carved. There is a large Altar of very fine Marble. Several of the Abbots are buried within the Church. There is another Church south from this, called St. *Ouren's*, where they alledge a Saint of that Name was buried. This Island is famous in History for being a Seminary of Ecclesiasticks, and in a manner the Mother Church of all the Dominions of the *Scots* and *Picts*; and though the Abbot was only a Presbyter, yet all the Clergy of the Province, and Bishops themselves were subject to him, as is mentioned by *Bede*.

I can't imagine, how our Author could insert this last Paragraph, nor from whence he had it: 'tis a Heap of inconsistent Nonsense. I very much question if so many several Kings were buried there, and in such Order, especially with *Latin* Inscriptions; and *Tumulum* should be *Tumulus*. I am very sure, that the three remarkable Inscriptions are not to be seen there, nor, I believe, any where else. As for the Church, it is entirely demolished,

lified, and overgrown with Grass and Weeds; nor is there any regular Place of Worship in the whole Island. Here the Vicar of *Sorabee*, as Dean of the *Isles*, used three or four times a Year to catechize and preach to the People. The old Monastery, or College of Monks, was a Place of great Sanctity and Privilege, of which temporal Privileges the Abbot was Superior, and in many things exempt from the Bishop, being subject only to the Pope, or his Delegates. However, take it as you will, our Author owns there were Bishops in those Days, though that Convent was a *Peculiar*, exempt from Jurisdiction, of which there were, and are to this Day, divers in the Church of *England*. The Bishops of the *Isles* were called *Episcopi Sodorenses*, from *Sodor*, which is usually said to have been a Village in this Island: But I very much question it; for I have heard Criticks say, it should be *Soterenses*, from the Church dedicated to *Σωτήρ*, or from St. *Ouren's* Church, which, by Corruption, or easy Transition, might soon dwindle from *Santourensis* into *Sodorensis*. If this Conjecture be true, then St. *Ouren's* was the *Cathedral*, and the Church in the Abbey, *Conventual* only; and though the Abbot thereof was Dean of the Diocese, yet there is no Difficulty to conceive how he (as such) and his Convent, might have many distinct Privileges and Exemptions.

Tyre-iy.

Six Miles West from this Island lies *Tyre-iy*, eight Miles long, and three broad; it is reckoned to be the most plentiful of all the Islands in Necessaries of human Life: it abounds with Corn, Cattle, Fish, and Fowl, has a fresh Water Lake, with an Island and an old Castle in it, and has an Harbour for long Boats, which are used in that Country: it formerly belonged to the Family of *Macklean*, but now to the Duke of *Argyle*. There is one Church in this Island, called *Sorabi*, whereof the Dean of the *Isles* was Minister. Near this lie two little Islands, called *Kerniberg*, so strong by Nature, that a little Art makes them impregnable. About half a League to the North-east lies the Isle of *Coll*, twelve Miles long, and two broad, and is very fruitful: it has several Rivulets, which afford Salmon, and a fresh Water Lake that has Trouts and Eels: the Proprietor is a Branch of the Family of *Macklean*. The Coasts of this Island abound with larger Cod and Ling, than are to be found on the Coasts of the neighbouring Isles and Continent. North from this lies the Isle of *Rum*, six Miles long, and four broad: it is mountainous and heathy, but the Coast is arable and fruitful: it is but thinly inhabited, and the Sea-fowl lay their Eggs in such Quantities, that in the Spring any one may gather what Number he pleases. The Rivulets of this Island afford Salmon, and there is plenty of Land and Sea Fowl, especially those called *Puffins*: there are also a-bundance of Deer in the Mountains: the Proprietor is *Macklean* of *Coll*. Half a Mile from *Rum* lies *Canney*, two Miles long, and

and one Mile broad, surrounded with a high Rock, but plentiful in Corn and Grass, and the Coasts abound with Cod and Ling. In the North End there is a Rock of Loadstone, as some think, because it disorders the Needle of the Compass when any Ships come near it. It has one Church, and good Anchorage on the North east. The Proprietor is one of the *Mackdonalds*. *Muck* lies South-west of *Rum*, is about four Miles in Circumference, fruitful in Corn and Grass, surrounded with Rocks, and noted for good Hawks. *Egg* lies not far from *Colla*, is three Miles in length, and a Mile and a half in breadth, and the whole pretty good for Pasturage and Cultivation. On the South End of it there is a Mountain, and on the Top of that a high Rock, of about a hundred and fifty Paces in Circumference, with a fresh-water Pool in the middle of it; there is only one Pass up to it, so that it is a natural Fort. On the South-west Side of the Isle there is a Cave, capable of containing some hundreds of People, and there are several Medicinal Wells in this Island. The Proprietors are some of the *Mackdonalds*.

North from this lies *Skye*, forty two Miles long, and in some *Skye*. Places twenty, and in others thirty Miles broad: it is separated from the Shire of *Inverness*, to which it belongs, by a narrow Firth, where a Man may easily call from one Side to the other. It is very high Land, as well on the Coast as up in the Country, where there are seven high Mountains that lie near one another, almost in the Centre of the Island. It has a great deal of arable Ground, which yields a good Increase; so that they supply the neighbouring Continent with Barley and Oats. We have already in the second Chapter given an Account of the various Product of this Island with Relation to Trade, which we shall not repeat. It has many excellent Bays and Harbours for the Conveniency of Fishing, and other Trade, and about thirty Rivers which afford Salmon. *St. Columbus's Lake* has an Island and a Chapel in it. Most of the Bays abound with Herrings all the Summer; the Natives dry and preserve them without Salt for eight Months, without any other Art than taking out their Guts, tying a Rush about their Necks, and hanging them up by Pairs upon a Rope of Heath a-cross the House. Cod, Ling, Mackrel, Haddock, Whiting, Turbat, &c. abound on this Coast, as do Oysters, and all other Sorts of Shell-fish. There are many large Caves in this Island, from the Roof of some of which there drops a Water that petrifies into a white limey Substance; one of them in *Slate*, called the *Golden Cave*, is said to be seven Miles long. Here are many Monuments, some of single Stones erected, others of Heaps laid together; the true History of which seems to be lost, and succeeded by mere Fables. There are abundance of old Forts on the Coast, that seem to have been erected by the *Danes*; they stand on rising Grounds, and so near one another, that by a Bea-

con fired on any one of them, the Notice of any approaching Danger by Invasion was immediately spread through the whole Island. There are also several little Houses of Stone built under Ground, for hiding People and their Goods in time of War; and others above Ground capable only for one Person, which seem to have been designed for Contemplation. The Cattle here are Horses, Cows, Sheep, Goats, and Hogs; the Cows frequently feed on the *Alga Marina*, and observe the Tide of Ebb for that end, as exactly as any Man can do. This Island abounds with Land and Water Fowl of many Sorts, and among others they have Hawks and Eagles. It belongs to Sir *Alexander Mackdonald*, some of whose Ancestors were called Kings of the *Isles*; the middle Parts belong to *Mackinnon* of that Ilk, and the North-west Parts belong to *Mackleod*; all three Chiefs of their several Clans.

Sua-Britil.

Sota-Britil lies a quarter of a Mile south of *Skye*, is five Miles in Circumference, full of Bogs, and fitter for Pasturage than Cultivation. On the West Side it is covered with Wood. The Coasts of this Island abound with Cod and Ling. Not far from this lies *Oransa*, a small Island, but fruitful in Corn and Grass, and in the latter is said to excel any other of the *Isles*. On the North Side of *Skye* lies *Scalpa*, five Miles in Circumference; it has Wood in several Parts of it, and is fruitful in Corn and Grass. A little farther north lies *Raarsay*, seven Miles long, and three broad; it has much Wood, and is fitter for Pasturage than Cultivation. On the East Side of it there is a Spring, which runs down from a Rock, and petrifies into a fine white Lime, of which it yields great Quantities. Here is also a Quarry of good Stone. On the West Side there are abundance of Caves, where the People lodge, who go thither in the Summer upon the account of Fishing, or Grazing of Cattle. There are several Forts in this Island, some of which are naturally very strong. The Proprietor is a Cadet of the Family of *Mackleod*, and is as much respected by the Inhabitants as if he were a Prince. A quarter of a Mile farther North lies *Rona*, three Miles in length: 'tis fruitful in Pasturage, and the Rocks about it are of Hestick Stone. *Alt-wig* lies on the South-west Corner of *Skye*, is two Miles in Circumference, fruitful in Corn and Grass, and noted for the vast Shoals of Herring about it, which sometimes entangle the Fishing-boats. *Fladda*, two Leagues distant, is but two Miles in compass, but much noted for its Fishing of all Sorts, and for big Whales, which pursue the Fish on the Coast of it. The Sea Fowl called *Coulternebs*, are very numerous here, and a great Flock of *Plowers* come hither from *Skye* in the beginning of *September*, and return again in *April*. There are several Rocks about this Island, particularly one, called *The round Table*, about half a Mile in Circumference, with a fresh Water Spring, which makes

an impregnable Fort, there being only one Way to climb up to it, by one Man at a time. The Natives of *Skye*, and the neighbouring Islands have a peculiar Way of curing the Distempers they are incident to, by Simples of their own Product, in which they are successful to a Miracle: they have also several Medicinal Wells, but we have not room to insist upon these Things. Eighty Miles West from *Skye* there lie nine Islands, the chief of which is *Vatersa*, that, beside many other Conveniencies, has a large Harbour, capable of the greatest Ships, where at stated Times great Numbers of Fishermen meet from the neighbouring Countries. Two Miles from *Vatersa* lies *Barra*, seven Miles long, and three broad, called so from *St. Bar*, the Tutelar Saint: it is fruitful in Corn, and noted for its Cod-fishing. The Sea enters this Island at a small Channel, and afterwards enlarges itself into a round Bay, in which there is an Island, with a very strong Castle. It has a good Harbour on the North-east Side, where there is plenty of Fish; and the Rivulets on the East Side abound with Salmon. About a quarter of a Mile south from *Barra* lies *Kismul*, the Seat of *Mackneil* of *Barra*, which is encompassed with a Stone Wall two Stories high; within which there is a Tower, a Hall, a Magazine, and other Houses. They have a Church in this Island, and a Chapel, where the *Mackneils* are buried. The Natives are Papists, and generally very ignorant and superstitious. There are several other lesser Islands here belonging to *Mackneil*, some of them fruitful enough in Corn and Grass, others left for Pasturage, and some of them remarkable for fishing of Ling and Cod. The Inhabitants are very healthful and hospitable: they have abundance of Sea Fowl, and when they kill any of them for Use, they salt them with the Ashes of burnt Sea-ware, which preserves them from Putrefaction. *Mackneil* of *Barra*, who is the thirty fifth in a Lineal Descent, is very much respected by the Inhabitants, who apply to him in all their Wants, and particularly when any of either Sex want a suitable Match, with which he takes care to provide them. He holds his Lands of Sir *Alexander Mackdonald* of *Slate*, to whom he pays forty Pounds *Scots per Annum*, and a Hawk, if required, and is obliged to furnish him with a certain Number of Men on extraordinary Occasions. Betwixt *Barra* and *Vist* there lie fourteen small Islands which we have not room to describe. A little north of *Barra* lies *South Vist*, twenty one Miles long, in some Places three, and in others four Miles broad; the East Side is mountainous, but the West plain and arable. The Island abounds with fresh Water Lakes, which have plenty of Fish and Fowl. In several of them there are Islands with Forts. There is one Lake three Miles long, into which the Sea has made its way, though the Inhabitants did all they could to hinder it. The Soil is generally sandy, but yields a good produce of Barley, Oats, and

Rye: Ambergrease is sometimes found upon the Coast. Betwixt this Island and *North Vist*, two Miles North, lies *Benbecula*: the Ground is all plain and sandy betwixt them, except two little Channels, about Knee-deep at a Tide of Ebb, but the whole is navigable by Boats at a Tide of Flood, and there lie several small Islands on the East of these Channels. *Benbecula* is three Miles long, and three broad; it has a Bay on the East Side for small Vessels, where Herring are sometimes taken: the East Part of this Island is arable; it has several fresh Water Lakes, well stored with Fish and Fowl, and some small Forts upon the Islands in those Lakes. The Natives are Papists, and the Proprietor is one of the *Mackdonalds*. A little North of this Island lies *North Vist*, belonging to Sir *Alexander Mackdonald*, nine Miles long, and about thirty in Circumference: it is fitter for Pasturage than Cultivation on the East Part, where it is mountainous; but the West Side is plain and arable, and where it is not plowed, is covered with Clover, Dasy, and variety of other Plants, very pleasant to the Sight, and of a very fragrant Smell; and affords good Pasturage. The Grain here is Barley, Oats, and Rye, which yields from ten to thirty fold; and there is no doubt, but Wheat would grow here very well. This Island has several Bays on the East Side, where Ships may ride; the chief of which are *Loch-eport*, *Loch-rona*, and *Loch-maddies*; the latter is capable of Hundreds of Vessels of the greatest Size: four hundred Vessels have been loaded with Herring there in a Season. Cod, Ling, and all Sorts of Fish, that frequent the Western Seas, are to be found here. There is a small Island in this Bay, upon which a Magazine was erected for carrying on a Fishery in the Reign of K. *Charles I.* There is such a Number of fresh Water Lakes in this Island, as can hardly be believed; they are generally well stored with Trouts and Eels, and which is more strange, with Cod, Ling, and other Sea Fish, brought in to them by the Spring Tides. These Lakes have many small Islands, which abound with Variety of Land and Sea Fowl; and some of them have Islands with Forts: it has also several Rivers, which afford Salmon, and some of them speckled, with large Scales. There are several other lesser Islands, which lie on both Sides of *North Vist*, the most remarkable of which are *Eousmil*, on the West, a Rock about a quarter of a Mile in Circumference, noted for its Seal-fishing about the End of *October*, where three hundred and twenty are sometimes taken at once. Three Leagues and a half farther West lie nine or ten more Rocks, which abound with Sea Fowl, and great Numbers of Seals. A little farther North lies *Borera*, four Miles round; it has a fresh Water Lake well stored with large Eels. This Island affords the largest and best Sort of Dulse. Half a League south from this lies *Lingay*, which furnishes the neighbouring Islands with Peat for Fuel: it has abundance of black Cattle that make excellent Meat;

Meat; the Natives salt it in the Hides, which, they say, preserves it, and makes it taste better than when salted in Casks. This Island abounds also with Deer, Sea and Land Fowl of all Sorts; among the rest, with Hawks, Eagles, and Swans. The Inhabitants of *South* and *North Vist* are generally well proportioned and healthful, and many of them live to a great Age; they are very hospitable and kind to Strangers.

The Isle of *Lewes* derives its Name from the *Irish* Word *Leog*, Isle of signifying a Lake, with which this Island abounds; it is by the *Lewes* Islanders commonly call'd the *Long Island*: it is near 100 Miles from North to South, and from thirteen to fourteen in breadth; it is reckoned part of the Shire of *Ross*: but the Isle of *Lewes*, properly so called, is but thirty six Miles in length, belonging to the Earl of *Seaforth*, the rest of it being called *Harries*. The Air is temperately cold and moist, and the Natives use commonly a Dose of *Usquebaugh* for a Corrective. The Island is healthful, especially in the middle, from South and North; it is arable on the West Side for about sixteen Miles on the Coast, and is likewise plain and arable in several Places on the East; it is fruitful in Corn, and yields a good Increase; their common Grain is Barley, Oats, and Rye, and they have also Flax and Hemp. There are several convenient Bays and Harbours here; particularly *Loch storm-vay*, on the East Side, in the middle of the Island; the *Birkin* Island, seven Miles Southward; *Lochcolmkil*, three Miles farther South; *Lochsefort* and *Lochcarlvay*, twenty four Miles South-west. This Bay is remarkable for great Numbers of Cod, Ling, and Whales, which frequent it; and all the Bays and Coasts abound with Cod, Ling, Herring, and all other Sorts of Fish taken in the Western Seas, besides plenty of Shell-fish of all Sorts, in such vast Numbers, that the Inhabitants are not able to consume them. Coral and Pearl Shells are also found in the Bays and Coasts. There are several extraordinary Springs and Fountains in this Island, and abundance of Caves on the Coasts, where Otters, Seals, and Fowl frequent in great Numbers. There are several natural and artificial Forts on the Coasts, and many Monuments of Persons of Note killed in Battle, as the Inhabitants give out. At the Village of *Classerness* there are thirty nine Stones erected, about six or seven Foot high, and two Foot broad each; they are placed in Form of an Avenue, eight Foot broad, and the Distance betwixt each Stone six. There is one placed in the Entrance, and at the South End there is a Circle of twelve Stones of equal Distance and Height with the other thirty nine; there stands one in the Centre thirteen Foot high, formed like the Rudder of a Ship; and without this Circle there are four Stones erected in the same Manner and Distance as the former, on the East, West, and South Sides. The Inhabitants say, it was an Heathen Temple, and that the chief

Druid

Druid stood by the Stone in the Centre, and spoke to the People round him. There is another Circle of high Stones about a Mile from this on the same Coast. This Island abounds with Cows, Horses, Sheep, Goats, and Hogs: the black Cattle are small, but very prolifick, and make excellent Meat: the Horses are likewise smaller than on the Continent, but as serviceable for all domestick Uses, and live very hard, having little to feed upon in the Spring but Sea-ware. The Inhabitants are well proportioned, and in general healthful and strong, and of a sanguine Complexion; they are very quick of Apprehension, and Lovers of Poesy and Musick; they are dextrous at Swimming, Vaulting, and Archery, and make stout, able Seamen. There are many lesser Islands which lie round this; the chief of which are, *Garve*, in the Mouth of *Lochcarlway*, a high Rock, half a Mile in Compass, affording good Pasturage, and naturally a strong Fort; the two *Bernerias*, one two Miles, and the other four Miles long, and four Miles broad; both fruitful in Corn and Grass. Near *Carlway* Bay there lie four small Islands, which belong to the Inhabitants of *Lewes*, who go thither every Summer, and bring from thence great Store of Fowls, Eggs, Down, Feathers, and Quills; one of them is called the *Island of Pigmies*, because many little Bones, resembling those of Men, are digged out of the Ground there. Twenty Leagues from the Point of *Nesse* in *Lewes* lies *Rona*, a Mile long, and half a Mile broad; it has a Hill on the west Part, which makes it visible from *Lewes* in the Summer time: it was inhabited by about five Families, who had the Island and the Fishery about it divided among them, and were very exact and nice in their Properties; and when their Number increased, the Supernumeraries were sent to their Landlord in *Lewes*, who once a Year sends the Minister of his Parish, and a Servant, to visit them, and bring his Rents, which are paid in Barley-meal sew'd up in Skins, Sea Fowl, and some Fish, &c. They have a Chapel dedicated to *St. Ronan*, in which they repeat the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Ten Commandments every Lord's Day. *Buchanan* says, that the Inhabitants were, in his Opinion, the only People in the World, who never wanted any thing, and were satisfied with their Condition, having plenty of all that they desired; being equally ignorant of Luxury and Avarice, and who possess, through their Ignorance of Vices, that Innocence and Tranquillity of Mind, which others can scarcely attain unto by great Labour, and with the Help of the best Instructions. *Mr. Martin* says, in his Description of the *Western Islands*, that antient Race of poor People was all destroyed about forty Years ago, in the following manner: First, a Swarm of Rats, none knows how, came into the Island, and eat up all their Corn; in the next Place, some Seamen landed, and robbed them of what Provisions they had left. By this means

means they all died, before the usual Time of the Arrival of the Boat from *Lewes*; upon which another Colony was sent thither. Four Leagues East from *Rona* lies *Soulisfer*, a Rock, a quarter of a Mile in Circumference, which abounds with vast Numbers of Sea Fowl, and particularly *Solan* Geese. On this Rock there builds one Fowl, not found elsewhere, called *Colk*; it is less than a Goose, and all covered with Down, but of different Colours, which it casts when it hatches; it has a Tuft on its Head resembling that of a Peacock, and a Train longer than that of a House-cock. There were formerly twenty four Churches in *Lewes* and *Harries*, and the Islands belonging to them: but, alas! to our Shame may it be said, as Papiists were prosecuted, or discouraged, Profaneness gained ground of Superstition, and one Sort of Ignorance succeeded another; for few or no Ministers being sent with suitable Provision and Encouragement, Places of Religious Worship became ruinous, and the Service of God, and the Edification of the People very much neglected; so that several Parishes in the Highlands and Isles, at present, are twenty, thirty, or near forty Miles long, and very often without any Minister at all. That Part which is called *Harries*, produces the same Sorts of Corn, but with a greater Increase than *Lewes*. The West Side is for the most part arable on the Coast. It has a noble Harbour, called *Scalpa*, a Mile and a half long, and a Mile broad; and there are two other Harbours within three Leagues of it, which abound with Oysters, and other Shell-fish. They have excellent Springs here, some of which are Medicinal, one particular near *Marvag* is excellent for restoring a lost Appetite, and one near *Borve* good against the Cholick and Gravel. There are several Caves on the Mountains, and on each Side of the Coast, and one in the middle of a high Rock, capable of holding fifty Men; has two Wells, and but a narrow Pass to it by climbing up the Rock; so that in Time of War it is an impregnable Fort. There are likewise several antient Forts in this Island. The Hills and Mountains abound with Deer, which none are allowed to hunt without Leave from *Mackleod*, the Proprietor. *Metricks*, a four-footed Creature, about the Size of a large Cat, are pretty numerous here; their Skins are very fine, of a brown Colour, and make good Fur; and 'tis said, the Dung of this Animal yields a Scent like Musk. There are abundance of Otters and Seals here, great plenty of Land and Sea Fowl, and among others, Eagles, and very good Hawks. There are other Islands of small Extent belonging to the *Harries*, the chief of which are *Bernera*, two Leagues to the South; it is five Miles in Circumference, very fruitful in Barley and Rye, and yields sometimes from twenty to thirty fold. There are two Chapels in this Island. Half a League from thence to the Westward lies *Pabbay*, three Miles in Circumference, and fruitful in Corn and
Grass:

Grass : it has also two Chapels. Half a League to the North lies *Sellay*, a Mile in Circumference ; it yields extraordinary Pasture for Sheep, which it fattens very soon, and those bred there, have very large Horns. *Taransay*, a League farther North, is three Miles round, fruitful in Corn and Grass, and yields much yellow Talck. There are several other Islands in the Neighbourhood, of two or three Miles in Circumference each, all tolerably fruitful in Corn and Pasturage ; particularly *Hermatra*, where a Magazine for the Fishery was erected in the Reign of King *Charles I.* Eighteen Leagues West from *North Vist*, and twenty from *Harries*, lies the Island called *St. Kilda*, or *Hirta* ; as *this Hirta* is the most North-west, so *Dow Hirta* is the most South-west of all the *Scots* Islands. The first, properly called *St. Kilda*, is two Miles long, and one broad, fac'd round with a steep Rock, except at the Bay on the South-east, where Vessels arrive. The Land rises high in the middle, and there are several Fountains of good Water on each Side the Island. Their Grain is Oats and Barley, the latter accounted the largest in the Western Isles. The Inhabitants are about two Hundred in Number, very well proportioned, and comely. They are Protestants, and very zealous, according to their Knowledge, which is but small, for want of Instruction. They are very regular and just in their Conversation, and Strangers to Luxury and Excess, They have a Chapel, where they assemble on the Lord's Day, to hear the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Ten Commandments, and neither work themselves, nor will allow any Stranger to work on that Day. It belongs to the Laird of *Mackleod*, the Chief of that antient Clan, who commonly makes some Cadet of his Family Steward of this Island, to receive his Rents, which are paid in Fish, Fowl, Feathers, Wool, Butter, Cheese, Cattle, and Corn : and the Steward's Deputy is, in his Absence, the chief Man of the Island ; and generally, except when a Minister is sent thither from *Harries*, baptizes and marries. They have an Altar and Crucifix in their Chapel, which have continued there since the Time of Popery ; and though they pay no Worship to the Crucifix, yet they swear decisive Oaths, by laying their Hand upon it, and take the Marriage Oath in the same manner. Not long ago the Devil stirred up an illiterate Fellow, one of the Natives, to impose upon their Ignorance, by pretending that *St. John* the Baptist, and the Virgin *Mary* had appeared to him, and taught him Sermons, Prayers, and Hymns ; the latter he alledged was effectual to secure Women against Mis carriage ; and his Price for teaching it was a Sheep. He told them of a little Hill, where *St. John* and the Virgin appeared to him ; and made them believe, that if any of their black Cattle or Sheep came near to taste the Grass of that Hill, they must immediately be killed and eaten ; and it was necessary that he himself should

should always partake of the Treat. He was discovered at last by his lewd Attempts upon several Women; and being, by *Mackleod's* Order, transported from thence to *Harries*, he owned the Devil to be Author of the Imposture, made publick Confession of it in several Churches, and seem'd to be very penitent, but was not allowed to return any more. Their Houses are low, built of Stone, and a Cement of dry Earth, and covered with Turf, thatched over with Straw. They make their Beds in the Walls of their Houses, and lie commonly on Straw, though they have great Plenty of Feathers and Down. They live altogether in a little Village, on the East Side of the Island, in good Harmony, are very exact and nice in their several Properties, and allow no Encroachment upon one another, nor will they admit of it from their Landlord, or his Steward, but pay exactly what they agree on. The Island is naturally strong, and, with a little Art, might be made impregnable. There is an old Fort at the South End of the Bay. They have two other Islands which belong to them, one called *Soa*, about half a Mile from the West Side of *St. Kilda*, a Mile in Circumference, and very high and steep all round; the other is called *Borera*, lies about two Leagues North of *St. Kilda*, is about a Mile in Circumference, and most of it surrounded with a high Rock: all three afford good Pasturage, and abound with prodigious Numbers of Sea Fowl from *March* till *September*. They have *Solan* Geese in such Numbers, that they keep about twenty thousand annually in little Stone Houses, built on purpose, and for preserving their other Fowl, Eggs, &c. The latter they preserve some Months in the Ashes of Peat, and they preserve their Fowl without Salt: they eat the *Solan* Geese Eggs raw, and say they are good Pectorals. They have another Bird here, called *Fulmar*, about the Size of a Moor-hen; it picks its Food out of live Whales and other Fishes: when any one approaches them, they spout out pure Oil from their Bills, which the Natives have a Way to catch, when they surprize the Fowl, and make use of it for their Lamps, and likewise as a Catholicon against Rheumatick Pains, Aches, and other Distempers; it serves them also for Vomits and Purges, for Swellings or Strains, and discussing of Tumours; in all which Cases they say it is very successful. Both Sexes have a Genius for Poesy, are very hospitable to Strangers, and charitable to their own Poor, for whose Maintenance they all contribute in Proportion. They have but one Boat belonging to the Island, in which every Man has a Share proportionable to the Rent he pays. The Men are generally strong, are stout Rowers, and will tug a long time at the Oar without Intermiſſion. They use no Compass, but take their Measures from the Sun, Moon, or Stars, and chiefly from the Courses of the Flocks of the Sea Fowl, because they know very well to what Rocks or Islands they resort. They

are

are excellent at climbing of Rocks, being accustomed to it from their Infancy, in order to catch the Fowl that build on them. They have two Ropes which belong to them in common for climbing the Rocks, they are twenty four Fathoms in length each, and covered with Cows Hides salted for the Use, to prevent their being cut by the Rocks; the Men climb by Turns, and bring home some thousands of Eggs and Fowls at a time. They also make Gins of Horse Hair for catching the Fowls, and sometimes they lose their Lives by climbing. The richest Man in the Isle has not above eight Cows, eighty Sheep, and two or three Horses. They have no Money, but barter with one another for what they want.

Second
Sight.

Mr. Martin, in his Description of these Islands, gives an Account of that called the *Second Sight*, which, he says, is a Representation, by way of Vision, of something to come, and makes such a strong Impression upon the Seers, that they cannot see or think of any thing else while the Vision lasts, and they appear cheerful, or otherwise, according to the Nature of the Object represented; they use no previous Means to attain it, and to most of them 'tis very troublesome. The Instances of the Truth of this *Second Sight*, as 'tis called, are so many, and so frequent, that it can scarcely be disputed: and though it were uncharitable to conclude, that all those Representations are made by the Ministry of bad Spirits, especially since some of them have been made for good Ends, and to People, against whose Morals or Religion there was no known Objection; yet from so many Instances of those Visions being for trifling or ludicrous Objects, and from the general Decay of this Faculty, as Christian Knowledge increases among them, it can be no Breach of Charity to think that those Representations, at least, are made by the Ministry of Evil Spirits. Some of the People, to whom those Visions have been frequent, have learned, by Experience, to determine the Time when the Things represented shall come to pass. The Reverend Mr. John Frazer, the last Dean of the *Isles*, has writ a small Treatise upon this Subject, called *Δευτεροσκοπία*.

CHAP.

C H A P. XII.

Of the Northern Isles of Scotland.

WE come now to the Isles of *Orkney* and *Shetland*. The Northern *Orkneys*, called by the *Latins* *Orcades*, have the *Caledonian* Isles. Ocean on the West, the *German* Ocean on the East, the Sea, that divides them from *Shetland*, on the North, and *Pentland Firth*, twenty four Miles long, and twelve Miles broad, which divides them from the main Land of *Scotland*, on the South. Antient Authors differ about their Number; *Pliny* reckoned them forty, *Orosius* thirty three; but it appears by later Discoveries that they are only twenty eight. *Stroma* lies so near the Coast of *Caithness*, that it was always possessed by the Earls of that County, and therefore not reckoned amongst the *Orcades*. This is a small Island, but not unfruitful. Authors are not agreed as to the Reason of giving the Name of *Pentland Firth* to that Streight, which lies between the *Orcades* and the main Land; some say, it is a Corruption of the Word *Pictland Firth*, which was so called, because the *Picts* formerly inhabited those Islands, and part of the neighbouring Continent, and that many of them perished here, when repulsed by the antient Inhabitants of *Orkney*: others think *Pentland Firth* the proper Name, and that it was so denominated from the Highlands or Hills in the North of *Scotland*, by which it is bounded on one Side, for the same Reason that the high Hills, which take their Rise some Miles South-west of *Edinburgh*, are called *Pentland Hills*. This Firth is remarkable for its swift, violent, and contrary Tides, occasioned by the Multitude of the Isles, and the Narrowness of the Passage, which makes it very dangerous, especially to Strangers; and, which is remarkable, the Whirlpools, with which this Firth abounds, occasioned, as is thought, by some *Hiatus's* in the Earth below, are most dangerous in a Calm, and whirl the Boats or Ships round till they be swallowed up; but if there be any Wind, and the Boat under sail, they are passed without Danger. The Mariners, who use to carry Passengers between the main Land and the Isles, if at any time they be drove near those Whirlpools by the Tide, they throw a Barrel, Oar, Bundle of Straw, or any other bulky Thing that comes to hand, into the Whirlpools, which makes them smooth enough till the Vessel pass over them; and what is thus cast in, is generally found floating

floating again a Mile of two distant. The different Tides in this Firth are reckoned twenty four, and run with such impetuous Force, that no Ship under Sail, with the fairest Wind, is able to make way against them; yet the Natives on both Sides, who know the proper Seasons, pass this Firth every Day safely, except when the Weather is tempestuous.

Orkney Isles. The first of the *Orkney* Islands is *South Ronaldsa*, six Miles long, and five broad, fruitful in Corn, and well inhabited; it has a safe Harbour on the North Side, but the South-east has the dangerous Rocks, called *Pentland Skerries*; it abounds with Cattle, and has two united Parish Churches, whereof the Dean was Minister. A little to the South-west lies *Swinna*, a small Island, fruitful in Corn, capable of maintaining a few Husbandmen and their Families; has a good Fishing on its Coasts, and is noted for a good Slate Quarry. The Whirlpools near this Island are called the Wells of *Swinna*.

Wells. Beyond *Swinna* lies *Wayes* and *Hoy*, which are but one Isle, twelve Miles long, and full of high Mountains: that Part called *Wayes* is fruitful, and very well inhabited. This Island has several good Harbours, particularly that called *North Hope*, one of the best in the World, and properest for those who design a Fishing Trade. That Part called *Hoy*, from which it is only separated by a Spring Tide, has the highest Mountains in *Orkney*, and the deepest Valleys, which strike a Terror into Strangers, who have Occasion to travel that Way. On these Mountains there are many Sheep which run wild, and are scarcely to be caught by any Art. On *Rora-head*, a high and rugged Promontory in this Island, an extraordinary Fowl, which the Inhabitants call *Lyer*, builds its Nest; it is about the Size of a Duck, and so fat, that it seems to be nothing else; the Inhabitants admire it much, and venture their Lives to climb for it by Ropes, &c. It is reckoned delicious Food, eaten with Vinegar and Pepper. In a Valley betwixt two Mountains there lies a Stone, called the *Dwarfy Stone*; it is thirty six Foot long, eight Foot broad, nine Foot thick, hollowed within by

A Hermit's Cell. Art; it has a square Hole of two Foot high, for an Entrance, and a Stone by it of the same Dimensions, for a Door; within, at one End, there is a Bed, artfully cut out of the Stone, with a Pillow, large enough for two Men to lie at full Length; at the other End there is a Couch; in the middle there is a Hearth for a Fire, and a Hole out above it for a Chimney; it lies a Mile from any House, and the Ground about it is all covered with Heath: it is supposed to have been a Hermit's Cell. In the Top of one of the high Mountains here, there is a Fountain of excellent clear sweet Water, so light, that let a Man drink what Quantity he pleases, he never finds himself the heavier. From the Top of these Mountains the Sun is to be seen all Night about the Summer Solstice. On the North Part of this Island there

is a Church, a Gentleman's Seat, and several Farm Houses; and there are divers Lakes here, which abound with Fishes, especially Trouts. Three Miles from *South Ronaldsay* lies *Burra*, three Miles long, and one broad, fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, and affords excellent Fewel. *Stewart of Mains* built a noble and sumptuous Stone House here, This Isle abounds with Rabbits, and has a Chapel, but belongs to the Parish of *South Ronaldsay*. West from this lies *Flotta*, five Miles long, and three and a half broad, most of it encompassed with high Rocks; it has a Church and a Gentleman's Seat, and abounds with excellent Land Fowl in its Heaths, but has little Corn Ground, and not many Inhabitants. Near this lie *Faira*, *Cava*, and *Gransay*, fruitful and pleasant, though small Islands.

We pass by several *Holms*, as they call them, which are left for Pasturage, and come to *Pomona*, the largest of the *Orkney Pomona* Islands, and for that Reason called the *main Land*; it is twenty four Miles long, in some Places nine, and in others six Miles broad; it is very fruitful, and well inhabited; though there are no Trees in all these Islands, but what grow in the Bishop's Gardens at *Kirkwall*, which lies in this Island, the only Town in *Orkney*, a Royal Borough, pleasantly situated upon a Bay, near the middle of it; it is about a Mile in length, and is the Seat of Justice, where the Sheriffs, &c. keep their Courts; it consists of one Street, the Houses are well built, and most of them covered with Slate. The Crown had formerly a very strong Castle here, which is now in Ruins. Near the Castle stands a stately House, formerly the Bishop's Seat; and near to that a Palace, which was begun by *Patrick Stewart*, Earl of *Orkney*, in the Year 1574. but not finished, because of his untimely Death: several Rooms of it have been curiously painted with Scripture Stories. There is a stately Cathedral Church here, called by the Name of *St. Magnus*, who, the Natives say, was their *St. Magnus's* first Apostle; it is very magnificent for this Part of the World, Church. and built of hewn Stone, excellently polished; it has fourteen Pillars on each Side, and a Steeple erected on four larger Pillars in the middle, with very fine Bells in it: there are so many Turnings, that 'tis hard for a Stranger to find the same Way out or in. There is publick Grammar School here; they have a Charter for two weekly Markets, and an annual Fair, which holds three Days. The Town is governed by a Provost, four Bailiffs, and a Common-council. This Island has nine Parish Churches, many Promontories and Bays, and several Mines of good white and black Lead; it has also several Gentlemen's Seats, and divers Lakes and Rivulets, which abound with Salmon and other Fish. It has four very good Harbours; viz. one at *Kirkwall*, both large and safe; another at *Deerfount*, very large, with good Anchorage, and capable of receiving the greatest Fleets; the

Smaller Isles.

the third is at *Graham's Hall*; and the fourth at *Kerston*, which is very commodious, and well fenced against all Winds. East from the *main Land* lies *Coppinsha*, a small Island, but fruitful in Corn and Grass, has a good Fishing, and abounds with Fowl; it is very conspicuous to Seamen, as is the Holm to the North-east of it, called the *Horse of Coppinsha*. North from the *main Land* lies *Shapinsha*, five or six Miles long, and three broad; it has a very safe Harbour, and a Parish Church. To the South-east lies *Stronsa*, six Miles long, and three broad, well known, because of its good Harbours, to those who frequent this Country and *Shetland* for Fishing; it is very fruitful, and well inhabited, and has a Rock belonging to it called *Outherrie*, remarkable for its good Fishery. A little North of it lies a little pleasant Isle, called *Papa Stronsa*, very fruitful, and well inhabited. Farther North lies *Sanda*, about twelve Miles long, and eight Miles broad, well inhabited, and has two Harbours; it abounds with Cattle, Hay, and Fish; but the Inhabitants are obliged to bring their Fewel from *Eda*, which lies East of it: it is ten Miles long, and in some Places five Miles broad; there is good Salt made here, and it abounds with Fish and Fowl, but not with Corn and Grass. Three Miles West from *Kirkwall* lies *Damsey*, a small but fruitful Island, and abounds with Fish. To the North-west lies *Rousa*, eight Miles long, and six broad; it has many Promontories and high Hills, but on the Coast is fruitful, and well inhabited; it abounds also with Fowl, Fish, and Rabbits. There are several other Islands in the Neighbourhood, which are fruitful enough for their Extent. Eight Miles North from *Kirkwall* lies *Eglisba*, three Miles long, and two broad; it has a safe Road for Ships, is very pleasant and fruitful, and has a Parish Church. Five Miles North-east lies *North Fara*, three Miles long; it is but thinly inhabited, but affords the common Commodities of the Country. *South Fara*, which lies near *Burra*, is much of the same Extent and Nature. North from *Eglisba* lies *Westra*, eight Miles long, in some Places five, and in others three Miles broad; it is well inhabited, abounds with Corn, Cattle, Fish, and Rabbits, has a strong Castle, with a convenient Harbour. Two Miles North-east lies *Papa Westra*, three Miles long, a Mile and a half broad, is well inhabited, has a good Harbour, and together with the other *Westra*, makes up a Parish. The People of this Country are generall healthful, stout, and well proportioned; they are more numerous than can reasonably be imagined. *Bleau*, in his *Atlas*, says, they mustered ten thousand Men at once, near *Kirkwall*, fit to carry Arms, besides those that were left to cultivate the Ground. The Commodities which they export yearly, are, Butter, Tallow, Hides, Barley, Malt, Oatmeal, Fish, salted Beef, Pork, Rabbit-skins, Otter-skins, white Salt, Stuffs, Stockings, Wool, Hams, Quills, Down,

Down, Feathers, &c. *Molucca* Beans, figured Stones, and peculiar Sorts of Fish and Fowls are found her. The *Clauk* Geese, or *Barnacles*, which are reckoned to breed in the Trunks of Trees, or in the Timber of old Ships, and have been so frequently seen about these and the neighbouring Islands, have occasioned abundance of Wrangling among the Learned. Some of them have denied the Matter of Fact, and boldly asserted, there could be no such Thing in Nature, as Birds to proceed from Trees; others, who could not resist the Evidence of so many Persons of Credit, who had seen and attested the hanging of Birds of that Sort to the Trunks of Trees, &c. have had Recourse to such strange Philosophical Notions for explaining this Phænomenon, as still made the Thing more ridiculous and incredible. But there are two Ways to solve this Difficulty, found out by modern Authors, both of which seem very probable: the first is the *Concha Anatifera*, mention'd by Sir Robert Sibbald, in his *Natural History of Scotland*, Book III. Part ii. Cap. 12. wherein he says, that those Shells stick to Sea-ware, or Logs of Fir, and suck Nourishment from them; that the Animal contained in those Shells, is a Fish, but unshapely, and sends out such a Multitude of Feet, as resemble Hair, which the unwary Observer takes for Feathers; and of this Animal Sir Robert has given us a Cut in the End of his Book. Dr. Wallis, in his Description of *Orkney*, has done the like, and tells us, he has seen some Thousands of those *Conchæ*, sticking to Logs of Wood drove ashore in that Country. But the Solution given by a late Author, in his *Curiosities of Nature and Art in Husbandry and Gardening*, lately printed at London, p. 311. seems still to be more plain, if the Fact be true; viz. That the *Barnacles* lay their Eggs as Fish do theirs, and leave them at the Mercy of the Waves; and that as they float, they stick to what they meet, especially rotten Wood, Sea-ware, and other maritime Plants, upon which we may observe a glutinous Substance; and that they are hatch'd there by the Heat of the Sun.

The People, generally speaking, are very civil and industrious, hospitable, sober, and religiously disposed. Tho' the Air be sharp and cold, yet it may be called temperate. They are generally long-liv'd, and Women bear Children sometimes at sixty Years. They are seldom afflicted with Fevers, Stone, or Gout, but are often liable to the Scurvy, Agues, and Consumptions. They generally speak the *English* Tongue after the *Scots* Way; but many antient People, of the poorer Sort, speak the *Norn*, or *Norway*, or old *Danish* Tongue, which has been continued from the first Planters of these Islands. They have plenty of black Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Rabbits, Geese, and several Sorts of Fish. They Export great Quantities of Oyl, Butter, and salt Flesh, which turn to good account.

They formerly had their own Kings, after the Manner of the *Picts*, who were harassed by the *Romans*; but by the Injury of Time, or Negligence of Writers, only two are come to the Knowledge of Posterity; viz. *Bladus*, or *Balus*, and *Ganus*, who was Cotemporary with *Caractacus*, the 18th King of *Scotland*, in the first Century. These Isles, in all likelihood, were under their own Princes (of the *Pictish* Blood) till they were subdued by King *Kenneth Macalpin*, about the Year 840. But, anno 1099. *Donald Bane* having assigned them to the King of *Norway*, for assisting him in his Usurpation, the *Norwegians* invaded them; and were Masters for about 164 Years, when *Magnus*, King of *Norway*, sold all again to *Alexander*, King of *Scotland*, who gave the Property hereof to a Nobleman, surnamed *Speire*, an Heirefs of whose Family brought it to the *Sinclairs*, or *St. Clares*, one of whom carried the Title of Prince of *Orkney*, Duke of *Oldenburgh*, &c. and married a Daughter of the King of *Denmark's*. But one of his Successors being forfeited, the Title and Estate fell to the Crown; though, in truth, the *Scots* reapt but little Profit, being often disturbed by the Kings of *Denmark* and *Norway*, who claimed the Sovereignty; and, in some measure, continued possessed of it, till the Marriage of King *James III.* with a Daughter of *Denmark*, when they were first mortgaged for a great Sum, due then by the Contract; and thereafter, upon her bringing forth a Son (afterwards King *James IV.*) the entire Right to them was surrendered to King *James III.* which was farther confirmed to King *James VI.* upon his marrying *Anne* his Queen, the King of *Denmark's* Daughter. So that I wonder, how *Thormodus Torfæus*, the *Danish* Historian, could have asserted about forty Years ago, in a *Folio*, his Master's Right to these Isles. The Earldom of *Orkney*, and Lordship of *Zetland* continued in the Crown, till Queen *Mary*, being to marry *James Hepburn*, Earl of *Bothwell*, by fatal Advice of her Privy Council, advanced him to the Dignity of Duke of *Orkney*. After his Death, King *James VI.* created a natural Son of K. *James V.* Earl; which failing in his Son, it returned to the Crown: and, anno 1647. *William Douglas*, Earl of *Morton*, having advanced, as he said, great Sums to K. *Charles I.* procured this Country in Mortgage for his Money; but it was redeemed, and, by Act of Parliament, all re-annexed to the Crown, anno 1669. excepting what belonged to the Bishop; which Act suppressed the Office of *Sheriff*, and erected one with a different Name, viz. to be called, *The Stewartry of Orkney and Zetland*. Notwithstanding all which, the Earls of *Morton* reviving their old Claim, it has been, in a great measure, re-adjudged to them. That Earl nominates the Steward, and enjoys the Crown Rents (paying a certain Quit-rent) which are still capable of Redemption.

The

The Christian Religion was not only preached, but planted very early in these Isles: for we find *Servanus* (or *St. Serf*) was their Bishop, and Preceptor to the famous *Kentigern* (whom, in a familiar Way, he called *Monga'*, or *Mungo*, in his vulgar Tongue) who founded the Bishoprick of *St. Asaph* in *Wales* about the Year 560. and who had been also Bishop of *Glasgow*. And, anno 1071. the People of *Orkney* sent one of their Clergy to *York*, with Letters, desiring that Archbishop (who was then, in fact, possessed of a Jurisdiction over the Church of *Scotland*) to consecrate him to be their Bishop. The last Popish Bishop was *Adam Hepburn*, who conformed to the Reformation, and lived many Years after it. He was an eminent Man in his Time, a Lord of Council and Session; he crowned *K. James VI.* was Father to the Lord *Holy-rood-house*, where he was Abbot, and where his Tomb remains to this Day. The brave Lieutenant General *George Hamilton*, Field Marshal of *Great Britain*, lately deceased, was Earl of *Orkney*.

Eighty Miles farther North lie the Isles of *Shetland*; betwixt Isles of *Shetland* them lies the *Fair Isle*, which rises up in three high Promontories, and is seen both in *Orkney* and *Shetland*. The Etymology is not agreed upon among Authors, some of whom call them *Hetlandia*, others *Zelandia*, and some call them *Schetlandia*. There are some, who think the Name *Hetlandia* signifies *Highland*, because the Mountains rise high up from the Sea; others think they are called *Zelandia*, because they lie in the Sea; and the Name of *Schetlandia*, some think, comes from *Scatlandia*, i. e. a tributary Land; because formerly they paid Tribute both to the Crown of *Scotland* and *Norway*. They lie in the 61st and 62^d Degrees of Northern Latitude, and have *Norway* on the East, which is the nearest Part of the Continent of *Europe*. There are in all forty six Islands, forty Holms, or lesser Isles, left for Pasturage, and thirty Rocks frequented only by Fowl. The first of these Islands is called, the main Land, being sixty Miles long, and in some Places sixteen broad: it runs into the Sea with abundance of Promontories: it is best inhabited and cultivated on the Shore; but the inner Part is mountainous, and full of Lakes, or Bogs, which makes travelling there to Strangers dangerous. The Air is cool and piercing; yet many of the Inhabitants live to a great Age. About the Summer Solstice they have so much Light all Night, that they can see to read by it. The Sun sets between ten and eleven at Night, and rises between one and two in the Morning; and on the other hand the Day is so much shorter, and the Night longer in the Winter; which, with the Violence of the Tides, and the Tempestuousness of the Seas, deprives them of all foreign Correspondence from *October* to *April*, during which Time they know nothing of what passes in the other Parts of the World. A known Instance of this was,

that though the Revolution happened to begin in *November*, they knew nothing of it till the *May* following, when a Fisherman, who arrived there, told them of it, and then they imprisoned him, in order to try him for spreading such News. They are much subject to the Scurvy, by eating too much Fish; but Nature has furnished them with great Quantities of Scurvy-grass for an Antidote. They have little Corn of their own Growth, and therefore import great Quantities from *Orkney*. Their common Drink is Whey, which they barrel up and keep in cold Cellars; this makes it very strong, so that it quickly turns their Heads. Some of them keep for their Drink Butter-milk mix'd with Water, and this they call *Bland*. The better Sort have good Beer and Ale, of which they are very liberal to Strangers. They have abundance of Fish of all Sorts on their Coasts for most part of the Year: those that abound most are Cod, Ling, and Herring. They have also Shell Fish of all Sorts, with Whales, Seals, Sea Calfs, and Otters; and in the Winter Time they burn Oil of Fish instead of Candle. They abound with all Sorts of Fowl, except Heathcocks; and other Fowls, which frequent Heaths, will not live there when brought thither, though they have abundance of Heath. They have store of Geese, and many Sorts of Ducks. They have plenty of little Horses, which they call *Schelties*, very fit for the Husbandman's Use, and pace naturally. They make coarse Cloth, Stockings, and knit Gloves for their own Use, and also for Sale to the *Norwegians*. Their Grain is Oats and Big, but most of the latter. They have abundance of black Cattle and Sheep. Their Ewes are very prolifick, and for the most part bring forth two, and sometimes three Lambs at once. Their Fuel is Turf, Peat, and Heath. Their chief Trade of Export consists in Fish, by the Product of which they pay their Rent, and purchase Necessaries. Their native Language is old *Gothick*, or *German*, as was also that of *Orkney*; but they generally now speak *English*. In their Customs and Habit they much resemble the *Germans*, but the better Sort imitate the *Scots* Lowlanders. Their Religion is Protestant, and they are generally, as well as the *Orkney* Men, very devout. There were few or no Presbyterians in these Parts before the Year 1700. when new Missionaries came, and ejected the old Clergy: yet the People did not care to hear them, so long as they had any body else. They make use of no Physicians; and if at any Time they receive Wounds, they cure themselves. There are two little Towns in this Island; the first and oldest is *Scalloway*, on the West Side of the Island, where there is a Castle four Stories high: the Inhabitants are about an hundred in Number. The second and largest is *Lerwick*, which by their Fishing Trade is increased now to about three hundred Families. There are several antient Monuments in these Islands, and particularly those called *Picts Houses*, which

which we have not room to insist upon. The *Dutch*, *Hamburghers*, &c. come hither to fish in *June*, and go away again in *August* or *September*; and sometimes there are two thousand *Busses* fishing in *Brassa's* Sound at once. The most remarkable of the other Islands here, are *Zeal*, commonly called *Yell*, eighteen Miles long, and nine broad; it has three Churches, and several Chapels. Farther North lies *Vuist*, much of the same Dimensions, plain, pleasant to the Eye, fruitful, and well inhabited. *Tronda* lies over against *Scalloway*, is three Miles long, and two broad. A little North-east lies *Walsey*, three Miles long, and as many broad. On the East of *Brassa's* Sound lies *Great Rule*, eight Miles long, and two broad: it has a good Harbour. Six Leagues West from the main Land lies *Foula*, three Miles in length. More to the east lies *Brassa*, five Miles long, and two broad: it has some arable Ground, and two Churches. *Burray* is three Miles long, has good Pasturage, abounds with Fish on the Coast, and has a Church in it. No Mice will live here, and, 'tis said, they forsake the Place, wherever the Earth of it is brought. *Vuist* is eight Miles long, is the pleasantest of the *Shetland* Isles, has three Churches, and as many Harbours. The Inhabitants say, no Cats will live in it. *Shetland* is divided into twelve Parishes, but there are many more Churches and Chapels in it. This Country, like *Orkney*, has no Wood in it; but they have some Fish and Fowl peculiar to themselves. The Inhabitants are very bold in venturing to Sea at all Seasons for Fish, and in climbing the Rocks for Fowl. It has been debated among the Learned, whether these Islands, the *Orcades*, or the North-east Coast of *Scotland*, was the *Thule* of the Antients; but we have not room to give an Account of the Arguments for the several *Hypotheses*, nor to consider which of them are most conclusive. The chief Families in *Orkney* and *Shetland* are the *Bruces*, *Sinclairs*, *Mouats*, *Nivets*, *Chyneys*, *Stewarts*, *Grabams*, *Moodies*, *Dowglasses*, *Honeymans*, *Trails*, *Bakies*, *Southerlands*, *Craigies*, *Youngs*, *Buchanans*, &c. but the most antient, and, I may say, original, are the *Fletts*, *Hackrews*, *Richens*, *Feas*, *Skolas*, *Grottes*, &c.

I have often wondered how the Publisher of *Pitt's English Atlas* could have been so far mistaken, as to describe *Shetland* among the *Danish* Dominions; and affirm, that the Manners of the Inhabitants, Quality of the Air, and Soil are the same as in *Iceland*; though, I think, they may be pardoned for the Dissertation about its being the *Thule*, since many learned Men have split upon that Rock, till Sir *Robert Sibbald* brought it almost to a Demonstration, that the North-eastern Parts of *Scotland* was what the Antients called so.

In the Mouth of the River *Forth* there lie several Islands, the most considerable of which is the *May*: it was formerly dedicated to St. *Adrian*, who was martyred there by the *Danes*, and

afterwards a Religious Place was built in memory of him. The Monks gave out, that barren Women, who came there annually to worship at St. *Adrian's* Shrine, would thereby be cured of their Barrenness; and it was frequented upon that Account by Women in the Popish Times. But whether St. *Adrian*, or the Monks, had the most Influence in curing their Barrenness, the Readers may judge. Yet that fond, silly Persuasion obtained so much Credit, that *Wood of Largo*, who was a noted Sea Captain, had a Charter of several Lands from King *James IV.* to be in readiness upon call to attend His Majesty and the Queen while they visited St. *Adrian*. This Island is a Mile long from North to South, and about a Quarter of a Mile broad: it lies seven Miles from the Coast of *Fife*, has a fresh Water Spring, and a small Lake: there grows no Corn here, but in the Summer Time it affords Pasturage for an hundred Sheep, and twenty black Cattle. The West Side is inaccessible, because of high Rocks; but the East Side is plain, and has four Places where Boats may arrive, one of them a very safe Harbour for Ships during a strong West Wind. Fish of all Sorts are numerous on the Coast of this Island, and it abounds with Fowl, particularly those called Skarts, Dunters, Gulls, Scouts, and Kittawaax; the latter is about the Size of a Dove, and in *July* is prefer'd to a Partridge: the Scouts are somewhat less than a Duck, but their Eggs are larger than those of a Goose, and being boiled hard, eat very well with Vinegar and Parsley. This Island formerly belonged to the Priory of *Pittenweem*, but was granted in Fee by King *Charles I.* to *Cunningham of Barns*, with Liberty to build a Light-house there for the Benefit of Ships; for the Maintenance of which they were to allow Two Pence *per Tun*. A Tower of forty Foot high is built there for that End, with a Fire every Night; and the first Builder was cast away, as returning from thence to his House in *Fife*, by a Tempest, which some Witches, afterwards executed, owned they raised by the Help of the Devil. The *Bass* lies next, but we have given an Account of it already in the Description of *Lothian*. Higher up in the *Forth* lies *Inchkeith*, betwixt *Fife* and *Lothian*, a Mile and a half long, and about half a Mile broad; the Soil is fat, and produces good Grass, and abundance of physical Herbs: it has four fresh Water Springs, and as many Harbours, one towards each Quarter: it rises in the middle, and has a strong Stone Fort raised upon it by Queen *Mary*. There is a Stone Quarry here, which sends forth a sulphurous Smell when any Pieces are broke off, but very fit for Building. There are great Shoals of Fish round the Coasts of this Island, and abundance of Oysters during the Winter. This Island had its Name from the noble Family of *Keith*, whose Founder had this Island, with the Barony of *Keith-mareschal* in *Lothian*, and the Hereditary Dignity of Earl *Mareschal*.

Power of
Witches.

ſchal of Scotland confer'd upon him by King *Malcolm II.* in the Year 1010. for his Gallantry in the Battle againſt the *Danes* at *Bar* in *Angus*: it came afterwards to the Crown, and was given by King *Robert II.* to *John Lord Lyon of Glames*, the Chief of that Family, with the Barony of *Kinghorn*, upon his marrying that Prince's Daughter. It is ſince come into other Hands. It is obſerved, that Horſes grow fat here in a little Time. Higher up, within two Miles of *Aberdour*, lies an Iſland, called *St. Colm's Inch*, as being dedicated to *St. Columba*: it had formerly a famous Abbey, with large Endowments, but it is now ruined; and upon the Alienation of Abbey Lands, was given to the Lord *Downe*, a Branch of the Family of *Stewart*. Higher up lies *Inchgarvy*, between two Promontories, near the *Queen's Ferry*; it was alſo fortified, and the Guns of the Forts could reach the Shore on both Sides, ſo that no Ships could ſafely paſs it without Leave.

C H A P. XIII.

Of the Civil Government of Scotland.

THE Government of Scotland in ſome Reſpects, as that of *England*, was by the King and Parliament; but there were many great and notable Differences between the two Conſtitutions, which I ſhall take notice of in a proper Place. The Scots Monarchy is juſtly reckon'd the oldeſt of the known World, his preſent Maſteſty being the 115th Sovereign, according to the following Catalogue: but *Leſly*, and others, do not reckon *Edward Baliol*.

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|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 <i>Fergusus</i> (330 Years before | 13 <i>Gillus Nothus.</i> |
| the Incarnation of <i>Jeſus</i> | 14 <i>Evenus II.</i> |
| <i>Chriſt.</i>) | 15 <i>Ederus.</i> |
| 2 <i>Feritharis.</i> | 16 <i>Evenus III.</i> |
| 3 <i>Mainus.</i> | 17 <i>Metellanus.</i> |
| 4 <i>Dornadilla.</i> | 18 <i>Caraſtacus.</i> |
| 5 <i>Nothatus.</i> | 19 <i>Corbredus I.</i> |
| 6 <i>Rutherus.</i> | 20 <i>Dardanus.</i> |
| 7 <i>Reutha.</i> | 21 <i>Corbredus II. Cog. Galdus.</i> |
| 8 <i>Thereus.</i> | 22 <i>Luſtacus.</i> |
| 9 <i>Joſina.</i> | 23 <i>Moggaldus.</i> |
| 10 <i>Finnenus.</i> | 24 <i>Conurus.</i> |
| 11 <i>Durſtus.</i> | 25 <i>Ethodius I.</i> |
| 12 <i>Evenus I.</i> | 26 <i>Satrael.</i> |

27 *Donaldus*

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| 27 Donaldus I. qui amplexus
est Christianismum. | 73 Gregorius. |
| 28 Ethodius II. | 74 Donaldus VI. |
| 29 Athirco. | 75 Constantinus III. |
| 30 Natholocus. | 76 Milcolumbus, vel Malcol-
mus I. |
| 31 Findochus. | 77 Indulphus. |
| 32 Donaldus II. | 78 Duffus. |
| 33 Donaldus III. | 79 Culenus. |
| 34 Crathilinthus. | 80 Kennethus III. |
| 35 Fincormachus. | 81 Constantinus IV. cog. Calv. |
| 36 Romachus. | 82 Grimus |
| 37 Angustianus. | 83 Milcolumbus II. |
| 38 Fethelmachus. | 84 Duncanus I. |
| 39 Eugenius I. | 85 Macbethus. |
| 40 Fergusus II. | 86 Milcolumbus III. cog. Ken-
more. |
| 41 Eugenius II. | 87 Donaldus Banus. |
| 42 Dongardus. | 88 Duncanus II. |
| 43 Constantinus I. | 89 Edgarus. |
| 44 Congallus I. | 90 Alexander I. cog. Acer. |
| 45 Goranus. | 91 St. David I. |
| 46 Eugenius III. | 92 Milcolumbus IV. |
| 47 Congallus II. | 93 Guilielmus. |
| 48 Kinnatellus. | 94 Alexander II. |
| 49 Aidanus. | 95 Alexander III. |
| 50 Kennethus. | 96 Joannes Baliolus. |
| 51 Eugenius IV. | 97 Robertus Brussius. |
| 52 Ferchardus I. | 98 David II. Brussius. |
| 53 Donaldus IV. | 99 Edwardus Baliolus. |
| 54 Ferchardus II. | 100 Robertus II. primus Stew-
artorum. |
| 55 Malduinus. | 101 Robertus III. |
| 56 Eugenius V. | 102 Jacobus I. |
| 57 Eugenius VI. | 103 Jacobus II. |
| 58 Amberkelethus. | 104 Jacobus III. |
| 59 Eugenius VII. | 105 Jacobus IV. |
| 60 Mordacus. | 106 Jacobus V. |
| 61 Etfnus. | 107 Maria Stewart, nupta
Henrico Stewarto Darnleio. |
| 62 Eugenius VIII. | 108 Jacobus VI. |
| 63 Fergusus III. | 109 Carolus I. Martyr. |
| 64 Solvathius. | 110 Carolus II. |
| 65 Achaius. | 111 Jacobus VII. |
| 66 Congallus III. | 112 Guilielmus & Maria, P. &
Pr. Auriac. |
| 67 Dongallus. | 113 Anna. |
| 68 Alpinus. | 114 Georgius I. Elect. Hanover. |
| 69 Kennethus II. qui subegit
Pictos. | 115 Georgius II. |
| 70 Donaldus V. | |
| 71 Constantinus II. | |
| 72 Ethus. | |

If there be other Nations, who pretend to as numerous and as antient a Catalogue, there is none, who can pretend to such a Catalogue all of one Race, and who possessed the Sovereignty of a Nation so many Years without being conquered. The Original of the *Scots* Monarchy is by *Buchanan*, *Lesley*, and other Historians, ascribed to the Choice of the Chieftains, or Heads of Tribes, who governed the People in an aristocratical Manner, after their first Arrival in *Albion*; till being attack'd by the *Picts* and *Britons*, and none of those Chieftains being willing to submit to any of their own Number, they sent to *Ireland* for *Fergus*, Son to King *Ferquhard*, to come to their Assistance with Troops; upon which they owned and acknowledged him King, and the Crown has continued in his Posterity ever since. It appears however by History, that those Heads of Tribes, and afterwards the Chieftains, or great Men, always had a very great Power in their own Hands; and that they allowed not the King to do any Thing of Moment without their Consent, though all passed in his Name, as being at the Head of the Administration in Peace and War. From *Fergus* I. till *Kenneth* III. they disposed of the Succession to the fittest of the Line, without regard to a direct Descent from Father to Son, if the Son was under age; but since that Time it has been for the most part directly Hereditary, till *Baliol's* Time, when he and his Posterity were disowned, for betraying the Sovereignty of the Nation to the *English*: upon which the Sovereignty was recovered by *Robert Bruce*, the next of the Line, and from him his present Majesty is lineally descended. The Prerogative before the Union of the Crowns was much more limited than it has been since, as appears by History, and by some old Acts of Parliament; from which it seems evident, that their Consent was necessary for Peace and War, for Guards and Garrisons, for Embassies to foreign Princes about the Marriage of our Princes, Trade, War, &c. for appointing Judges, Officers of State, and Privy Counsellors; for annexing and alienating the Revenues of the Crown, and for settling the Succession, in case of its being controverted. The Curious may find Vouchers for this in a Book intituled, *An Historical Account of the antient Rights and Power of the Parliament of Scotland*, printed in the Year 1703. where the Histories and Acts of Parliament, which prove it, are quoted at large. — Thus far our Author.

But such as have farther, and more impartially considered these Matters, give a very different Account; and make a Distinction between what was done in troublesome and rebellious Times, especially during the Minority of the Prince, and what was his real Right and Prerogative, acknowledged and practised in Times more peaceable and settled. When the antient *Scots* Colonies sent to *Ireland* for Relief from King *Ferquhard*, he sent a considerable

derable Supply under the Command of his Son *Fergus*; who having secured them against their Enemies, the *Heads* of the Tribes (not the Tribes themselves) acknowledged him for their King. So far was he from being an *elected* King, that *Helior Boetius*, immediately upon his Arrival, calls him *King*: and *Fordun* says, *Super eos Regem se constituit, He made himself King*: King as well of the whole Land, as of the Inhabitants; and brought hither the fatal Marble Chair, as a Token of Birth-right, and Mark of Empire. It is needless to enquire farther into these antient Times, where our History is generally dark and deficient; but, I presume, all Men will own, that the established known Laws of a Kingdom are the best Witnesses, as well as Judges, of what every one's Right is. They say, that the King is *seized (saisitus) jure Coronæ*, in *all the Lands of Scotland*; and, *Nemo terram, nisi Authoritate Regia, possidet*. Accordingly King *Malcolm* was actually possessed of all the Country, and had not only *Dominium Directum*, or *Eminens*, but also the *Dominium Utile*; till he gave all the Lands away (saving some he reserved) *Hominibus suis*, under several Tenures, Fews, and Vassalages; which Quit-rents, Casualties, Services, and Superiorities, &c. seem to have been the whole Civil List and Revenue of the later *Scots* Kings, which was daily increased by the occasional Forfeitures, or Extinction of many Families; for the King is *Ultimus Heres*. Our Acts of Parliament say, that the King is "A free Prince, of a sovereign Power, " having as great Liberties and Prerogatives by the Laws of this " Realm, and Privilege of his Crown and Diadem, as any other King, Prince, or Potentate whatsoever;" and " His " Majesty, whom the whole Estates, of their bounden Duty, " with most hearty Affection, humbly and truly acknowledge " to be a sovereign Monarch, absolute Prince, Judge, and Governor over all Estates, Persons, and Causes, &c. And in the Preface to our old Books of Law, called *Regiam Majestatem*, it is acknowledged, " that the King has no Superior, except " the Creator of Heaven and Earth." Indeed we had Kings long before we had Parliaments, which, at first consisted only of Great Men; nor do we find one Word of *Burgeffes*, before the Parliament held by King *Robert III.* anno 1400. So that the Kings claimed a Right to the Crown by Birthright and Inheritance, by Consent and Prescription, and by the Laws and Customs of the Kingdom. Proclamation, and even Coronation, were only a solemn Declaration and Installation into that, which was his Right before by virtue of his Lineage and Descent. In short, the King was the Fountain of Honour and Justice, and owed Superiority to none but God Almighty: insomuch that when *Buchanan's* two Books, viz. *De Jure Regni*, and *The History of Scotland* (written to support one another in a villanous Design) were

were printed, they were both condemned by an Act of the very first Parliament after their being published, as "containing offensive Matters, worthy to be delete, and not meet to remain as Records of Truth to Posterity, &c." So that it may be said, with great Assurance, especially to such as plead so much either for popular, or parliamentary Power, that there can be no stronger Decision in favour of the King's Right and Title, than an Act of Parliament.

The Parliament of Scotland, before the Revolution, consisted of three Estates, *Prelates, Barons* (the greater in Person, and the lesser by Deputies) and *Burgessees*. Antiently all Freeholders, who held Lands of the Crown *in Capite*, of such a Value, had a Right to sit in Parliament in Person, and were called Lords of Parliament; but that Denomination came afterwards to be appropriated to Peers, *viz.* such of them as the King had advanced to higher Titles, as Dukes, Earls, &c. *Sandilands*, Lord *Torfishen*, was the first Baron, who was made Lord by Patent from Queen *Mary*: all others before him, *viz.* *Forbes, Salton, Gray, Oliphant, &c.* are Lords by Prescription: however, they never sat in a distinct House from those other Members, whom later Ages call *Commons*. The King was none of the three Estates, nor did he make a fourth, but was supreme Head of the Body Politick. The Lords Spiritual made the first of the three Estates; and even after the Reformation, Popish Bishops and Abbots sat and voted in Parliament, as well as such as became Protestants, as appears by the original Records. The Curious may find the Original of those now called Lords of Parliament, in *Craig de Feudis*, Lib. 1. *Diegesi* XI. by which it appears, that this Name was appropriated to them by Patent, Custom, or Courtesy; not but that there was some small Distinction before betwixt Peers and Commons in Title and Honour, but originally they derived their Right to sit in Parliament from their Freeholds, and not from their Titles: for, as Sir *George Mackenzie* says in his *Institutions*, the Parliament, of old, was only the King's *Baron Court*, in which all Freeholders were obliged to give Suit and Presence in the same Manner, that Men appear yet at other Head Courts; and accordingly all such Gentlemen as held their Lands of the King, and were called *Barons*, and as such might be Electors of, or elected Members of Parliament, did not sign any Papers, Letters, or Instruments by their Names and Surnames, but by the Titles of their Estates, as the Noblemen (or Greater Barons) still do, till they were forbid by Act of Parliament in the Reign of King *Charles II.* anno 1672.

The lesser Nobility, called *Barons*, are very numerous, and Parliaments being annual, by long Custom, which put them to great Charge, in the Reign of King *James I.* an Act was made, empowering them to chuse two or more wise Men, according

to the Largeness of each Shire, to represent them in Parliament; and since that Time the Name of *Barons* has been appropriated to them, as that of *Lords* has been to the Peers. By the antient Custom, the *Scots* Peers were named, or, at least, promulg'd in Parliament, the Causes of their being advanced to that Dignity were propos'd to their Cognizance, and the Patent ratify'd by Parliament, did generally express the Causes of their Advancement to be *great, evident, and reasonable*; and when any Borough was erected with a Privilege of sending Members to Parliament, it always was with Allowance of the States. It appears also, that the Parliaments were sometimes adjourned by their own Consent, and the Time and Place of their next Meeting appointed by an Act before they broke up; and during the Intervals, they often appointed a Committee of their own Number to superintend the Administration, to assist the King with their Advice, if need was, and to give Account at next Meeting. But since the Union of the Crowns, the Prerogative of the Prince has been enlarged, and consequently, the Power of Parliaments abridged. This, some say, laid the Foundation of that unhappy Discord betwixt the King and the Country, which broke out into a Civil War, in the Reign of King *Charles I.* but the grand Cause was, the Fears of the Greatness of the Clergy (though the Presbyterians rais'd Ecclesiastical Power to a monstrous Height) and the Resumption of such Church Lands, as many of the then Possessors had no legal Right to, to which Disturbances, the Pope and Cardinal *Richlieu* greatly contributed. But, upon Accommodation, the Parliament received great Power by forcing the King's Consent, which they made a very ill Use of; so that in the Reign of King *Charles II.* those Privileges were surrendered by the Parliament, even before the Bishops were restored; which not only made an Act concerning the President and Oath of Parliament, but declared and acknowledged His Majesty's Prerogative in the Choice of his Officers of State, Counsellors, and Judges, in calling and dissolving Parliaments, in making of Laws, in making Peace and War, in making of Leagues, in the Militia, and in the Conventions of his Subjects, and consequently, in condemning the Solemn League and Covenant, and all pretended Conventions and Parliaments not called by the King, nor honoured by the Presence of him, or his Commissioner: and as these were, properly speaking, not *new* Laws, but only declaratory of what was the King's antient and just Prerogative, so they ascertained all such Things as seem'd to have any Suspicion of being dubious; and it is to be also observed, that the Act of Adjournment, and appointing the Meeting of the then current Parliament, is in the King's own Name, without any Advice or Consent of the Estates, as is usual in the other Acts. The Parliament of *Scotland* had formerly a Com-

mittee

mittee to prepare Matters that came before them, called the *Articles*: they consisted of an equal Number of each State, chosen by the Advice and Consent of the whole Parliament, till the Year 1617. that King *James VI.* in order to advance his Prerogative, altered the Method (which, by the by, is more than can be proved) by getting the Bishops to withdraw out of the House, and chuse so many Noblemen, after which the Noblemen chose so many of the Bishops in like manner, and these two chose such of the Shires and Boroughs as were to be upon the *Articles*. By this Method nothing could be proposed in Parliament without Consent of the Court, contrary to the old Constitution, by which the Members of Parliament had Power by themselves, or their Speaker, to propose what was thought meet and necessary for the Commonwealth; and therefore those *Lords of the Articles* were abolished since the Revolution, as an intolerable Grievance.

Had the *Lords of the Articles* been kept up, or elected as usual, it was impossible that Episcopacy could have been abrogated. I have consulted the Acts of Parliament, *anno 1617.* and can find no such Alteration as our Author alledged, nor so much as any Thing like it, unless it be in the third Act *Anent Plantation of Kirks*, whereby Commission is granted by Parliament to the Lord Chancellor for the Time, and to eight Bishops, eight Noblemen, eight Barons, and eight Burgeses, therein named, who were empowered to meet and act in a particular Commission about Ministers Stipends. The Number of these Lords were to be equal in each State, not fewer than Six, nor more than Ten. *vid. 2 Parl. Ja. VI. cap. 36.* And they were further constituted 1 *Parl. Char. II. Sess. 3. cap. 1.*

When the old Practice of making an Act in one Parliament, appointing the Time for the meeting of the next, was laid aside, the Parliament was summoned by Proclamation at the Head Borough of every Shire, forty Days before they met; and when the Freeholders, instead of coming in Person, chose Representatives, every one that held Lands of the Crown valued at forty Shillings *Scots*, according to the old Taxation, which is now equal to Ten Pounds Sterling, *per Annum*, might elect, or be elected, except they were under some legal Incapacity. The Representatives of Boroughs were elected by the Common-council of the said Boroughs, and controverted Elections were determined by the Parliament.

Of late, especially since the Reign of King *James VI.* the Officers of State, even such of them as were Commoners, were brought into Parliament without being elected; but this was contrary to the old Constitution, as appears by the Statutes of *David II.* and *Robert II.* If this was thought a Grievance before the Revolution, it was no less after it, till the Union.

When

Riding of
the Parlia-
ment.

When the Day came, on which the first Session of each Parliament was to be held, the Members went to the House in great State and Solemnity. This Cavalcade was called, *The Riding of the Parliament*, and the Order of it was thus: The Crown, Scepter, and Sword of State were brought from the Castle of *Edinburgh* to the Palace of *Holy-rood-house* in a Coach, carried by three of the antientest Earls bare-headed, and attended by a Guard, till they brought them to the King, or his Commissioner; and as the *Regalia* passed through the Streets, the People were obliged to uncover. When the King, or Commissioner, was ready, the Procession began thus: All the Members mounted their Horses, with rich Footcloths and Trappings, in the great Court before the Palace, the Burgesses two and two, being each allowed a Lackey a-piece, two Trumpeters, and two Pursevants, all in their Coats bare-headed, ushering the Way; and they were followed by four Door-keepers of the Session, or Courts of Justice, on Horseback. Next came the Commissioners of Shires, two by two, each having two Lackeys, and the said Commissioners and the Burgesses are allowed to wear Cloaks; next to them come such of the Officers of State as are not Noblemen, and two of the Door-keepers of the Council bring up the Rear. Next to them ride the Lords, by two and two, in their Robes, according to their several Degrees, the Junior riding first; next to them come four Trumpeters bare-headed, two and two; four Pursevants in their Coats, two and two; six Heralds in that same Manner; then the Gentleman Usher bare-headed; next the Lyon King at Arms bare-headed, with his Coat and Robes, and Foot-mantle, and his Battoon in his Hand; then comes the Sword of State, the Scepter, and the Crown, carried by some of the antientest Nobility, who are at that Time bare-headed; but the Marquis of *Dowglas* claimed the Right of carrying the Crown, and used to carry it accordingly. On each Side the *Regalia* there are three Mace-bearers with their Maces, bare-headed; after them comes a Nobleman bare-headed with a Purse, containing the Lord High Commissioner's Commission; last of all, comes the Lord High Commissioner, with the Dukes on his Right Hand, and the Marquises on his Left. When the King is present, the Master of the Horse rides near, but a little aside. Every Duke has eight Lackeys, every Marquis six, every Earl four, every Viscount three, and every Lord three; and every Nobleman has a Gentleman to hold up his Train, besides his Pages. In the Time of Episcopacy, the two Archbishops were allowed the Equipage of Dukes, and the other Bishops that of Lords. When the King is present, the Marquises ride after the Earls, and the Dukes after the Marquises, and the Lord Chancellor immediately before the King, bearing the Great Seal. The Noblemen's Lackeys have over their Liveries short Velvet

Velvet Coats, with their Badges, Crests, and Motto's, in Plate or Embroidery, on their Backs and Breasts. The great Officers of State ride up from the Palace about half an Hour before the Cavalcade, in their Robes, attended by their Friends on Horseback, and wait in the Parliament House. When the Commissioner enters, the Lord Chancellor takes his own Purse, and ushers him from the Bar to the Throne. When the King is present, the Lord Chancellor receives His Majesty at the Door of the Parliament House, and ushers him up to the Throne. All the Members of Parliament wait on the High Commissioner, or the King, in the great Hall, the Noblemen in their Scarlet Robes fac'd with Ermin according to their Degree; the Guards follow the King, or Commissioner, and the Street is lin'd on both Sides with the Train'd Bands. The Throne is rais'd six Steps high, with a Canopy of State over it; on the first Step sits the Lord Chancellor, with other Officers of State on both Sides of him; on the next Step sit the Judges. On the Right Hand of the Throne there are two Rows of Benches, upon which the Archbishops and Bishops formerly sat, but now the Chief of the Nobility; on the Left Hand there are three Rows of Benches for the rest of the Nobility. In the middle of the Floor are two Tables, one for the *Regalia*, and in two great Chairs by them sit the Lord High Constable, and the Earl Marshal; at the other Table sits the Lord Clerk Register, with his Deputies the Clerks of Parliament. On the Right Side the Commissioners for Shires sit upon Forms, and on the Left the Commissioners for Boroughs. If the King be present, he speaks to them in his Robes, with the Crown on his Head, and all the Members stand up uncovered; but the Commissioner appears only in an ordinary Suit, and stands and speaks uncovered. The Members return in the same Order back to the Palace, only the Constable and Marshal ride on the Commissioner's Right and Left Hand, with Caps of Permission. The Lord Chancellor and Lord Privy Seal stay behind, until all withdraw, and then return in the same State to the Palace, as they came from thence to the Parliament House; and the same Order of Riding was sometimes observed the last Day of the Parliament. Freedom of Speech and Debate was very well secured to the Members of Parliament by the antient Constitution; for by the old Acts of Parliament it appears, that the States had a commanding Power in all Matters of Government: but this Liberty was several Times invaded by arbitrary Princes, which generally ended in the Ruin of themselves, or their Favourites. It was much abridged in most Reigns since the Union of the Crowns, and Protestations, or Dissents, as to publick Acts, were accounted Treasonable. But at the Revolution, the States claimed Freedom of Speech and Debate as their Right, and Protests and Dissents have, since that Time,

been frequent enough against publick Acts. When Matters are put to the Vote, every Member answers distinctly to his Name, and gives his Vote in these Words, *I approve*, or, *I do not approve*; and those who are not satisfied, or have not a Mind to give their Vote, say, *Non liquet*; which was an Ease to conscientious Members, and a Subterfuge to Politicians. When the Draught of an Act was approved by the Majority, the Way of passing it was by the Touch of the Scepter. It does not appear by the antient Constitution, that the Kings of *Scotland* were allowed a Negative Voice; and even since the Union of the Crowns, till of late Years, Care was generally taken that nothing should be offered to the Touch of the Scepter, that might have a Negative put upon it from the Throne. When Acts were passed, they were promulgated in the Close of the Session by Proclamation. [A great deal of the last Part of this Paragraph cannot be supported.]

Convention
of the E-
states.

There was also in *Scotland* another Meeting, or Assembly, called, *The Convention of the Estates*, which was indicted, or called by the King on twenty Days Notice, consisting of the same Lords and Members, chosen after the same Manner, and who proceeded in the same Way, as the Parliament did; where the King was either present in Person, or sent his Commissioner, who had the same Dignity and Respect with the Commissioner to the Parliament: but there was no Riding, or Cavalcade, at Opening of such a Meeting. The Difference between the Parliament and Convention of Estates consisted chiefly in this, that in *Parliament*, Laws could be both made and repealed, and Taxes imposed; whereas in the *Convention of Estates*, Taxes only could be imposed (or rather offered) and Statutes made for the more ready levying and collecting them, but no new Laws could be made, nor old ones rescinded: and the Acts of the Convention were promulgated after the same Manner as Acts of Parliament, by Proclamation from the Cross of *Edinburgh* by the Heralds. The learned Sir *George Mackenzie*, in his *Institutions of the Laws of Scotland*, says, that by the Records of Convention it appears, that of old the *Convention of Estates* consisted of any of the three Estates, summarily called off the Streets by the King, and that they raised or lowered the Value of the Coin, and judged Processes, which of later Times they could not.

These Conventions were not frequently called; for the Goodness and Justice of the Kings of *Scotland* were such, that they seldom required Money from their Subjects, by imposing Taxations, without giving them also an Opportunity of having Grievances redressed, and of having new Laws made for the Weal and Safety of the Kingdom; so that, generally speaking, Grievances were redressed before Money was given.

On the Decline of the late King *James's* Affairs, the then Prince of *Orange* called a Convention by the Circular Letters he sent into *Scotland*; when all Things being in the utmost Confusion, the antient and legal Method of electing Members was not, and it may be, could not in that Necessity be observed in many Places, especially in *Orkney*, and *Zetland*, who lay at such a great Distance; and at *Edinburgh*, where the Members were elected, not by the Town Council, in whom the Right lay, but by Freemen in general; where, and in other Places, not only many of the Electors, but Elected, were legally disqualified by Parliamentary Sentences against them. However, many of the Nobility, Bishops, and other Members met in that Convention; which making an Offer of the Crown to that Prince and his Princess, they accepted it, and turned that Convention into a Parliament (whereof there was no Precedent) which continued till after both their Deaths.

We come next to the Members who constituted the Parliament of *Scotland*, or Convention of Estates.

A LIST of the Nobility of SCOTLAND.

DUKES.

Their ELDEST SONS.

His Royal Highness *Frederick*,
Duke of *Rethsay*, Prince of
Wales.

James Hamilton, Duke of *Hamilton*.

James Scot, Duke of *Buccleugh*.

E. Charles Lenox, Duke of *Lenox*.

Cosmo-Adam Gordon, Duke of
Gordon.

Charles Dowglas, Duke of
Queensberry.

John Campbell, Duke of *Argyle*.

Archibald Dowglas, Duke of
Dowglas.

James Murray, Duke of *Athole*.

James Graham, Duke of *Montrose*.

John Ker, Duke of *Roxburgh*.

Marquis of *Clydesdale*, or Earl
of *Arran*.

Earl of *Dalkeith*.

Earl of *Darnley*.

Marquis of *Huntley*.

Earl of *Drumlanrig*, or, *Solway*.

Earl of *Lorn*.

Earl of *Angus*.

Marquis of *Tullibardin*.

Earl, or Marquis of *Graham*.

Marquis of *Beaumont*.

MARQUISES.

Their ELDEST SONS.

<i>John Hay</i> , Marquis of <i>Tweed-</i> <i>dale</i> .	Lord <i>Yester</i> .
<i>William Ker</i> , Marquis of <i>Lo-</i> <i>thian</i> .	Lord <i>Newbottle</i> , or <i>Jedburgh</i> .
<i>James Johnston</i> , Marquis of <i>Annandale</i> .	Lord <i>Johnstoun</i> .

E A R L S.

Their ELDEST SONS.

<i>John Lindsay</i> , Earl of <i>Craw-</i> <i>ford</i> .	Lord <i>Lindsay</i> .
—— <i>Hay</i> , Countess of <i>Errol</i> .	Lord <i>Hay</i> .
† <i>George Keith</i> , Earl <i>Mareschal</i> .	Lord <i>Keith</i> .
<i>John Sutherland</i> , Earl of <i>Su-</i> <i>therland</i> .	Lord <i>Strathnaver</i> .
† <i>John Erskine</i> , Earl of <i>Mar</i> .	Lord <i>Erskine</i> .
<i>John Lesley</i> , Earl of <i>Roths</i> .	Lord <i>Lesley</i> .
<i>Robert Dowglas</i> , Earl of <i>Morton</i> .	Lord <i>Aberdour</i> .
<i>David Erskine</i> , Earl of <i>Bu-</i> <i>chan</i> .	Lord <i>Cardross</i> , or <i>Auchter-</i> <i>house</i> .
<i>William Cunningham</i> , Earl of <i>Glencairn</i> .	Lord <i>Kilmaures</i> .
<i>Alexander Montgomery</i> , Earl of <i>Eglington</i> .	Lord <i>Montgomery</i> .
<i>John Kennedy</i> , Earl of <i>Cassils</i> .	Lord <i>Kennedy</i> .
<i>Alexander Sinclair</i> , Earl of <i>Caithness</i> .	Lord <i>Berridale</i> .
<i>Francis Stewart</i> , Earl of <i>Mur-</i> <i>ray</i> .	Lord <i>Down</i> .
† <i>P. William Maxwell</i> , Earl of <i>Nithsdale</i> .	Lord <i>Maxwell</i> .
† <i>George Seton</i> , Earl of <i>Winton</i> .	Lord <i>Seton</i> .
<i>James Levingston</i> , Earl of <i>Lin-</i> <i>lithgow</i> .	Lord <i>Levingston</i> .
<i>Alexander Hume</i> , Earl of <i>Hume</i> .	Lord <i>Dunglas</i> , or <i>Coldingham</i> .
<i>P. James Drummond</i> , Earl of <i>Perth</i> .	Lord <i>Drummond</i> .
<i>John Fleming</i> , Earl of <i>Wigton</i> .	Lord <i>Fleming</i> .
<i>John Lyon</i> , Earl of <i>Strathmore</i> .	Lord <i>Lyon</i> , or <i>Glamis</i> .
<i>James Hamilton</i> , Earl of <i>Aber-</i> <i>corn</i> .	Lord <i>Paisley</i> .
<i>Alexander Erskine</i> , Earl of <i>Kellie</i> .	Lord <i>Pittenweem</i> .
<i>Thomas Hamilton</i> , Earl of <i>Had-</i> <i>dington</i> .	Lord <i>Binning</i> .

Chap. XIII. of SCOTLAND.

149

<i>James Stewart, Earl of Gallo-</i> <i>way.</i>	Lord <i>Garlies.</i>
<i>Charles Maitland, Earl of Lau-</i> <i>derdale.</i>	Lord <i>Maitland.</i>
† <i>P. Kenneth Mackenzie, Earl</i> <i>of Seaforth.</i>	Lord <i>Mackenzie, or Kintail.</i>
<i>Thomas Hay, Earl of Kinnoul.</i>	Lord <i>Duplin.</i>
<i>Hugh Campbel, Earl of Lowdon.</i>	Lord <i>Machlin.</i>
<i>William Creighton, Earl of</i> <i>Drumfries.</i>	Lord <i>Creighton.</i>
<i>E. Alexander, Earl of Stirling.</i>	Lord <i>Alexander.</i>
<i>E. Thomas Bruce, Earl of El-</i> <i>gin and Ailesbury.</i>	Lord <i>Kinlofs.</i>
<i>James Carnagie, Earl of South-</i> <i>esk.</i>	Lord <i>Carnegie.</i>
<i>P. Charles Stewart, Earl of</i> <i>Traquair.</i>	Lord <i>Lintoun.</i>
— <i>Ker, Earl of Ancram.</i>	Lord <i>Nisbet.</i>
<i>James Weemys, Earl of Weemys.</i>	Lord <i>Elcho.</i>
<i>William Ramsay, Earl of Dal-</i> <i>housie.</i>	Lord <i>Ramsay.</i>
<i>James Ogilvie, Earl of Airly.</i>	Lord <i>Ogilvy.</i>
<i>James Ogilvie, Earl of Finla-</i> <i>ter and Seafeld.</i>	Lord <i>Desford.</i>
† <i>Robert Dalziel, Earl of Carn-</i> <i>wath.</i>	Lord <i>Dalziel.</i>
<i>David Lesley, Earl of Leven</i> <i>and Melvil.</i>	Lord <i>Balgony, or Raith.</i>
† <i>Henry Maule, Earl of Pan-</i> <i>mure.</i>	Lord <i>Maul or Brechen.</i>
<i>Charles Hamilton, Earl of Sel-</i> <i>kirk.</i>	Lord <i>Daire.</i>
<i>David Carnagie, Earl of North-</i> <i>esk.</i>	Lord <i>Rosehill.</i>
<i>Alexander Bruce, Earl of Kin-</i> <i>cardine.</i>	Lord <i>Bruce.</i>
<i>Alexander Lindsay, Earl of Bal-</i> <i>carra.</i>	Lord <i>Balneil, or Cumberlande.</i>
— <i>Middleton, Earl of Mid-</i> <i>dleton.</i>	Lord <i>Clermont.</i>
<i>Charles Gordon, Earl of Aboyn.</i>	Lord <i>Glenlivet.</i>
<i>William Boyd, Earl of Kilmar-</i> <i>nock.</i>	Lord <i>Boyd.</i>
<i>William Cochran, Earl of Dun-</i> <i>donald.</i>	Lord <i>Cochran.</i>
<i>P. George Douglas, Earl of Dum-</i> <i>barton.</i>	Lord <i>Ettrick.</i>
<i>John Keith, Earl of Kintore.</i>	Lord <i>Inverury.</i>

The Present STATE

<i>George Campbell</i> , Earl of <i>Braidalbin</i> .	Lord <i>Glenurchy</i> .
<i>William Gordon</i> , Earl of <i>Aberdeen</i> .	Lord <i>Haddo</i> .
<i>Charles Murray</i> , Earl of <i>Dunmore</i> .	Lord <i>Blair</i> .
—— <i>Hamilton</i> , Countess of <i>Orkney</i> .	Lord <i>Kirkwall</i> , or <i>Dechmont</i> .
<i>John Hamilton</i> , Earl of <i>Rutherglen</i> .	Lord <i>Rickarton</i> , or <i>Hilhouse</i> .
<i>William Dowglas</i> , Earl of <i>March</i> .	Lord <i>Niedpath</i> .
<i>Alexander Hume</i> , Earl of <i>Marchmont</i> .	Lord <i>Polwarth</i> .
<i>John Carmichael</i> , Earl of <i>Hyndford</i> .	Lord <i>Carmichael</i> .
<i>George Mackenzie</i> , Earl of <i>Cromarty</i> .	Lord <i>Tarbat</i> .
<i>John Dalrymple</i> , Earl of <i>Stair</i> .	Lord <i>Dalrymple</i> .
<i>Archibald Primrose</i> , Earl of <i>Roseberry</i> .	Lord <i>Dalmeny</i> , or <i>Barnbugat</i> .
<i>James Stewart</i> , Earl of <i>Bute</i> .	Lord <i>Mount-Stewart</i> .
<i>Charles Hope</i> , Earl of <i>Hoptoun</i> .	Lord <i>Nidrie</i> .
<i>David Boyle</i> , Earl of <i>Glasgow</i> .	Lord <i>Boyle</i> .
<i>Henry Scot</i> , Earl of <i>Delorain</i> .	Lord <i>Hermitage</i> .
<i>Archibald Campbell</i> , Earl of <i>Islay</i> .	Lord <i>Oransay</i> , or <i>Denoan</i> .
<i>David Collier</i> , Earl of <i>Portmore</i> .	Lord <i>Collier</i> .

VISCOUNTS.

E. Lucius-Henry Carey, Viscount of *Falkland*.
David Murray, Viscount of *Stormont*.
 † *Robert Gordon*, Viscount of *Kenmure*.
John Arbuthnot, Viscount of *Arbuthnot*.
James Seaton, Viscount of *Kingston*.
Robert Mackgil, Viscount of *Oxford*.
E. Arthur Ingram, Viscount of *Irwin*.
James Levingston, Viscount of *Kilsyth*.
E. Peregrine Osburne, Viscount of *Dumblain*, and Duke of *Leeds*.
William Drummond, Viscount of *Strathballan*.
E. Charles Graham, Viscount of *Preston*.
 † ——— *Graham*, Viscount of *Dundee*.
Hugh Primrose, Viscount of *Primrose*.
Patrick Crawford, Viscount of *Garnock*.



LORDS.

L O R D S.

William Forbes, Lord Forbes.
Alexander Frazer, Lord Salton.
John Gray, Lord Gray.
Allan Cathcart, Lord Cathcart.
Henry Sinclair, Lord Sinclair, or St. Clare.
George Douglas, Lord Mordington.
P. Francis Semple, Lord Semple and Glasford.
James Somerville, Lord Somerville.
John Elphinstone, Lord Elphinstone,
Francis Oliphant, Lord Oliphant.
James Montgomery, Lord Lisle.
Hugh Frazer, Lord Lovat.
William Ross, Lord Ross.
James Sandilands, Lord Torphichen.
David Lesley, Lord Lindores.
Adam Bothwell, Lord Holy-rood-house.
John Elphinstone, Lord Balmerinoch and Cowper.
Robert Stewart, Lord Blantyre.
Robert Balfour, Lord Burleigh.
William Cranston, Lord Cranston.
Francis Napier, alias Scot, Lord Napier.
E. ——— Richardson, Lord Cromond.
E. Thomas Fairfax, Lord Cameron.
George Mackay, Lord Rae.
George Forrester, Lord Forrester.
Alexander Forbes, Lord Pittligo.
——— Mackcledland, Lord Kirkcudbright.
James Hamilton, Lord Bargeny.
George Ogilvie, Lord Bamff.
Patrick Murray, Lord Elibank.
——— Galloway, Lord Dunkeld.
E. † James Butler, Lord Dingwall (Duke of Ormond.)
E. P. Walter Aylton, Lord Aylton of Forfar.
David Falconer, Lord Halkerton.
John Hamilton, Lord Beilhaven.
† Kenneth Sutherland, Lord Duffus.
Robert Rollo, Lord Rollo.
Robert Colvill, Lord Colvill.
Robert Rutherford, Lord Rutherford.
John Bellenden, Lord Bellenden.
William Lesley, Lord Newark.
† William Nairn, Lord Nairn.
George Kinnaird, Lord Kinnaird.

Note, Those who have P. before them, are Papists, those who have E. before them, are English, and those who have † before them, are forfeited.

The Present STATE

'Tis to be observed, that the Eldest Sons of Viscounts and Lords are called *Masters* by their Father's Titles, as the *Master of Stormont*, the *Master of Forbes*, &c.

Within these last fifty Years many antient noble Titles are extinct, forfeited, or immersed into other Families; such as the Earls of *Airth*, *Menteith*, *Dumfermling*, *Forfar*, *Callendar*, *Newburgh*, *Marischal*, &c. the Viscounts *Dumbar*, *Frendraught*, *Newhaven*, *Kenmure*, &c. the Lords *Ochiltree*, *Borthwick*, *Frazer*, *Cowper*, *Abercromby*, *Spynie*, *Ruthven*, *Materdei*, *Mackdonald*, *Aymouth*, *Nairn*, &c.

Names of the Bishopricks and Bishops before the Revolution.

Dr. *Arthur Ross*, Archbishop of *St. Andrews*.
John Paterson, Archbishop of *Glasgow*.
Alexander Ross, Bishop of *Edinburgh*.
John Gordon, Bishop of *Galloway*.
John Hamilton, Bishop of *Dunkeld*.
James Ramsay, Bishop of *Ross*.
George Halyburton, Bishop of *Aberdeen*.
Andrew Bruce, Bishop of *Orkney*.
Andrew Wood, Bishop of *Caithness*.
Archibald Graham, Bishop of *Sodor*, or the *Isles*.
Robert Dowglas, Bishop of *Dumblane*.
James Drummond, Bishop of *Breechin*.
William Hay, Bishop of *Murray*.
Alexander Monro, Elect Bishop of *Lessimore*, or *Argyle*.

As for certain Political Reasons the Bishops were set aside (the Convention having voted, that Prelacy was a Grievance) so for some other Reasons, the Number of Commissioners for several Shires was enlarged: and afterwards one new Burgh was added to the rest, by Charter under the great Seal. So that, at the Union, the Number was as follows; viz.

Commissioners for Shires 89.

<i>Edinburgh</i>	4.	<i>Dumfries</i>	4.	<i>Linlithgow</i>	2.
<i>Haddington</i>	4.	<i>Wigton</i>	2.	<i>Perth</i>	4.
<i>Berwick</i>	4.	<i>Air</i>	4.	<i>Kincardin</i>	2.
<i>Roxburgh</i>	4.	<i>Dumbarton</i>	2.	<i>Aberdeen</i>	4.
<i>Selkirk</i>	2.	<i>Bute</i>	2.	<i>Inverness</i>	2.
<i>Peebles</i>	2.	<i>Renfrew</i>	3.	<i>Nairn</i>	2.
<i>Lanerk</i>	4.	<i>Stirling</i>	3.	<i>Cromarty</i>	1.
				<i>Argyle</i>	

<i>Argyle</i>	3.	<i>Sutherland</i>	2.	<i>Rofs</i>	2.
<i>Fife</i>	4.	<i>Caithness</i>	2.	<i>Kinross</i>	1.
<i>Forfar</i>	4.	<i>Elgin</i>	2.	<i>Clackmannan</i>	1.
<i>Bamf</i>	2.	<i>Stewarty of Ork-</i>			
<i>Kircudbright</i>	2.	<i>ney</i>	2.		

Commissioners for Boroughs 67.

<i>Edinburgh</i>	2.	<i>Jedburgh</i>	1.	<i>Rutherglen</i>	1.
<i>Perth</i>	1.	<i>Kircudbright</i>	1.	<i>North Berwick</i>	1.
<i>Dundee</i>	1.	<i>Wigton</i>	1.	<i>Anstruther Wester</i>	1.
<i>Aberdeen</i>	1.	<i>Dumfermling</i>	1.	<i>Cullen</i>	1.
<i>Stirling</i>	1.	<i>Pitten-weem</i>	1.	<i>Lawder</i>	1.
<i>Linlithgow</i>	1.	<i>Selkirk</i>	1.	<i>Kintore</i>	1.
<i>St. Andrews</i>	1.	<i>Dumbrton</i>	1.	<i>Annand</i>	1.
<i>Glasgow</i>	1.	<i>Renfrew</i>	1.	<i>Lochmabin</i>	1.
<i>Air</i>	1.	<i>Dumbar</i>	1.	<i>Sanquhar</i>	1.
<i>Haddington</i>	1.	<i>Lanerk</i>	1.	<i>New Galloway</i>	1.
<i>Dysert</i>	1.	<i>Aberbrothick</i>	1.	<i>Kilreny</i>	1.
<i>Kirkaldy</i>	1.	<i>Elgin</i>	1.	<i>Fortrose</i>	1.
<i>Montross</i>	1.	<i>Peebles</i>	1.	<i>Dingwall</i>	1.
<i>Cowper</i>	1.	<i>Crail</i>	1.	<i>Dornoch</i>	1.
<i>Anstruther Easter</i>	1.	<i>Tayn</i>	1.	<i>Queensferry</i>	1.
<i>Dumfries</i>	1.	<i>Culross</i>	1.	<i>Inverara</i>	1.
<i>Inverness</i>	1.	<i>Bamff</i>	1.	<i>Inverury</i>	1.
<i>Bruntisland</i>	1.	<i>Whithorn</i>	1.	<i>Wick</i>	1.
<i>Inverkeithing</i>	1.	<i>Forfar</i>	1.	<i>Kirkwall</i>	1.
<i>Kinghorn</i>	1.	<i>Rothesay</i>	1.	<i>Inverberwie</i>	1.
<i>Brechen</i>	1.	<i>Nairn</i>	1.	<i>Stranrauer</i>	1.
<i>Irwin</i>	1.	<i>Forres</i>	1.	<i>Campbeltown</i>	1.

This was the Constitution of the Parliament of Scotland, before the Union of the Nations ; but by the late Act of Union it is now as follows : The Peers of Scotland are to name sixteen out of their own Number, by open Election, and Plurality of Voices of the Peers present, and of the Proxies of such as shall be absent, the said Proxies being Peers, and both the Constituent and Proxy being qualified according to Law. The absent Peers may also send to all such Meetings for Election, Lists of the Peers whom they judge fittest, duly signed before Witnesses, which shall be reckoned as good, as if the Parties had been present, and given in the said List ; and in case of the Death, or legal Incapacity of any of the said sixteen Peers, the Peers shall nominate another of their own Number.

The

The Election of the Commons, according to the Act of Union, is as follows:

The Shire of <i>Edinburgh</i>	1.	<i>Kincardin</i>	1.
<i>Haddington</i>	1.	<i>Aberdeen</i>	1.
<i>Berwick</i>	1.	<i>Inverness</i>	1.
<i>Roxburgh</i>	1.	<i>Nairn and Cromarty</i> by turns	1.
<i>Selkirk</i>	1.	<i>Nairn</i> to have the first Election.	
<i>Peebles</i>	1.		
<i>Lanerk</i>	1.	<i>Argyle</i>	1.
<i>Dumfries</i>	1.	<i>Fife</i>	1.
<i>Wigton</i>	1.	<i>Forfar</i>	1.
<i>Air</i>	1.	<i>Bamff</i>	1.
<i>Dumbarton</i>	1.	<i>Kircudbright</i>	1.
<i>Bute and Caithness</i>		<i>Sutherland</i>	1.
by turns	1.	<i>Clackmannan and Kinross</i> by turns	1.
<i>Bute</i> to have the first Election.		<i>Clackmannan</i> to have the first Election.	
<i>Renfrew</i>	1.		
<i>Stirling</i>	1.	<i>Ross</i>	1.
<i>Linlithgow</i>	1.	<i>Elgin</i>	1.
<i>Perth</i>	1.	<i>Orkney</i>	1.
		In all for the Shires	30.

The Election for the Boroughs.

<i>Edinburgh</i>	1.
<i>Kirkwall, Week, Dornoch, Dingwall, and Tain</i>	1.
<i>Fortross, Inverness, Nairn, and Forres,</i>	1.
<i>Elgin, Cullen, Bamff, Inverury, and Kintore</i>	1.
<i>Aberdeen, Bervy, Montross, Aberbrothick, and Brechin</i>	1.
<i>Forfar, Perth, Dundee, Cowper, and St. Andrews</i>	1.
<i>Crail, Kilrenny, Anstruther Easter, Anstruther Wester, and Pittenweem</i>	1.
<i>Dysert, Kirkaldy, Kinghorn, and Bruntisland</i>	1.
<i>Innerkeithing, Dumfermling, Queensferry, Culross, and Stirling</i>	1.
<i>Glasgow, Renfrew, Rutherglen, and Dumbarton</i>	1.
<i>Haddington, Dumbar, North Berwick, Lawder, and Jedburgh</i>	1.
<i>Selkirk, Peebles, Linlithgow, and Lanerk</i>	1.
<i>Dumfries, Sanquhar, Annan, Lochmabin, and Kircudbright</i>	1.
<i>Wigton, New Galloway, Stranraer, and Whitburn</i>	1.
<i>Air, Irwin, Rothsay, Campbeltown, and Inverara</i>	1.

In all for the Boroughs 15.

The

The Way how they are to be elected is thus: Each of the Boroughs are to elect a Commissioner in the same Manner as they did formerly (*Edinburgh* excepted, which is allowed one for itself) and the Commissioners so elected are to meet at such Time and Borough within their respective Districts, as His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, shall appoint, and elect one for each of the fourteen Districts above mentioned; and where the Votes of the Commissioners for the said Boroughs met to chuse Representatives from the several Districts to the Parliament of *Great Britain* shall be equal, the President of the Meeting is to have a casting Vote, besides his Vote for the Borough, from which he is sent. The Commissioner from the eldest Burgh is to preside in the first Meeting, and the Commissioners from the other Burghs in their respective Districts to preside afterwards by turns, in the same Order as the said Burghs were then called in the Rolls of the Parliament of *Scotland*. And in case any of the said fifteen Commissioners die, or become legally incapable to sit, then the Town of *Edinburgh*, or the District which chose the said Member, shall elect a Member in his or their Place. None are capable to elect, or to be elected for any of the three Estates, but such as are one and twenty Years of Age complete, and are Protestants. Those who are suspected of Popery, and refuse, when required, to swear and subscribe the *Formula*, contained in the third Act made in the 8th and 9th Sessions of King *William's* Parliament, intituled, *An Act for preventing the Growth of Popery*, are made incapable of electing, or being elected; as are all those, who are at present incapable by the Laws of the Kingdom.

And for the effectual and orderly Election of the *Scots* Lords and Commons, it was enacted, That when Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, shall declare their Pleasure for holding the first, or any subsequent Parliament of *Great Britain*, and when for that effect a Writ shall be issued out under the Great Seal of the united Crowns, directed to the Privy Council of *Scotland*, that until the Parliament of *Great Britain* make farther Provision in the Matter, the said Writ shall contain a Warrant and Command to the Privy Council to issue out a Proclamation in Her Majesty's Name, requiring the Peers of *Scotland* to meet and assemble in such Time and Place within *Scotland*, as Her Majesty and Royal Successors shall think fit, to elect the said sixteen Peers; and requiring the Lord Clerk Register, or two of the Clerks of Session, to attend all such Meetings, and to administer the Oaths that are or shall be by Law required, and to ask the Votes; and having made up the Lists in presence of the Meeting, to return the Names of the sixteen Peers chosen (certified under the Subscription of the said Lord Clerk Register, Clerk or Clerks of Session attending) to the Clerk of the Privy Council

Council of *Scotland*. And in like Manner requiring and ordaining the Freeholders in the respective Shires or Stewartries to meet and convene at the Head Boroughs of the several Shires and Stewartries to elect their Commissioners, according to the Order above mentioned, and ordaining the Clerks of the said Meetings, immediately after the said Elections are over, to return the Names of the Persons elected, to the Clerks of the Privy Council. And lastly, ordains *Edinburgh* to elect their Commissioner, and the other Royal Boroughs to elect each of them a Commissioner, and to send the said Commissioners at such Times to such Burghs within their respective Districts, as Her Majesty and Successors by such Proclamation shall appoint. The common Clerk of the respective Burghs, where the Election is appointed, is to attend the said Meeting, and immediately after election to return the Name of the Person so elected, certified under his Hand, to the Clerk of the Privy Council, that the Names of the sixteen Peers, thirty Commissioners for Shires, and fifteen Commissioners for Burghs, being so returned to the Privy Council, may be returned to the Court, from whence the Writ did issue under the Great Seal of the united Kingdom.

The present *Representatives* will be found in the List of the *British Parliament*.

Having mentioned the *Regalia*, on occasion of the Riding of the Parliament, it is proper here to give a Description of them, since by the Union Act they are no more to be made use of, but to be reserved and deposited in *Scotland* for ever.

The Description of the Regalia of the Kingdom of Scotland, viz. the Crown, Sceptre, and Sword.

The Crown.

The Imperial Crown of *Scotland* is of pure Gold, enriched with many precious Stones, Diamonds, Pearls, and curious Enamelings; the Form of it is thus: First, it is composed of a large broad Circle or Fillet (which goes round the Head) adorned with twenty two large precious Stones; viz. Topazes, Amethysts, Garnets, Emeralds, Rubies, Hyacinths in Collets of Gold of various Forms, with curious Enamelings; and betwixt each of these Collets and Stones are placed great oriental Pearls, one of which is wanting.

Secondly, Above the great Circle there is another small one formed with twenty Points, adorned with the like Number of Diamonds and Sapphires alternately, and on each Point there is a great Pearl.

Thirdly, The upper Circle is heightened with ten Crosses-floree, each being adorned in the Centre with a great Diamond betwixt

twixt four large Pearls put cross-ways, but some of the Pearls are wanting; and the Number extant upon the upper Part of the Crown, besides what are in the under Circle, and in the Cross-patee are fifty one, and those Crosses-floree are interchanged with ten high Flower-de-luces alternately betwixt the great Pearls below on the Points of the second Circle.

This is said to have been the Form of the Crown of Scotland, since the League made betwixt *Achais* King of Scots, and *Charles* the Great of France; it differs from other Imperial Crowns, in that it is heightened with Crosses-floree alternately with Flower-de-luces, whereas the Crown of France is heightened only with Flower-de-luces, and that of England with Crosses-patee, alternative with Flower-de-luces. The Scots Crown, since King *James VI.* went to England, has been ignorantly represented by Herald Painters, Engravers, and others, after the Form of the Crown of England, with Crosses-patee; whereas there is not one Cross-patee, save that on the Top of the Globe; for all the rest are Crosses-floree, such as we see on our old Coins and Churches. Those Crowns were not antiently arched or close. *Charles VIII.* is said to have been the first King of France who wore a close Crown, as appears by his Medals coined in the Year 1495. wherein he is called *Imperator Orientalis*. *Edward V.* of England, in the Year 1483. is observed by *Selden* to have carried a close Crown; though, by the by, I must say, *Edward V.* of England was never crowned.

Fourthly, Our Crown is thus closed: From the upper Circle proceed four Arches, adorned with enamel'd Figures, which meet and close at the Top, surmounted with a celestial Globe of Gold (a Globe indeed it is, but I can't tell why our Author calls it *celestial*) enamel'd with blue Semees, or powder'd with Stars cross'd and enamel'd with a large Cross-patee on the Top, adorned in the Extremities with great Pearls (such a Cross tops the Church of *Holy-wood-house*) and canton'd with other four in the Angles. In the Centre of the Cross-patee, on the fore Part of the Crown, there is a square Amethyst, and on the other Side of the Cross there is a great Pearl, and below it, on the Foot of the Polar Part of the Cross, are these Letters, *J. R. V.* by which it would appear, that King *James V.* was the first that closed the Crown with Arches, and topt it with a Globe and Cross-patee. Yet it is evident, that the Money and Medals coined in the Reigns of King *James III.* and *IV.* have a close Crown: and it is no less clear, that the Arches of the Crown were not put there from the Beginning, or at the making of the Crown; because, first, they are joined with Tacks of Gold to the antient Crown; and, secondly, the Workmanship of the Arch is not so good; and there is a small Distinction in the Fineness betwixt the first and last, the latter being superfine Gold, and

and the other not so exactly to that Standard; whereof Trial has been made.

Fifthly, The *Tiara*, or Bonnet of the Crown, was of purple Velvet, but in the Year 1683. there was put in a Cap of crimson Velvet, adorned, as before, with four Plates of Gold, richly wrought and enamel'd, and on each of them a great Pearl, half an Inch in Diameter, which appears between the four Arches; and the Cap is fac'd with Ermin.

Upon the lowest Circle of the Crown, immediately above the Ermin, there are eight small Holes, two and two together, in the four Quarters of the Crown, in the middle Space betwixt the Arches, to which there are tied two Diamonds, and precious Stones. The Crown is nine Inches Diameter, being twenty seven Inches about; and in Height, from the under Circle to the Top of the Cross-patee, six Inches and a half. It always stands on a square Cushion of crimson Velvet, adorned with Fringes, and four Tassels of Gold Thread hanging down at each Corner.

The Scepter.

The Stem or Stalk of the Scepter, being Silver double overgilt, is two Foot long, of a Hexagon Form, with three Buttons or Knobs of the same. Betwixt the first Button and the second is the Handle, of a Hexagon Form, furling in the middle and plain; betwixt the second Button and the third there are three Sides engraven; upon that under the *Virgin Mary* (one of the Statues on the Top of the Stem) there is the Letter J; upon the second Side, under *St. James*, the Letter R; and on the third, under *St. Andrew*, the Figure 5. On the Side betwixt the J and R there are engraven fourteen Flower-de-luces; and on the Side betwixt the Figure 5 and Letter J, there are ten Thistles continued from one Stem, from the third Button to the Capital. The three Sides under the Statues are plain, and on the other three there are antique Engravings; viz. Sacramental Cups, antique Medusa's Heads, and Rullion Foliages. Upon the Top of the Stem there is an antique Capital of Leaves emboss'd, upon the Abacus of which there arise round the Stem three Statues; first, that of the blessed *Virgin*, crown'd with an open Crown, holding in her Right Arm our blessed Saviour, and in her Left Hand a Globe with a Cross; next to her, on her Right Hand, stands the Statue of *St. Andrew*, in an Apostolical Garment, and on his Head a *Scots* Bonnet, holding in his Right Hand a Cross, or Saltire (part of which is broke off) and in his Left Hand raised up, there is an open Book. On the blessed *Virgin's* Left Hand, and *St. Andrew's* Right, there is another Statue, which seems to represent *St. James*, with the like Apostolical Garment,

ment, with a hanging Neck superadded, and upon his Head a little Hat, like the *Roman Pileum*; in his Right Hand half extended a Book open, and in his Left a pastoral Staff (the Head broke off) and above each Statue, being two Inches and a half, (except the Virgin *Mary's*, which is a little less) the Finishing of a *Gothick Niche*. Betwixt each Statue arises a Rullion in Form of a Dolphin, very distinct, in length four Inches, with Foliage along the Body, their Heads upwards, and affronted inward, and the Turn of their Tails ending in a Rose or Cinquefoil outward. Above these Rullions and Statues stands another Hexagon Button, or Knob, with Oak Leaves under every Corner, and above it a chrystal Globe, of two Inches and a fourth part of an Inch diameter; within three Bars, jointed above, where it is surmounted with six Rullions, and here again with an oval Globe, top'd with an oriental Pearl of half an Inch diameter. The whole Scepter in length is thirty four Inches.

The Sword.

The Sword is five Foot long, the Handle and Pommel are of Silver gilt, in Length fifteen Inches; the Pommel is round, but somewhat flat on the two Sides; on the middle of each there is a Garland of emboss'd Work, and in the Centre there have been two enamel'd Plates, which are broke off. The Traverse, or Crofs of the Sword, is Silver gilt, seventeen Inches and a half long; the Form of it is like two Dolphins, their Heads joining, and their Tails ending in Acorns; the Shell hangs down towards the Point of the Sword, form'd like an Escallop flourish'd (or rather like a green Oak Leaf) on the Blade of the Sword there is indented with Gold, *Julius II. P.* (this Pope (*Roviere*) was elected in anno 1503. and died anno 1513.) The Scabbard is of crimson Velvet, covered with Silver gilt, and wrought in Filagram Work into Branches of Oak with Leaves and Acorns. On the Scabbard there are four round Plates of Silver gilt; two of them near the Chape are enamel'd blue, and thereon in golden Characters, *JULIUS II. PON. MAX. N.* At the Mouth of the Scabbard, opposite to the Hook, there is a large square Plate of Silver enamel'd Purple in a Cartouche Azure, an Oak Tree eradicate and fructuate, Or, and above the Cartouch the Papal Ensign, viz. two Keys in Saltyr addossee (three Bowls formed like Roses or Cinquefoils) tied with Trappings, and Tassels hanging down at each Side of the Cartouch. Above the Keys is the Papal Tiara, environed with three Crowns, and two Labels turn'd up adorned with Crosses.

Pope *Julius II.* who gave this Sword to King *James IV.* had for his Armorial Figures an Oak Tree fructuate (which is the Reason that the Sword is adorned with such Figures) a Hill and a Star;

a Star; which two last Figures I find not in any Part of the Sword, unless they have formerly been on the two enamel'd Plates, which are now lost off from the Pommel. But it is certain this Pope had such Arms, from those Verses made by *Volto-line*, a famous *Italian* Poet, as the same are mentioned by *Hermannus Hermes*, a *German* Writer, who gives us these Lines found in a Monastery:

*Quercus, Mons, Stella, formant tua stemmata Princeps;
Hisque tribus trinum stat diadema tuum.
Tuta ratis Petri, mediis non flectitur undis,
Mons tegit a ventis, stellaque monstrat iter.*

Of the Armorial Bearings of Scotland, Symbols, and Knights of St. Andrew.

Next to the *Regalia*, it is proper to give a Description of the Atchievement of the Sovereigns of *Scotland*, and of the Reasons of that Bearing, which we shall do from Sir *George Mackenzie's* Heraldry, thus: Or, a Lion Rampant *Gules*, arm'd and langued *Azure*, within a double Tresse flower'd and counter-flower'd with Flower-de-luces of the second, incircled with the Order of *Scotland*, compos'd of Rue and Thistles, having the Image of *St. Andrew* with his Cross on his Breast appendent to it, and this Motto round the Image, *Nemo me impune laceffet*. Above the Shield, an Helmet answerable to the Sovereign's high Quality and Jurisdiction, a Mantle Or, faced with Ermine, adorned with an Imperial Crown, beautified with (Crosses-patee, according to Sir *George*, but according to the Description above) Crosses-floree, and Flower-de-luces surmounted on the Top for a Crest, with a Lion sejant, full-fac'd *Gules*, crown'd Or, holding in his dexter Paw a naked Sword proper, and in the sinister a Scepter, both erected pale-ways, supported by two Unicorns *Argent*, crown'd with Imperial, and gorg'd with open Crowns, to the last Chains affix'd passing between their Fore Legs, and reflexed over their Backs Or; he on the *Dexter* embracing, and bearing up a Banner of Cloth of Gold, charg'd with the Royal Arms of *Scotland*, and he on the *Sinister* another Banner *Azure*, charged with a *St. Andrew's* Cross *Argent*, both standing on a Compartment plac'd underneath, from which issue two Thistles, one towards each Side of the Escutcheon: and for the Sovereign's Royal Motto in a Scroll above all, *In Defence*; and under, in the Table of the Compartment, *NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSET*.

By this appears either the Ignorance, or Partiality, or both, of the *English* Heralds, and common Painters, in not crowning the Unicorn, which supports the King's Arms.

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The Scots and foreign Historians say, that *Fergus* took this Lion for his Arms when he beat the *Picts*. Thus *Hopingius*, cap. 6. pag. 3. § 3. tells us, *Cum Picti in agros Scotorum copias primum ducerent, quibus haud minus cupide quam strenue obviam iivit Fergusus, sublati signis, & rumpendo ipsorum claustra, assumpsitque Leonem rubrum erectum, aurea facie descriptum, cauda tergum, ut fere mos est, dum se ad pugnam incitat, verberans, eoque generosam iracundiam significans. Vid. etiam Bayerlink. Tom. 4. Theatr. Vit. Tit. signa; pag. 324. Pet. Gregor. de Republ. lib. 6. c. 16. Limneus de jure publ. lib. 6. num. 86. Memen. Ord. Equit. Card. pag. 146. It is observed by Boetius, lib. 1. Hist. cap. 7. & lib. 10. That the Crown, with which the Lion (borne as a Crest) is crowned, is *Corona Vallaris*, tho' our Painters crown him with an Imperial Crown; and certainly a *Corona Vallaris* agrees better with the breaking of the *Picts* Barriers, for which this Crest was first assum'd. The double Tressure flower'd, counter-flower'd, was added by *Charlemain*, when he entred into a League with *Achaius* King of Scots, to signify that the French Lilies should defend and guard the Scottish Lion. *Hopingius*, in the Place above quoted, says, that *Charlemain* adorn'd the Crown of Scotland (being then Emperor, as well as King of France) with four Lilies, and four Crosses, as a Symbol of the Christian Religion, and of the inviolable Fidelity of the Scots.*

The Royal Badges, and ordinary Symbols of the Kingdom of Scotland, are, a Thistle of Gold crown'd, the white Cross of St. Andrew in a blue Field, the Standard bearing St. Andrew's Cross, which, some think, is a Badge derived from the *Picts*, after the Scots conquered their Kingdom; though it may more reasonably be thought, that the valiant Conqueror King *Kenneth* took it from the Vision of that Saint, which appeared like a Flash of Light in an azure Firmament, fortelling him the Victory. But the Order of Thistle was erected by *Achaius*. The Collar of the Order is compos'd of Thistles, interwoven with Sprigs or Leaves of Rue, all of Gold; having thereunto appendent, on a blue Rundle, the Image of St. Andrew, his Vesture of Cloth of Gold, with a white Cross of his Martyrdom on his Breast, and in a Circle environing the Figure, beautified with Pearls, this Motto, *Nemo me impune laceffet*. The ordinary Ensign worn by the Knights of the Order was a blew Ribbon (which Queen Anne altered into a green) to which was affixed a Thistle of Gold, crown'd with an Imperial Crown, within a Circle of Gold, and the abovesaid Motto; and the same was also embroidered on their Breasts. Upon the anniversary Festival of St. Andrew, being the thirtieth of November, the Knights of the Order were to meet solemnly in the Cathedral Church of St. Andrew, during which Solemnity they were richly apparel'd in their Parliament Robes, or, I rather think, the Robes of the Order; having on their left Shoulder an azure Rundle, on which

is embroider'd St. *Andrew* and his Cross *Argent*, environ'd in the Centre with a Crown, beautified with *Flower-de-lis*, Or.

Of the Privy Council of Scotland.

A Society of this Nature seems coeval with Government itself: for, in what View soever we consider a Magistrate, Head, or Governor, whether absolute, or limited, common Prudence would direct him to take Advice, in some Things at least, of such as he had a good Opinion of, and could best confide in; and consequently, was at the Governor's own Choice, and prior to all other Courts. It may possibly be called a Parliament in some Respect, but I am really at a Loss to know how our Author could say, That it appears by the antient Acts of Parliament, that the Members of the Privy Council were named and chosen in Parliament, being an equal Number of each Estate; they continued from Parliament to Parliament, were answerable to the King and Parliament for their Advice, and the King was to do nothing in publick Matters without it; and except six of them were present, and their Orders signed by the King, their said Orders were not to be obey'd. They were sworn in Presence of the King and Estates, to give him true and plain Counsel in all Matters that concern'd His Majesty and the Realm; but after the Union of the Crowns, King *James VI.* (and 1st of *England*) alter'd this Method, limited their Number, and nam'd them all himself, tho' before that Time any Lord of Parliament, who was present, had a Right to come to Council without being sent for. In King *Charles I.*'s Time the Parliament of *Scotland* had their antient Power of naming the Privy Counsellors, in Conjunction with His Majesty, restored to them; but since the Restoration of King *Charles II.* the naming of them has been solely in the Crown. They consult about the publick Affairs of the Kingdom, as Peace, War, &c. and are Judges as to Riots, Tumults, and secret Combinations, Murders, Witchcrafts, &c. and give Commissions to other Judges. For most part People pleaded their own Causes before the Council; but in Case of Riots, Advocates were allowed, and in their Sentences the major Vote carried it. Causes of great Weight were commonly referr'd by them to the Parliament. If the Lord Chancellor be present, he presides in this as in all other Courts, and at other Times their own President takes the Chair.

Here our Author is wrong both in Law and Fact. For the Privy Council may be called the Spring of the Government, seeing all Proclamations for calling Parliaments and Conventions of the Estates were issued by the King with Advice of the Council; and in it the Management of all State Affairs was lodged:

it

it being the Support of the King and his Government, and upon the prudent Administration whereof the publick Honour and Welfare depended.

It was constituted by Commission from the King under the Great Seal, but he could remove or add by a Letter under his Sign Manual: and herein the Great Officers of State were Members by Virtue of their Office; and if neither the Lord High Chancellor nor Lord President was present, the Members, whereof Nine made a Quorum, elected a *Præses pro tempore*. This Court had its own Signet and Seal, and two principal Clerks, besides Macers, and other Officers.

The Power of this Court was far more extensive of old, than it was after the Union of the Crowns. It formerly, in many Cases, judged in Matters of *Right*, but afterwards judged seldom in any Case but Matters of *Fact*; except after the Revolution, when it inhibited the Judges to determine about the Stipends due to the Rabbled Ministers. True indeed, it tried Riots and Tumults, but gave no Commissions to ordinary Judges. It tried no Murders, nor Witchcrafts, nor any Crimes, where a Jury was required in Law; but took Precognition of Treasons, and some other Crimes, which thereafter came before the Justiciary, if it seemed needful.

Its great Work consisted in taking Care of the Peace and Welfare of the Kingdom, as to the publick Government; in suppressing Rebellions, in punishing Tumults, and notorious Breaches of the Peace; in Order to which, any Privy Counsellor might grant a Warrant to apprehend any Subject, and imprison him; but still he was accountable for so doing.

It could also reprieve Persons under Sentence of Death, mitigate and alter inferior Punishments, raise the Militia, grant Commissions of Fire and Sword, and in case of open Rebellion, grant Commissions of Lieutenandry and Justiciary, and order the Advancing of Money out of the Treasury, requisite in such Emergencies; it could adjourn the Session, or any other Court, and assign the Times and Places where they should sit. This Court raised or lowered the Value of Money: could impose moderate Fines or Tolls at Bridges and Ferries. It could sequestrate Pupils, and allow Alimony to them, and also to Wives who were severely used by their Husbands; with many such Things as required immediate Relief, and could not admit of such Delays as are used before other Courts in proper Form. And of old, they ordered even Noblemen, as well as others, who could not easily be apprehended by Captions for Civil Debts, to deliver themselves up into any of the King's Castles, under pain of Treason. The Explication of Acts of Parliament, and the prescribing Methods for putting them in Execution (not otherways provided for in the Statutes) was usually remitted by the King to

this Court, who by the Constitution was the Expounder of the Law.

All their Proclamations, and Acts and Orders founded upon Law, were binding on the Subject; and when the publick Safety was in Hazard, on any sudden Emergency, the King and Privy Council might use a Latitude of Power suitable to the Occasion, for speedy Redress.

It could bring People to Torture, who would not in reasonable Cases declare, what there was great Presumption to believe they knew, which was also practised in the Case of one even since the Revolution.

It also ejected a great many of the Episcopal Clergy, who, though they (being beloved in their Parishes) escaped the Fury of the Western Rabble, yet had not read the Proclamation, and prayed for King *William* and Queen *Mary*, which some of them were obliged to do on such a short Warning, as may be reduced to a few Hours; and the Profits of such Benefices as were at the Presentation of the King, or any Bishop, were disposed of by the Council to such Persons as they thought fit, for several Years, whether they were Ministers or not.

And as the Power, Honour, and Burthen of the Office of a Privy Counsellor were great; so it was Death by Law to invade or pursue them for doing the King's Service.

This Court was not suppressed by the Articles of Union, but was referred to the *British* Parliament, wherein it was intirely abolished.

The Officers of State are,

Archibald Earl of *Isle*, Keeper of the Seal, used in place of the Great Seal, Salary 3000 *l. per Annum*.

James Duke of *Athol*, Lord Privy Seal, Salary 2000 *l. per Annum*.

Charles Earl of *Selkirk*, Lord Register, Salary 1200 *l. per Annum*.

Charles *Erskine*, Esq; Lord Advocate, Salary 1000 *l. per Annum*.

Mr. Andrew *Fletcher* of *Milton*, Lord Justice Clerk, Salary 400 *l. per Annum*.

It will not be improper to insert here *William* *Grant*, His Majesty's Solicitor, though no Officer of State, Salary 400 *l. per Annum*.

Sir George Mackenzie, in his Book of *Precedency*, takes notice of a Distinction betwixt the Officers of the Crown and Officers of State. The Officers of the Crown had their Designation from the Kingdom, as *Constabularius Scotiae*, &c. and in King *Malcolm* II's Parliament were ranked thus: the Chancellor, the Justice General, the Chamberlain, the Steward, the Constable, and

and Mareſchal. In King *James VI's* Time, the Officers of the Crown were declared in Parliament to be the Treafurer, Secretary, the Collector (which Office is now joined with the Treafurer) the Juſtice General, Juſtice Clerk, Advocate, Maſter of Requeſts, and Clerk of Register; but the High Chamberlain, Conſtable, Admiral, and Mareſchal are Officers of the Crown, and not Officers of State: the ſpecific Difference being, that in all Acts or Meetings which concern the State, they ſit as Members, by virtue of their Office, as in Parliaments, Conventions, &c. whereas the Chamberlain, Admiral, Conſtable, and Mareſchal ſit not as ſuch, but as they are Noblemen. In 1677. the Officers of State that ſhould have Place in Parliament, were limited to Eight, and thus ranked: Treafurer, Privy Seal, Secretary, Register, Advocate, Juſtice Clerk, Treafurer-deputy, and Maſter of Requeſts; and the Lord Chancellor, if a Nobleman, had his Place as ſuch, but not as an Officer of State.

Though I am obliged to follow my Author as much as poſſible, and not to make Alterations but where need requires; I muſt here, as in many other Places, take leave to differ from him, and tell the Reader, that before the Union (for many Years) the Officers of State were Eight in Number; *viz.* Four *Greater*, and Four *Leſſer*: the former were, the Lord High Chancellor, Lord High Treafurer, Lord Privy Seal, and Lord Secretary; the other were, the Lord Register, Lord Advocate, Lord Treafurer-depute, and the Lord Juſtice Clerk (*Juſticiarius pro Clero*, or, *Juſticiarius Clericus*) though the Lord Juſtice General be his Superior, yet he is not an Officer of State.

The three laſt did often contend for Precedency, but they are thus ranked in the Rolls of Parliament; and indeed the Lord Preſident of the Seſſion had Precedency of the Lord Juſtice Clerk, though the former was no Officer of State.

All theſe Officers were appointed by the King under the Great Seal; and even ſince the Union, the Lord Privy Seal, Lord Register, Lord Advocate, and Lord Juſtice Clerk, beſides the Keeper of the Great Seal (which was part of the Lord Chancellor's Office) do ſtill continue; and in the *Scots* Records they are ſometimes called *Officers of the Crown*. But there were other Officers of the Crown, who were not Officers of State; ſuch as the Lord High Chamberlain, Lord High Conſtable, Lord High Admiral, and Earl Mareſchal; but they had no Right to ſit or vote in any publick Meetings by virtue of their Office.

In former Times the *Comptroller* and *Maſter of Requeſts* were reckoned among the Officers of State; but, of later Years, the Office of the Comptroller has been united to that of High Treafurer, as that of Maſter of Requeſts has been with that of Secretary of State.

It may be proper to tell, that the Lord Chancellor did not hold a Court of Equity, as in *England*; but (beside what he did as First Minister, &c.) could affix the Great Seal to such Patents, Writs, Charters, Pardons, Breves, &c. as were appointed to pass it. He had a *Director of Chancery* under him, who observed the legal Forms, and kept the Records.

The Rules of *Precedency* among the Subjects are the same in *Scotland* as in *England*. At the Coronation of King *Charles I.* His Majesty, for preventing Differences between the Nobility of both Kingdoms, ordered, that all those of the same Degree in *England*, should in *England* take Place of all those of the same Degree in *Scotland*; and *vice versa*, that all those of the same Degree in *Scotland*, should in *Scotland* take Place of all those of the same Degree in *England*: but by the Articles of the Union, all the *English* of the same Degree, at the Time of the Union, are to have the Rank and Precedency before all the *Scots* of the like Order and Degree at the Time of the Union; but the present Peers of *Scotland* are to have the Precedency before all Peers of *Great Britain* of the like Orders and Degrees, who may be created after the Union.

The College of Justice, commonly called The Session.

This Court was instituted in the Reign of King *James V. anno 1533.* and confirmed by the Authority of Parliament, wherein the Lords were named, the Time and Place of their Meeting appointed, and the Manner of their Proceeding was regulated; the King being obliged by his Promise in the Act, not to desire the Lords to do otherwise by private Writing, Charge, or Command, at the Instance of any Person, but as Justice should require. Before this, Justice was administered to the Subjects by a Committee of the three Estates named in Parliament from Time to Time, without being allow'd any Thing but the Fines arising to the King in their Courts; the Parliament being of Opinion, that they ought to bear their own Charges, since they were not to sit above 40 Days, and that it might not come to their Turn again once in several Years: so that there was a Rotation of the judicial Power among the whole three Estates, without putting the Country to any Charge. This obliged them to study the Laws and Constitution, that they might be capable of administering Justice with Knowledge and Applause, when it came to their Turn.

The Pretences for altering this Constitution were, That by the annual Change of Judges, Causes which required long Debates, could not well be determined by them; which was vexatious to those who had long Suits depending, because they were obliged to bring them before new Judges, who knew nothing of
the

the former Debates: and it was also alledged, That many of them had not Knowledge enough of the Law, and that those frequent Changes made them liable to Bribery, and to give different Opinions and Sentences in one and the same Cause; therefore it was thought fit to appoint this College, in Imitation of the Parliament at *Paris*, to consist of a President and fourteen fixt Senators or Judges, whereof the President and seven others were to be Ecclesiasticks; to whom were added afterwards four extraordinary Lords of the secret Council; and they had three Clerks, who were afterwards augmented to six, commonly called, *the Clerks of the Session*, to write down their Proceedings. Thus it continued till the Reformation, and in some Measure a long Time thereafter: for *Alexander Gordon*, Bishop of *Galloway*, *Hepburn*, Bishop of *Orkney*, and *Pont*, Minister of *St. Cuthbert's*, or the *West Kirk*, near *Edinburgh*, besides several others, who were all Protestants, were Senators, or ordinary Lords of Session: and as low as the Revolution, a Bishop was sometimes one of the Lords Extraordinary.

But as nothing human is perfect, it soon appeared that the same Inconveniencies of ignorant and mercenary Judges, and by Consequence of unjust Sentences, attended this Constitution; and particularly that of Bribery, and the Influence of Courts upon their Determinations was more remarkable. This occasioned several posterior Acts of Parliament, especially in the Reign of King *James VI.* for regulating the Jurisdiction, Presentation, Qualification, and Age of the Judges; and for annulling such Presentations as His Majesty had made of any Person under the Age appointed. And to prevent such Abuses in Time to come, in the sixth Parliament of K. *James VI.* cap. 92. it was enacted, "That whereas several private Writings and Charges had been directed to the Lords of the Session by the King and his Privy Council, sometimes to proceed in civil Causes, sometimes to stay the Process, and sometimes to stop the Execution after Decrees given; the said Lords should proceed in all Causes depending before them, notwithstanding any private Writing, Charge, or Command by any Person or Persons to the contrary." And, cap. 93. it is enacted, "Because of a heavy Murmur among the Subjects, that the King chooses young Men without Gravity, Knowledge, and Experience, and who have not sufficient Estates to be Lords of the Session; that the King shall present Men that fear God, of good Learning, Practice, Judgment, and Understanding of the Laws, of good Fame and sufficient Estate, who shall first be sufficiently tried and examined by a Number of the said Lords; and if they find him not duly qualified, they are at Liberty to reject him, and the King is to present another until he be found so qualified." But notwithstanding those good Laws, the Parlia-

ment in the Reign of King *Charles I.* finding they could not accomplish their Designs without a Set of Judges of their own making, insisted upon, and extorted from the King, the Power of having them chosen by Parliament; which not answering any good End, it was again surrendered in the Reign of K. *Charles II.* and continued till the Convention of Estates at the Revolution insisted upon some new Regulations, and particularly, that the Judges should not be *durante bene placito*, but *ad vitam, aut ad culpam*; that is, *quamdiu se bene gesserint*.

Before this Court all civil Causes are tried at stated Times, viz. From the first of *November* to the last of *February*, and from the first of *June* to the last of *July*, *inclusivè* (except *Christmas*.)

They proceed in determining Causes by Acts of Parliament, and the Custom of the Nation; and where those are defective, they determine according to the *Imperial* and *Civil Law*, not according to the Rigour of the Letter, but according to Equity and Justice. They sit every Day in the Week during the appointed Terms, except *Lord's Days* and *Mondays*; and *Fridays* are appointed for the Causes of the Crown, of which the Lord Advocate gives a Catalogue to the Lord Chancellor. There lies no Appeal from this Court but to the Parliament, and their Sentences or Decrees are not valid, except nine Judges at least be present. When Causes come before them, the Advocates are first heard on both Sides, and the Heads of their Debates are writ down by the Clerks; after which, before the late Revolution, the Advocates were ordered to withdraw, and the Doors being shut, the Judges debated the Matter among themselves: but in the Year 1693. it was enacted, *That they should advise and vote with open Doors*. When the Debates are over, the Lord President collects their Suffrages, beginning at those on his Right Hand. There are two Houses, the Inner and Outer. In the Outer House the Judges sit by Turns, but one of them continues a Week: in this House all Causes are originally heard. If the Matter be clear, the Lord who presides for the Week, gives Sentence; but if it be difficult, or if he pleases, at the Desire of either of the Parties, he reports it to the rest of the Judges, who afterwards either send out their Answer by him; or if the Case be intricate, or if any of both Parties desire it, it is heard again before themselves. All the Advocates plead uncovered and standing, except they be Lords of Parliament, Privy Counsellors, or King or Queen's Advocate. There is also a seventh Clerk, who is called *Clerk of the Bills*; he exhibits Petitions to the Lord that is to sit the Week following in the Outer House, whose Business it is to sign those Petitions when he receives them: he consults the rest of the Lords about those which have any Difficulty in them, and he decides lesser Causes alone

alone in the Outer House; but in greater Causes he consults the rest of the Lords by Interrogatories, and repeats to them the Substance of what has been argued by the Advocates on both Sides; and then he goes out and pronounces their Sentence in the Outer House, except the Case be difficult, and then it is heard before themselves, at the Desire of either Party, as above-mentioned. The Lord President only introduces Causes into the Inner House. Two of the Judges sit in the Afternoons to examine Witnesses, and take Oaths of the Defendants, if the Cause be referred to their Oath. The Judges sit in a Semicircle in their Robes, and their Clerks sit under them.

It is to be noted, that when they had a Chancellor in *Scotland*, he, by virtue of his Office, presided in the Sessions of the Lords, as also in all other Courts where he pleased to be present, except those of the Justiciary and Exchequer.

This Court cannot adjourn itself for a single Day; yet can make *By-laws*, called *Acts of Sederunt*, regulating several Things relating to their Office, and Manner of Proceedings.

From it (as has been already observed) there was an Appeal to Parliament; and the antient Way of Appealing, called then *Falsing of Doom*, was in this Manner: The Appellant was obliged to protest, "that the Doom given was evil, false, rotten, " and stinkande in itself, &c." and this he was to do, Or (*i. e.* e'er) *he steir his Taes quhare his Heil stude*. Appeals from the Decrees of this Court are still very frequent to the House of Peers in Parliament assembled, which has full Power to affirm or reverse, with Costs not exceeding 200 *l. Sterling*.

The Names of the present Ordinary Lords of Session are,

M R. Duncan Forbes of Collodden,	}	Salary 1000 <i>l. per Annum</i>
Lord President,		
Mr. David Erskine of Dun,	}	Salary 500 <i>l. per Annum</i> , each.
Sir James Mackenzie of Royston, Bar.		
James Lord Balmerino and Cowper,		
Mr. Andrew Fletcher of Milton,		
Sir Gilbert Eliot of Minto,		
Mr. Hugh Dalrymple of Drummorie,		
Mr. Patrick Campbell of Monzie,		
Mr. John Pringle of Hayning,		
Mr. Alexander Fraser of Strichen,		
Mr. Patrick Grant of Elchies,		
Mr. John Sinclair of Murkle,		
Alexander Earl of Leven,		
Sir James Ferguson of Kilkerran.		
Mr. Robert Dundas of Arncliffe,		

The

The Present STATE

The Extraordinary Lords are,

*John Marquis of Tweeddale.
Archibald Earl of Ilay.*

They have no Salaries as *Extraordinary Lords*, nor are obliged to any Duty or Attendance; but coming whenever they please, wear a different Robe, and have the Privilege of sitting and judging.

The Clerks of the Session are six, viz.

<i>Sir James Dalrymple,</i>	<i>Mr. John Murray,</i>
<i>Mr. Alexander Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Mr. Thomas Gibson,</i>
<i>Mr. William Hall,</i>	<i>Mr. James Justice.</i>

They have only the Emoluments arising from their Places, which are casual, equally divided among them, and amount yearly to about 400 *l. Sterling* each.

There are also six *Under Clerks*, which chiefly belong to the Outer House, *viz.*

<i>Thomas Hay,</i>	<i>Thomas Gibson,</i>
<i>Alexander Keith,</i>	<i>George Livingston,</i>
<i>Alexander Finlayson,</i>	<i>Matthew Brown.</i>

They depend upon the Principal Clerks, and their Profits are also casual, but may amount to 150 *l. per Annum*, each.

There is an *Extrafter*, *viz.* *Ninian Cunningham.*

Joint Principal Clerks to the Bills.

*Mr. Philip Anstruther, Advocate,
Mr. David Anstruther.*

.. Their Perquisites are about 40 *l. per Annum*, each.

Under Clerks to the Bills.

*Charles Inglis, Clerk to the Bills of Suspension.
Robert Cramond, and William Robertson, Clerks to the Law-
burrows (or Recognizances) Looking of Arrestments, and
Adjudications.*

Other

Other Officers of Session.

Sir *John Dalrymple*, Clerk of His Majesty's Proceſſes before the Lords of Session.

Mr. *Andrew Marjoribanks*, Keeper of the Register of Hornings.

Thomas Butter, Keeper of the Minute Book.

Mr. *James Craig*, Keeper of the Books of Enrollment.

Thomas Graham,

Alexander Mitchel,

Francis Gibb,

Francis Gibſon,

Andrew Key,

Archibald M'Ewen,

} Macers (or Tipſtaffs) Salary 10 *l.* per Annum each, beſides Perquiſites; and are at the King's Gift.

} Keepers of the Session Houſe, 4 *l.* 3 *s.* 4 *d.* per Annum each, beſides Perquiſites.

This Court has diſtributive Juſtice only, both in Law and Equity; but no Authority as to Life or Limb, unleſs for ſome Faults competent to themſelves. And yet, as Sir *George Mackenzie* obſerves in his *Criminals*, Part II. Title 8. The Lords of Session, 1. Uſe to paſs Bills for Criminal Letters. 2. They advocate Cauſes belonging to the Juſtice Court. 3. They are Judges in *Crimine Faſſi*. 4. They have made Statutes for regulating the Juſtice Court. 5. Quære, Whether they can review the Sentences of the Juſtice Court. 6. They ſuſpend the Sentences of the Juſtice Court. 7. They are Judges to ſuch as kill or wound one another, during the Dependence of a Proceſs before the Session. 8. They grant Warrant to Advocates to compear for ſuch as are purſued for Treason.

The Lords of Session have alſo a Power veſted in them by Parliament, ſince the Union, of being a Committee for Planting of Churches, and Valuation of Tythes, for which there uſed to be a Parliamentary Committee appointed on purpoſe.

This Commiſſion (whoſe Decrees are *final*) modifies and augments Stipends, and values Tythes: for the Titular of the Tiends, or Impropiator, or Appropriator, is not ſo abſolutely veſted in the Property of Tythes, but he muſt allow a reaſonable and comfortable Subſiſtence to the Incumbent, according to the Improvement of Rents, and real Value of the Tythes, as this Court ſhall think fit; which has alſo Power to erect new Churches, unite or diſmember Pariſhes, &c. and meet for that End in Session-time every *Wednesday* at Three of the Clock, and ſit ſo long as they think fit, judging Cauſes conform to the Courſe of the Roll, *i. e.* according as the Cauſes were firſt entered, or commenced. The Diets are peremptory, and the Cauſes adviſed (after the Pleadings are done) with cloſe Doors.

Their Clerk, as they make up this Committee, is Mr. *George Buchan*, whoſe Perquiſites are worth about 100 *l.* per Annum.

The Under Clerk is *David Carw.*

The

The Justiciary, commonly called, The Justice Court, or Criminal Court.

This Court came in place of the *Justice Eyre*, or *Justice General*. The Office was a long while in the Family of *Argyle*, from which it was purchased by King *Charles I.* which was a singular Ease to the People, who were thereby freed from a Power too great to be hereditary in a Subject. But the troublesome Times coming on, the Methods therein were not so well fixed and ascertained as was proper, there being but small Salaries appointed, and these not well paid, to Judges who were commissioned by the Crown, who were generally young Advocates. Yet whatever the Enemies of King *Charles II.* may say, they cannot but acknowledge, the Act of Parliament, 30th of August 1672. *Concerning the Regulation of Judicatories*, was an excellent Statute, both for the Properties and Lives of the Lieges; which, *inter alia*, declares, "That whereas formerly Assessors, " from Time to Time, were appointed to the Justice General " in Matters of Importance, which being ambulatory, cannot " be so convenient as if all the Members of that Court were settled, and chosen by His Majesty of fit Persons, who might " make it their Work to make a just and constant Procedure in " Matters Criminal; ——— The Office of Deputes in the Justice Court be suppressed, and that Five of the Lords of Session be joined to the Justice General and Justice Clerk, and " all of them vested with the same and equal Power and Jurisdiction in all Criminal Cases, &c." They commonly sit on Mondays (when the Session does not sit) and have four ordinary Macers, and a Demster (*Doomster*) who pronounces the Sentence or Doom. Herein are triable all Crimes: the Judges are the Grand Jury, or Inquest, being sole Judges of the *Relevancy of the Libel*, i. e. whether the Indictment be (what is called in *England*) *Billa vera*, or not? that is, If the Fact be *true*, as alledged, will it infer *such* or *such* a Punishment, or not? And if it should not be *relevant*, they may restrict it to a lesser Punishment; and then it comes to a Jury of fifteen Men, who are called the *Affize*; who, having chosen one of their Number to be their *Chancellor*, or Foreman, do by Majority of Votes (after hearing and advising upon the whole Trial) return their Verdict; not, Whether the Criminal (whom they call the *Pannel*) be *Guilty*, or *Not Guilty*, but what Facts (alledged against the Prisoner, and referred to them by the Court) they have found fully proved: and the Judges give Sentence accordingly. In case of the Trial of a Peer, the greater Part of the Jury was to be Peers; but now they are triable only by the Lords of *Great Britain*, as their Peers. All Prosecutions in this Court are raised by

by the King's Advocate, and the greatest Traitor is here allowed the Benefit of Advocates to plead for him, if he pleases. Sir George Mackenzie gives a special Account of this Court in his *Institutions*, and *Vindication of the Reign of King Charles II.*

The Lords of Justiciary, and their Officers, are,

ARCHIBALD, Earl of *Isla*, Lord Justice General, Salary 2000 *l. per Annum*, and for going the Circuit yearly 200 *l.*

Mr. Andrew Fletcher of Milton, Lord Justice Clerk, Sal. 400 *l. per Annum*, and for going the Circuit yearly 100 *l.*

Sir James Mackenzie of Royston,	} Ordinary Lords of Justiciary,
Mr. David Erskine of Dun,	
Sir Gilbert Eliot of Minto,	
Mr. Alexander Frazer of Strichen,	
Mr. Patrick Grant of Elchies,	} Sal. 100 <i>l. per Annum</i> each, and the like Sum for going the Circuits yearly.

John Davidson, Clerk of the Justice Court, Salary 100 *l. per Annum*, besides Perquisites.

John Henderson, Deputy Clerk.

Thomas Lesly,

Humphrey Colquhoun,	} Macers (who carry a Mace of Iron) Sal. 10 <i>l. per Annum</i> each.
James Pitillo,	

John Dalgliesh Demster, Sal. 5 *l. per Annum*.

At the going each of the Circuits, there is an Advocate-depute at 50 *l.* one Clerk at 30 *l.* one Macer at 10 *l.* and two Trumpeters at 10 *l.* each for their Charges.

Of the Court of Exchequer.

The old Court of *Exchequer* in Scotland, which was the King's Chamberlain Court, was suppressed; and a new one established by an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain, *Anno sexto Annæ Reginæ*, Intituled, *An Act for settling and establishing a Court of Exchequer in the North Part of Great Britain, called Scotland*; pursuant to a Clause or Proviso for that Purpose in the nineteenth Article of the Act for a Union of the two Kingdoms of England and Scotland. This Court has the same Power, Authority, Privilege, and Jurisdiction over the Revenue of Scotland, as the Court of *Exchequer* of England has over the Revenues there; and all Matters and Things competent to the Court of *Exchequer* in England relating thereto, are likewise competent to the *Exchequer* of Scotland. The Judges are likewise invested with the Power of passing Signatures, Gifts, and Tutories, and to revise and compound them in the same Manner as was done by the Lord High Treasurer, Commissioners of the Treasury, and Court

Court of *Exchequer* of Scotland before the Union, and to receive Resignations in His Majesty's Name in the *Exchequer* at the Time of the Union, and to appoint Officers, as was in use to be done before. All Serjeants at Law, Baristers at Law of five Years standing in any of the four Inns of Courts of *England*, or such Persons as shall be Advocates in the College of Justice in Scotland for five Years, are qualified to be made Barons of this Court. Their Commissions are, *Quamdiu se bene gesserint*.

The Barons of the Court of Exchequer.

M *Attherw Lant*, Esq; Lord Chief Baron, Salary 1000 *l.*
per Annum.
Sir John Clerk, Bart.
George Dalrymple, Esq;
Thomas Kennedy, Esq;
Edward Edlin, Esq; } Barons, Sal. 500 *l.* *per Annum*, each.

King's Remembrancers.

John Tarver, Esq; Salary 200 *l.* *per Annum.*
William Stewart, Esq; Salary 400 *l.* *per Annum.*

The Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer.

William Allenson, Salary 200 *l.* *per Annum.*

Clerk of the Pipe.

Sir Colin Mackenzie, Salary 200 *l.* *per Annum.*

Attornies of the Court.

James Sewart Gent. } Salary to each 50 *l.* *per Annum.*
John Vicaridge Gent. }
Samuel Beresford Mariot, } No Salary.
James Campbell, }

Auditors of the Revenue.

Sir James Dalrymple Baronet, Auditor General, Salary 1200 *l.*
per Annum.
John Philip, Esq; Deputy Auditor, Salary 200 *l.* *per Annum.*
 ————— deputed by the Lord Chief Baron to keep the
Exchequer Seal, Salary 100 *l.* *per Annum.*

Mr.

Mr. *John Dundas*, Presenter of Signatures, Sal. 52 l. 15 s. 6 d.
Mr. *William Bowls*, King's Solicitor to the Court, Salary for himself and Clerk 150 l. per Annum; besides for defraying Prosecutions.

Mr. *William Montgomery*, Marshal, Salary 80 l. per Annum.

Mr. *David Anderson*, Examiner to the Court, Salary 50 l. per Annum.

William Kelfo, Clerk to the Port Bonds in the Exchequer, Salary 40 l. per Annum.

— Clerk to the Property Roll.

Thomas Udall,
Thomas Parker, } Macers of Exchequer, Sal. 50 l. per An. each.
John Heriot, }

John Lord Bellenden, Hereditary Usher, Salary 11 l. 11 s. 1 d.
James Stephens, Deputy Usher, and Serjeant at Arms, Salary 300 l. per Annum.

Alexander Hamilton of Innerweick, Secretary to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales for Scots Affairs.

John Aikman, Messenger, Salary 6 l. 13 s. 4 d. per Annum.

John Aikman,
Clement Porter, } Door-keepers, Salary 15 l. per Annum, each.

David Stephen, Keeper of the Register of Resignation in the Exchequer, Salary 40 l. per Annum.

Allan Whiteford, Esq; Receiver General of His Majesty's Land Rents and Casualties, and Paymaster of His Majesty's Civil Establishment, Sal. for himself and Clerks 650 l. per Annum.

For His Majesty's Charities and Bounties to such indigent Persons as shall be approved of by the Barons of the Exchequer (to be distributed quarterly) 2000 l. per Annum.

For Bead's-men's Gowns, and distributive Charity on His Majesty's Birth Day, 108 l. 6 s. 8 d. per Annum.

Officers of the Chancery.

Archibald Earl of Isla, Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland, Salary 3000 l. per Annum.

Mr. *Archibald Campbell*, Deputy Keeper.

Mr. *Robert Ker*, Director of the Chancery, Salary 25 l. per Annum, with Perquisites.

Alexander Campbell, his Deputy.

William Smith junior,
John Irvine, } Chancery Clerks.

Lord

Lord Privy Seal, and his Officers.

James Duke of Athol, Lord Privy Seal, Salary 2000 *l.* per Annum.

Archibald Stewart, his Deputy.

Thomas Goldie, Writer to the Privy Seal.

Lord Clerk Register, and his Officers.

Charles Earl of Selkirk, Lord Clerk Register, Salary 1200 *l.* per Annum, besides Perquisites.

Sir James Dalrymple,

Mr. Alexander Mackenzie;

Mr. William Hall Advocate;

Mr. John Murray Advocate,

Mr. Thomas Gibson,

Mr. James Justice Advocate,

Mr. Philip Anstruther Advocate,

Mr. David Anstruther,

} Principal Clerks of Session, who
were also (formerly) Clerks
of Parliament.

} Joint principal Clerks to the
Bills.

Charles Inglis;

Robert Cramond,

William Robertson,

} Under Clerks to the Bills.

Mr. William Foulis Advocate, Clerk to the Register of Seafins.

Mr. David Crawford, Clerk to the Admission of Publick Notaries.

William Douglas junior of Cavers, Esq; Keeper of the Register of the Hornings, Salary 20 *l.* per Annum, with Perquisites.

Thomas Hay,

Alexander Keith,

Alexander Finlayson,

Thomas Gibson senior,

George Livingston,

Matthew Brown,

} Under Clerks of Session.

John Corse,

John Alexander,

} Under-keepers of the Register of the laigh
(or lower) Parliament House.

Of the Faculty of Advocates.

Upon the Institution of the Session, or College of Justice, ten Persons of the best Reputation, Knowledge, and Experience, were appointed to plead in all Actions before that Court; and when any were wanting, the Number was to be supplied by Advice of the Senators, or Lords: but Business increasing, their Numbers increased also. Most of them attend the House, but many

many of them are Gentlemen of good Families and Estates, who entred into that Body with no other View, than the Honour of being Members of it. The Body meet yearly on the first *Tuesday* in *January*, and choose their Officers; *viz.* the Dean, Treasurer, Clerks, Publick and Private Examiners, and Curators of their Library.

They enjoy many great and valuable Privileges with the rest of the College of Justice, and their Names are as follow.

A List of Advocates.

M R. James Graham 1676	Mr. David Plenderleith
Mr. Michael Lumisden	Thomas Hamilton
Mr. David Drummond 1683	John Ogilvy
Sir William Cockburn	James Bailie
Mr. James Oliphant	Patrick Turnbull
John Horn	Andrew Lawder
Robert Pringle <i>sen.</i>	James Hume
John Fairholm	Gilbert Burnet
Robert Craig	William Lyon
Sir Alexander Anstruther	James Cathcart
Mr. Alexander Abercromby	James Lord Balmerino
John Belfhes <i>sen.</i>	John Dalrymple
William Carmichael	George Dalrymple
Thomas Wallace <i>sen.</i>	Charles Erskine
James Colvill	Alexander Irving
William Forbes	Joseph Dunglafs
Alexander Earl of Marchmont	George Ross
Mr. Alexander Hay	Sir Alexander Ramsay
William Hall	Mr. Thomas Buchan
Thomas Rigge <i>sen.</i>	Alexander Hay
Charles Bining	James Erskine
James Graham <i>secundus</i>	Charles Cockburn
John Pringle	James Gillon
Thomas Haliburton	Francis Wauchope
David Erskine	William Scot
Sir James Mackenzie	William Montgomery
Mr. George Dowglas	Thomas Menzies
John Falconer	John Lawrie
William Foulis	John Dunbar
Alexander Menzies	Sir John Rutherford
Sir John Clerk	Mr. David Lundin
Sir Colin Mackenzie	William Stewart
Mr. George Seaton	Andrew Mackdounal
George Shaw	Charles Cochran
John Borthwick	Robert Dundas

Mr. George Smollet	Mr. William Scot <i>junior</i>
John Kennedy	David Moncrief
Duncan Forbes	Archibald Hamilton
Patrick Campbell	Alexander Birnie
Robert Craigie	John Murray
David Walker	William Hamilton
William Scot	Henry Dalrymple
John Stewart	Archibald Murray
John Macleod	David Money Penny
Alexander Murray	Henry Barclay
Hugh Dalrymple	Michael Menzies
George Mackenzie	John Erskine
Philip Anstruther	Robert Blackwood
James Ferguson	Alexander Lesly
Archibald Stewart, <i>alias</i> Denham	William Urquhart
Robert Sinclair	James Johnston
Charles Erskine <i>junior</i>	John Swinton
Patrick Boyle	Robert Stewart
David Scot	John Belches <i>junior</i>
William Dowglas	James Justice
Patrick Grant	James Graham <i>tertius</i>
Laurence Craigie	John Riddel
Alexander Garden	Kenneth Mackenzie
John Crawford <i>senior</i>	James Ferguson
George Sharp	William Grant
John Sinclair	Alexander Frazer
George Lindsay	John Craigie
James Holborn	Walter Pringle
Sir Alexander Cumming	Charles Sinclair
Mr. John Polson	Alexander Frazer
Alexander Bayne	Henry Home
Sir Archibald Grant	James Graham <i>quartus</i>
Mr. John Alves	Patrick Murray, <i>novus</i>
Patrick Haldane	Lord Elibank
Peter Wedderburn	Thomas Forbes
Archibald Cockburn	Alexander Lockhart
Sir Gilbert Eliot	Thomas Wallace
Mr. George Dundas	Archibald Campbell
James Don	Alexander Lind
Robert Renny	Nicholas Graham
David Rutherford	John Crawford
John Edgar	John Campbell <i>senior</i>
Alexander Nairn	Robert Pringle
Hugh Baillie	Thomas Rigge <i>junior</i>
Andrew Fletcher	James Brodie
Robert Carr	James Cochrane
Archibald Inglis	George Carr

Mr.

Mr. John Hamilton	Mr. Ronald Campbell
William Brodie	Joseph Pringle
James Gleh	Thomas Calderwood
John Maul	James Balfour
Robert Ramsay	George Drummond
Robert Clerke	Alexander Home
John Campbell <i>junior</i>	William Congalton
Thomas Hay	John Mac Kaye
John Hay	Thomas Copland
James Leslie	John Dundas
Robert Scot	John Lookup
George Porterfield	David Scrimzeour
George Sinclair	Charles Lumisden
Robert Pearson	Andrew Mitchell
David Graham	Joseph Williamfon
Hon. Mr. Walter Sandilands	David Falconer
Mr. Alexander Boswell	James Smollet
William Duff	Patrick Ross
Charles Maitland	James Geddes
Sir William Forbes <i>Baronet</i>	James Carnagy
Mr. Hugh Forbes	John Erskine <i>junior</i>
Sir James Elphinston <i>Baronet</i>	James Ogilvy
Mr. Patrick Cockburn	Charles Macdoul
Hon. Mr. James Dalrymple	George Brown
Mr. John Gillon	James Dundas
Hon. Mr. James Hamilton	Robert Kennedy
Mr. Lewis Colquhoun	William Wallace
George Abercromby	James Fergusson <i>junior</i>
William Kilpatrick	James Ereskine <i>junior</i>
Alexander Mackenzie	John Rutherford
John Dickson	George Middleton
Hon. Mr. Alex ^r Hume Campbell	Sir James Stewart <i>Baronet</i>
Mr. Hugh Rose	Mr. John Dalrymple
Charles Anstruther	William Scot <i>tertius</i>
John Mitchelson	John Dalrymple Horn
Alexander Udney	Charles Gordon
William Somerville	Sir Michael Stewart
John Udney	Mr. William Cross
William Dalrymple	Adam Drummond
Thomas Dundas	William Frazer
Francis Kinloch	George Gordon,
Alexander Foulis	&c.

The Officers of the Faculty of Advocates.

The Dean of Faculty, Mr. James Graham of *Girth*.

The Treasurer, Mr. Alexander Irvine of *Saprock*.

The Present STATE

Clerk to the Faculty, and Collector of the Decisions, Mr. *John Edgar*.

Curators of the Library, Mr. *Charles St. Clair*, or *Sinclair*, Mr. *Kenneth Mackenzie*, Mr. *James Graham* quartus, Mr. *William Brody*, and Mr. *Charles Maitland*.

Note, Every Year the Senior Curator (who is also Treasurer of the Library) goes out of his Office, and a new one comes in his Room; the Number *Five* being constantly kept up, and every Curator continues five Years.

Private Examiners —————

Principal Library Keepers, Vacant.

Under Librarian, Mr. *Thomas Ruddiman*.

Bar-keeper, *Allan Livingston*.

Writers to the Signet.

All Summons and Writs that pass the Signet, must be subscribed by one of this Society, whereof near thirty are appointed by the Lord Secretary for managing the Affairs of it; and they are capable, as well as Advocates, of being made ordinary Lords: whereas before the Union, many Country Gentlemen, and others not bred to, nor admitted into any Place in the Law, were frequently advanced to that great Office.

A List of their Names, and the Date of their Admission.

This Mark * denotes a Commissioner.

Mr. *Alexander Mackmillan*, Keeper.

Archibald Campbell, } Depute-keepers.
Alexander Campbell, }
William Roy, Extracter.

Mr. *Thomas Aikman*, 18 December 1685.

* Mr. *James Bailie*, 14 April 1694.

James Brisbane, 20 July 1695.

Mr. *David Ramsay*, 7 August 1695.

* *Hugh Somervell*, 1 June 1696.

* *Andrew Ker*, 2 October 1696.

Charles Miln, 4 January 1697.

Charles Menzies, 15 March 1697.

James Baird, 19 July 1697.

* *George Cockburn*, 8 December 1697.

* *Andrew Halyburton*, 26 August 1699.

* *Robert Wallace senior*, 29 January 1701.

* *John Lumisden*, 3 February 1701.

* *John*

Chap. XIII. of SCOTLAND.

181

- * John Stuart, 17 November 1701.
- Mr. James Ure, 16 December 1701.
- Mr. George Aidie, 16 June, 1702.
- * Andrew Marjoribanks, 10 December 1702.
- William Innes, 18 March 1704.
- * Mr. Robert Hepburn, 14 May 1705.
- Robert Fullerton, 10 August 1705.
- Mr. John Thomson, 15 October 1705.
- William Murray, 12 January 1706.
- Ludovick Brodie, 11 July 1706.
- * John Hamilton, 3 March 1707.
- * Mr. Robert Dalrymple, 31 March 1707.
- * Mr. James Craig, 13 May 1707.
- Mr. Robert Alexander, 30 June 1707.
- William Seton, 6 December 1707.
- * David Hope, 12 December 1707.
- Charles Ferquharson, 8 November 1708.
- Walter Ryddle, 13 December 1708.
- Charles Masterton, 8 February 1709.
- * John Mackfarland, 12 November 1709.
- * George Kennedy, 2 November 1711.
- * Alexander Hamilton, 6 November 1711.
- John Ruffel, 16 November 1711.
- John Mackgown, 12 January 1712.
- Alexander Mitchel, 3 March 1712.
- John Dundas, 1 March 1712.
- * Alexander Stevenson, 11 March 1712.
- William Cuninghame, 2 February 1713.
- * John Cuninghame, 24 June 1713.
- John Bogle, 22 September 1713.
- Mr. David Maul, 14 August 1714.
- Mr. Alexander Pitcairn, *eodem Die*.
- Robert Fullarton, 18 September 1714.
- Andrew Curry, 28 July 1715.
- John Hamilton, 31 July 1716.
- * Hugh Crawford, 14 December 1716.
- Alexander Rofs, 14 July 1718.
- Alexander Hay, 17 August 1718.
- William Millar, 15 July 1719.
- * Andrew Hay, 23 July 1719.
- * George Irvine, 8 February 1720.
- James Guthrie, 25 February 1720.
- George Gordon, 15 March 1720.
- Thomas Finlay, 24 May 1720.
- * William Forbes, 19 August 1720.
- John Baillie, 7 September 1721.
- James Budge, 7 June 1722.

Colin Mackenzie, 1 August 1722.
 Andrew Alves, 25 September 1722.
 Robert Dalrymple, 28 November 1722.
 William Preston, 3 December 1722.
 * Archibald Stewart, 9 January 1723.
 * Robert Wallace *junior*, 13 February 1723.
 James Ramsay, 25 February 1723.
 * Thomas Goldie, 19 March 1723.
 George Dallas, 17 June 1723.
 Archibald Pitcairn, 3 August 1723.
 George Chalmers, 1 October 1723.
 Alexander Gordon, 25 November 1723.
 * James Armour, 2 December 1723.
 William Veitch, 13 December 1723.
 John Buchanan, 13 December 1723.
 Archibald Carmichael, 23 December 1723.
 * John Hay, 22 February 1726.
 Hugh Fleming, 8 March 1726.
 James Graham, 21 March 1726.
 James Hume, 20 June 1726.
 Alexander Stewart, 17 July 1727.
 Archibald Campbell, 5 February 1728.
 James Hay, 9 December 1728.
 * Ronald Dumbair, 27 January 1729.
 James Garshore, 6 October 1729.
 John Grant, 3 December 1729.
 William Watson, *eodem Die*.
 David Spence, 15 June 1730.
 John Smith, 21 December 1730.
 Andrew Burnet, *eodem Die*.
 James Preston, 20 July 1731.
 David Monro, 28 July 1731.
 James Taylor, 2 August 1731.
 Mr. David Anderson, 18 August 1731.
 Robert Gordon, *eodem Die*.
 Roderick Mackleod, 7 March 1732.
 Ronald Crawford, *eodem Die*.
 Thomas Baillie, 26 April 1732.
 John Davidson, 20 December 1732.
 George Turnbull, 25 June 1733.
 Thomas Watson, 7 January 1734.
 Robert Grant, 8 March 1734.
 Henry Scrimzeour, 14 July 1735.
 Leonard Urquhart, *eodem Die*.
 James Pringle, *eodem Die*.
 Robert Sym, 4 August 1735.

Having

Having formerly given an account of the Officers of State, we shall now say something of the Officers of the Crown. The first was

The Lord *President* of the Council, now abolished.

The Lord *High Chamberlain*, an Office hereditary in the Family of *Stewart Duke of Lenox*. A golden Key was the Badge of Office. He was Justice General over the Burrows, and could hold *Chamberlain Airts*; but his Privileges are now in Disuetude.

Lord *Steward of Scotland* was also Lord *Steward* of the King's Household. In antient Times, the Name of the Office devolved on the Family, which by Marriage came to be Kings of *Scotland*; and the Prince is born *Steward of Scotland*.

Lord *High Constable*. This Honour has been in the Family of *Hay*, Earl of *Errol*, since the Reign of King *Robert Bruce*. A naked Sword was the Badge of Office.

Earl *Marischal* was always in the Family of *Keith*. An Ax was the Badge of Office.

These two last Officers before the Union kept their Guards, the Constable *without*, and the Marischal *within* the Parliament House, where they exercised their Jurisdictions in Time of Parliament, or Convention; which were very great, extending to all Crimes whatever committed within the House, or four Miles of the Parliament, or Convention, where the King was in Law supposed to be present; and they were attended by the

Hereditary Usher, or
Master of Ceremonies,
Crown-bearer,
Sceptre-bearer, and
Sword-bearer,

} Before the King in Time of Parliament, and also by the Purse-bearer before a Lord High Commissioner.

Earl of *Errol*, High Constable.

Earl *Marischal*, High Marischal.

Earl of *Kintore*, Knight Marischal, Salary 400 *l. per Annum*.

Officers of the King's Household.

John Duke of Argyll, Hereditary Master of the King's Household in Scotland, Salary 2000 *l. per Annum*.

Sir *Alexander Dalmahoy* of that Ilk, Baronet, Hereditary Deputy Master.

Sir *Alexander Cockburn* of Langton, Baronet, Hereditary Usher, Salary, 250 *l. per Annum*.

Sir *John Anstruther* of that Ilk, Baronet, Hereditary Carver.

Hereditary Keepers of the King's Palaces in Scotland.

James Duke of Hamilton, of Holy-rood-house near Edinburgh,
Salary 46 *l.* per Annum.

John Porterfield, Underkeeper, Salary 50 l. per Annum.

Walter Mitchell, Porter, Salary 37 l. 15 s. 6 d. per Annum.

James Duke of Athol, of Falkland.

† *Earl of Linlithgow, of Linlithgow.*

David Viscount Stormont, of Scoone.

James Marquis of Annandale, of Lochmaban (ruinous.)

John Duke of Argyle, of Dunstaffnage (ruinous.)

Officers of the King's Works.

Sir John Anstruther, Baronet, Master of the Works, Salary
400 *l.* per Annum,

William Adams, Clerk of the Stores, Salary 30 l. per Annum.

Officers of the Wardrobe.

Mr. Thomas Hamilton, Master of the Wardrobe, Salary 55 l.
11 s. 2 d. per Annum.

James Oliphant, First Under-keeper, Salary 40 l. per Annum.

Peter Lindeſay, Second Under-keeper, Salary 20 l. per Annum.

James Baird, Clerk, Salary 30 l. per Annum.

The Mint.

Before the Union there was a Mint in *Scotland*, as has been already mentioned; but it has been diſuſed almoſt ever ſince, except the firſt Year thereafter, when the old Money was called in and re coined, and under the Queen's Head the Letter E was ſtampt. The ſeveral Offices and yearly Salaries belonging thereunto are as follow,

John Lord Beilhaven, Maſter, or General of the Mint, 300 l.

———— *Maſter Worker, 200 l.*

George Kennedy, Principal Warden, 150 l.

John Macfarlan, Counter Warden, and Comptroller, 60 l.

James Ker, Aſſay-maſter, 100 l.

———— *Surveyor of the Meltings, 50 l.*

Joſeph Cave, Sinker and Graver, 50 l.

Robert Miller, the King's Clerk, 40 l.

William Richardson, Maſter-smith, 30 l.

Every one of theſe have Apartments within the Precincts of the Mint, commonly called, *The Cuinzie-houſe*, which is alſo a Place of Sanctuary againſt common or ordinary Debts.

The

The General Post Office at Edinburgh.

In King *Charles II*'s Reign, the King gave a Patent and Pension to Mr. *Graham* to be Post Master General. Before that Time, there being no regular Posts, Gentlemen and Merchants were at great Charges in sending special Messengers with Letters; which was also attended with some Uncertainty, when sent by common Carriers. Universities and great Towns had their own particular Posts, which did not perform by different Stages, but the same Man went quite throughout the whole Journey, and brought back Answers. But the new Way being far more certain, cheap, useful, and expeditious, the Post-office became very remarkable and flourishing; and in anno 1695. a Post-office was established by Act of Parliament, and a Post-master appointed by Letters Patent: but since the Union it is managed by Commission from the Post-master of *Great Britain*; and its Officers are,

Archibald Douglas Esq; Post-master General in *Scotland*.

Mr. *Ronald Dunbar*, Accomptant, Salary 50 l. per Annum.

Mr. *Archibald Douglas*, Secretary to the Post-master.

James Weemyss, Principal Clerk, Salary 50 l. per Annum.

William Reid, Second Clerk, Salary 30 l. per Annum.

William Saunders, Clerk's Assistant, Salary 25 l. per Annum.

John Boyd, Apprehender of private Letter-carriers.

George Grant, Clerk to the *Irish* Correspondents.

Three Letter-carriers, 5 s. per Week each.

Officers appointed to distribute and manage His Majesty's Stamp Duties in North Britain.

Mr. *William Jones*, Principal, or Head-distributor, Sal. 180 l. per Annum.

Mr. *Samuel Ross*, Comptroller, Salar 150 l. per Annum.

Mr. *John Pringle*, Distributer for *Edinburgh* and *Leith*, Salary 60 l. per Annum.

Mr. *William Bowles*, Sollicitor, Salary 50 l. per Annum.

A List of the Lords, and others, Commissioners of Police.

Charles Earl of Lauderdale, Lord *Alexander Hay*.

President.

Mr. *Charles Erskine*.

John Earl of Southerland.

Mungo Haldan of Gleneagles, Esq;

James Earl of Finlater.

George Kennedy, Accomptant.

John Lord Hope.

Mr. *George Carre*, Advocate,

James Earl of Hyndford.

Secretary.

James Lord Torfichen.

David Warrender, Deputy.

Directors

Directors of the Equivalent Company are thirteen in Number, whereof ten are to be in London; viz.

<i>James Campbell,</i>	}	<i>Esquires, at London.</i>
<i>John Drummond,</i>		
<i>Daniel Hayes,</i>		
<i>Benjamin Longuett,</i>		
<i>Christopher Tilson</i>		
<i>Robert Williamson,</i>		

Mr. William Berry is their Secretary at London.

<i>Patrick Campbell of Monzie, Esq;</i>	}	<i>The Committee to manage the Affairs at Edinburgh.</i>
<i>John Graham, Accomptant,</i>		
<i>John Campbell, their Agent,</i>	}	<i>at Edinburgh.</i>

The Office of the Bank.

The Bank of Scotland was established by Act of Parliament, July 17, 1695. The Management was committed to a Governor, a Deputy-governor, and twenty four Directors, who, at present, are,

*The Right Hon. Alexander Earl of Marchmont, Governor.
Andrew Marjoribanks, Merchant, Deputy-governor.*

Ordinary Directors.

<i>Sir John Inglis of Cramond, Baronet.</i>	}	<i>Merchants.</i>
<i>Mr. William Carmichael, Advocate.</i>		
<i>Alexander Arbutnot,</i>		
<i>Robert Dundas,</i>		
<i>Thomas Fairholm,</i>		
<i>Robert Marjoribanks,</i>		
<i>James Marjoribanks,</i>		
<i>Edward Marjoribanks,</i>		
<i>Gilbert Stewart,</i>		
<i>John Nairn,</i>		
<i>Thomas Gibson, one of the Depute Clerks of the Session.</i>		

Extraor-

Extraordinary Directors.

The Right Honourable *David* Earl of *Glasgow*.

The Honourable Sir *James Mackenzie* of *Royston*, one of the
Senators of the College of Justice, and of the Justiciary.

Mr. *Charles Binning*,
Mr. *Charles Sinclair*, } Advocates.
Mr. *Peter Wedderburn*,

Mr. *William Hall*, one of the principal Clerks of the Session.

James Blair,
James Gordon, } Merchants.
George Halyburton,
David Scot,

George Main, Jeweller.

Mr. *Robert Hepburn*, Writer to the Signet.

Officers.

Mr. *David Drummond*, Advocate, Treasurer.

David Spence, Secretary.

George Falconar, Accomptant.

Charles Stephan, Accomptant's Assistant.

James Spence, } Tellers.
James Loch,

The Royal, or New Bank.

The Right Honourable *Archibald* Earl of *Isle*, Governor.

Deputy Governor.

Ordinary Directors.

Mr. *Andrew Fletcher* of *Milton*, Lord Justice Clerk.

Mr. *Patrick Campbell* of *Monzie*, one of the Senators of the Col-
lege of Justice.

George Drummond,
Richard Dodds, } Esquires.
John Philip,
James Nimmo,

Hugh Somerville, } Writers to the Signet.
George Irvine,

William Alexander, Merchant.

Extraordinary Directors.

The Right Honourable *Charles* Lord *Cathcart*.

The Right Honourable *Matthew* Lant, Lord Chief Baron of the
Exchequer.

The

The Honourable George Master of Rofs.

Mr. Hugh Dalrymple of Drummore, one of the Senators of the College of Justice.

Charles Erskine, Esq; His Majesty's Advocate.

Beaumont Hotbam, Esq;

Patrick Crawford junior, Merchant.

John Hamilton,

Mr. James Craig, } Writers to the Signet.

Officers.

Allan Whiteford, Esq; First Cashier.

Mr. John Campbell, Second Cashier.

James Bogle, Secretary.

Thomas Thomson, Accomptant.

Alexander Innes,

George Andrew, } Tellers.

Robert Selkirk,

The Merchant Company at Edinburgh.

Hugh Hawthorn Merchant, late Bailie, Master.

Thomas Dundas,

Patrick Macdowal,

Robert Baillie,

John Forrest,

George Dumber,

Patrick Manderston,

Alexander Sharp,

James Stirling,

Robert Tod,

James Rob,

William Matthewson,

James Stewart,

Walter Hog Merchant, Treasurer.

Robert Rofs, Writer in Edinburgh, Clerk.

The Commissioners and other Officers of Excise in Scotland.

Gilbert Burnet,

Richard Dodswell,

Thomas Cochran,

Richard Sommers,

Christopher Wyvil,

Christophor Rhodes, Esq; Comptroller, for himself and Clerks, Salary 500 l. per Annum.

Peter Wedderburn, Esq; Secretary, Solicitor, Clerk of Securities, and Correspondent, for himself and Clerks, Salary 340 l. per Annum.

George Tilson, Esq; Auditor, for himself and Clerks, Salary 310 l. per Annum.

James

James Nimmo Esq; Cashier, for himself and Clerks, Salary 450 *l. per Annum.*
William Clifton Esq; Sollicitor, for himself and Clerks, Salary 180 *l. per Annum.*
Joseph Tudor Esq; Agent at *London*, Salary 50 *l. per Annum.*
Mr. Robert Forrest, Accomptant General for the Duties of Excise, Salary 120 *l. per Annum.*
Mr. John Dickie, Accomptant General for the other Duties, Salary 100 *l. per Annum.*
Mr. Alexander Chalmers, Accomptant for the *Edinburgh* Brewery and Distillery, Salary 60 *l. per Annum.*
Mr. Andrew Home, Accomptant for the Country Excise Account, Salary 50 *l. per Annum.*
Mr. William Robertson, Clerk, Salary 50 *l. per Annum.*
Mr. Eaglesfield Griffith, first Clerk in the Accomptant General's Office, Salary 50 *l. per Annum.*
Mr. John Blair, Accomptant for the Duty on Malt, Salary 50 *l. per Annum.*
Mr. Edward Swift, Clerk for imported Liquors, &c. Salary 50 *l. per Annum.*
Mr. Benjamin Ditcher, } Assistant Clerks in the Accomptant Ge-
Mr. Richard Marshal, } neral's Office, Salary 50 *l. each.*
Mr. Sandys Wollrych, } Assistant Clerks in the Comptroller's
Mr. Charles Watson, } Office, Salary 50 *l. each.*
Mr. Edward Swift, Clerk of the *Edinburgh* Fines, Salary 20 *l. per Annum.*
Colin Alison, Bill-man, Salary 30 *l. per Annum.*
John Parkbill, Agent, Salary 80 *l. per Annum.*
Mrs. Mary Clifton, Housekeeper, Salary 40 *l. per Annum.*
Richard Rance, Door, and Store-keeper, Salary 55 *l. per Annum.*
Samuel Mackmurry, Hall-keeper, Salary 8 *l. per Annum.*
Daniel Munro, Assistant Door-keeper, Salary 25 *l. per Annum.*
James Miln, Assistant Watchman, Salary 12 *l. per Annum.*
Robert Renton, General Examiner, and Clerk of the Diaries, &c. Salary 90 *l. per Annum.*
 Five Supervisors Libert. at 60 *l. per Annum.*
 Thirty one Officers for the *Edinburgh* Brewery and Distillery, Salary 35 *l. per Annum each.*
 Four Assistants, Salary 25 *l. per Annum each.*
 Six Examiners, Salary 40 *l. per Annum each.*
 Thirteen Collectors, Salary 90 *l. per Annum each.*
 Four General Supervisors, Salary 150 *l. per Annum*, exclusive of 30 *l.* for a Clerk and Riding Charges each.
 Twenty four Supervisors, Salary 65 *l. per Annum each.*
 Two hundred and ninety five Officers, Sal. 35 *l. per Annum each.*
 Fourteen Supernumeraries, Salary 25 *l. per Annum each.*
John Purcell, Porter, Warehouse-keeper, and Yard-keeper, Sal. 25 *l. per Annum.*

The Commissioners, Officers, and others belonging to His Majesty's Customs in North Britain.

General Officers.

SIR James Campbell Bart. }
 John Campbell Esq; }
 George Drummond Esq; } *Commissioners of the Customs*
 Gwyn Vaughan Esq; } *and Salt Duties, Sal. 1000 l.*
 George Ross Esq; } *per Annum each.*
 Wardel George Westby Esq; }
 Edward Trelawny Esq; }

	<i>per Annum l.</i>
Beaumont Hotham Esq; Secretary	350
Richard Savage, First Clerk,	60
More to the Secretary for Clerks,	90
James Murray Esq; Receiver General	300
More to him for Clerks	230
Edmond Pargiter Esq; Comptroller General, for himself and Clerks	350
John Parker Esq; Solicitor	150
James Hamilton, Assistant, or first Clerk	80
James Armour, Assistant Solicitor	30
William Roupel, } Robert Ramsay, } <i>Inspectors General of the Out Ports, each</i>	130
Charles Sinclair, Inspector of Securities	70
George Montgomery, Register of Seizures	50
George Crookshank, Examiner of the Out Ports	100
Sir Alex. Brown, } <i>Register of North British Ships, and</i> } <i>Inspector of the Coast Business</i> }	50
William Rowly, Housekeeper	35
William Dow, Messenger	20
John Ewart, Watchman	20

EDINBURGH.

John Slofs, }
 Thomas Udal, } *Surveyors of the Land-carriage, each*
 William Matthews, } 30
 Gilbert Blais, }

Twelve Land-carriage Waiters _____ 20

LEITH.

Alexander Legrand, Collector _____ 150
 Robert Fullerton, Comptroller _____ 100
 George _____

	per Annum l.
George Towry, <i>Land Surveyor</i>	50
James Paterson, <i>Tide Surveyor</i>	40
Lewis Hay,	
Alexander Hume,	
Archibald Cameron,	} <i>Land-waiters and Searchers, each</i> 35
Hugh Crawford,	
William Towry,	
John Norris,	
Adam Hendry,	} <i>Coast-waiters, each</i> 35
George Towry, <i>Sworn Appraiser</i>	
Robert Provan, <i>Cooper</i>	24
Twelve Tide-waiters, each	20
Six Boat-men, each	20
Two Weighing Porters, each	10

DUNBAR.

William Castelow, <i>Collector</i>	40
Lumley Thoresby, <i>Comptroller</i>	30
William Ogilvie, <i>Land Surveyor</i>	35
James Reid, <i>Land-waiter and Searcher</i>	25
Ten Tide-waiters, each	20

PRESTONPANS.

Colin Campbell, <i>Collector</i>	50
William Lem, <i>Comptroller</i>	30
William Smith, <i>Land Surveyor</i>	35
Andrew Lithgow,	} <i>Land-waiters and Searchers, each</i> 25
Robert Haliburton,	
Eight Tide-waiters, each	20
Two Boat-men, each	15

BOROUGHSTOUNESS.

John Crawford, <i>Collector</i>	50
Robert Kennedy, <i>Comptroller</i>	40
Thomas Dent, <i>Land Surveyor</i>	30
Colin Mackenzie, <i>Tide Surveyor</i>	30
William Campbell,	} <i>Land-waiters and Searchers, each</i> 25
John Lyon,	
James Liddel,	
John Hamilton, <i>Surveyor General</i>	100
Eighteen Tide-waiters, each	20
Two Boat-men, each	15

QUEENS.

The Present STATE

QUEENSFERRY.

			per Annum l.
Hugh Mac Callum, Tide Surveyor	—	—	30
Four Boat-men, each	—	—	15

ALLOA.

Walter Grosett, Collector	—	—	30
John Campbell, Comptroller	—	—	20
Robert Halliday, Land and Tide Surveyor	—	—	40
Charles Neilson, } Land-waiters and Searchers, each	—	—	25
Robert Dunbar, }	—	—	
Six Tide-waiters, each	—	—	20
Two Boat-men, each	—	—	15

KIRKALDY.

Robert Hay, Collector	—	—	60
Adam Smith, Comptroller	—	—	40
Thomas Denny, Land Surveyor	—	—	40
Patrick Nisbet, } Land-waiters and Searchers, each	—	—	25
James Tennant, }	—	—	
Eleven Tide-waiters, each	—	—	20
Two Boat-men, each	—	—	15

ANSTRUTHER.

John Mac Nachtan, Collector	—	—	30
David Row, Comptroller	—	—	20
David Aikenhead, Land Surveyor	—	—	40
Four Land-waiters and Searchers, each	—	—	25
Nine Tide-waiters, each	—	—	20

DUNDEE.

Robert Middleton, Collector	—	—	50
James Stephen, Comptroller	—	—	20
Samuel Lowdon, Land and Tide Surveyor	—	—	35
David Ross, Tide Surveyor at Broughty	—	—	25
John Burn, Land-waiter and Searcher	—	—	25
Seven Tide-waiters, each	—	—	18
Four Boat-men, each	—	—	15

PERTH.

John Bethune, Collector	—	—	30
John Moncrief, Comptroller	—	—	20
			James

	<i>per Annum £.</i>
James Gregory, <i>Surveyor and Searcher</i>	25
Three Tide-waiters, each	18

MONTROSE.

James Scot, <i>Collector</i>	50
John Campbell, <i>Comptroller</i>	30
Alexander Miln, <i>Land and Tide Surveyor</i>	35
William Herdman, <i>Land-waiter and Searcher</i>	25
Eight Tide-waiters, each	18

ABERDEEN.

James Ogilvie, <i>Collector</i>	50
Alexander Middleton, <i>Comptroller</i>	30
John Moir, <i>Land Surveyor</i>	35
James Gellie, <i>Tide Surveyor</i>	35
Alexander Logie, <i>Land-waiter and Searcher</i>	25
Harry Elphinston, <i>Tide Surveyor at Peterhead</i>	25
Eighteen Tide-waiters, each	18
Gilbert Moor, <i>Cooper</i>	5
Two Boat-men, each	14

PETERHEAD.

Two Boat-men, each	14
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INVERNESS.

John Baillie, <i>Surveyor General</i>	150
Alexander Colvil, <i>Collector</i>	50
David Brodie, <i>Comptroller</i>	30
James Sutherland, <i>Land Surveyor</i>	50
Edward Townson, } <i>Land-waiters and Searchers, each</i>	25
George Monro, }	
Nineteen Tide-waiters, each	18

FORTROSE and CROMARTY.

Ralph Archbould, <i>Tide Surveyor</i>	40
Four Boatmen, each	14

CAITHNESS.

Henry Liddell, <i>Collector</i>	40
John Oswald, <i>Comptroller</i>	30
Charles	

The Present STATE

	per Ann. l.
Charles Campbell, Land Surveyor	30
George Mowat, Land-waiter	25
Two Tide-waiters, each	15

ORKNEY.

Hugh Baillie, Collector	40
Thomas Rendal, Comptroller	30
Andrew Young, Surveyor and Searcher	30
Thomas Baikie, Landwaiter	25
Two Tide-waiters, each	15

LEWIS.

John Murray, Collector	30
Duncan Finlayson, Comptroller	30
Kenneth Campbell, Land Surveyor and Searcher	20
Four Tide-waiters, each	12

FORT-WILLIAM.

John Mac Neil, Collector	25
John Comrie, Comptroller	20
Alexander Muir, Land Surveyor and Searcher	20
Three Tide-waiters, each	12

SCHETLAND.

Henry Rose, Collector	40
William Irvin, Comptroller	30
Andrew Rofs, Surveyor	30
James Dowglas, Land-waiter	25
Two Tide-waiters, each	15

GLASGOW.

David Blair, Collector	100
Thomas Kennawie, Comptroller	40
Duncan Mac Gibbon, } Surveyors, each	30
Alexander Dalmahoy, }	
Ten Land-carriage Waiters, each	20

PORT

PORT-GLASGOW.

		per Ann. l.
William Hamilton Esq;	Surveyor General over ten Riding Officers for preventing the Importation of Cattle and Viſuals from Ireland.	1500
William Fleming Esq;	Surveyor General	350
Emanuel Walker,	Collector	200
Alexander Kinloch,	Comptroller	100
Walter Grahame,	Land Surveyor	100
James Fullerton,	Tide Surveyor	60
Archibald Buchanan,	Land and Tide Surveyor at Greenock	60
William Burton,	Land-waiters, each	60
Christopher Whittingdale,		
Samuel Pleydell,		
Ralph Bell,		
Archibald Young,		
John Denniston,		
Thirty seven Tide-waiters,	each	20
Four Boat-men,	each	20
Two Weighing Porters,	each	35

GREENOCH.

William Stewart,	Surveyor General	150
Six Boat-men,	each	20

IRVING.

Laurence Nugent,	Collector	50
Robert Montgomery,	Comptroller	30
Robert Rose,	Land Surveyor	35
Charles Hamilton,	Land-waiters and Searchers, each	25
James Maxwell,		
Ten Tide-waiters,	each	15

COMBRAES.

Alexander Macdonald,	Tide Surveyor	30
Four Boat-men,	each	15

AIR.

John Fairlie,	Collector	40
Robert Kerr,	Comptroller	30
Richard Adderton,	Land and Tide Surveyor	35
O 2		Thomas

The Present STATE

Thomas Macjarrow, } Land-waiters and Searchers, each	per Ann. 1.	25
Hugh Donald, }		
Eight Tide-waiters, each	_____	15

STRANRAER.

Edward Bruce, Collector	_____	40
Alexander Cuninghame, Deputy Collector	_____	30
Charles Innes, Comptroller	_____	35
William Mac Dowell, Deputy Comptroller	_____	20
James Gordon, Land and Tide Surveyor	_____	35
James Forbes, Land-waiter and Searcher	_____	25
Nine Tide-waiters, each	_____	15

LOCHRYAN.

Four Boat-men, each	_____	15
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WIGTOUN.

William Hamilton, Collector	_____	40
Alexander Mac Dowel, Comptroller	_____	25
John Mitchell, Surveyor and Land-waiter	_____	30
Six Tide-waiters, each	_____	15

WHITHORN.

James Dowglas, Tide Surveyor	_____	30
Six Boat-men, each	_____	15

CAMPBELTOUN.

Hugh Montgomery, Collector	_____	30
Daniel Farquharson, Comptroller	_____	30
John Campbel, Surveyor and Land-waiter	_____	25
Ten Tide-waiters, each	_____	14
Ten Boat-men, each	_____	14

DUMFRIES.

George Maxwell, Collector	_____	50
John Young, Comptroller	_____	40
John Dalryell, Deputy Collector	_____	25
Samuel Fullarton, Deputy Comptroller	_____	20
William Johnston, Land Surveyor	_____	40
James Reid, Land-waiter and Searcher	_____	25

Leonard

	<i>per Ann. l.</i>
Leonard Freeman, ditto, and to take care of the Boat	30
William Craik, Surveyor General	100
Bryce Blair, { Surveyors General from Sark- }	100
David Maxwell, { foot to the River Dee. }	50
Ten Tide-waiters, each	15
Four Boat-men, each	15

N. B. There are only three Sloops employed in the Service of the Revenue, under the Management of the Commissioners of the Customs in Scotland; the Establishment for each Sloop is as follows; viz.

	<i>per Ann. l. s. d.</i>
To the Commander	50 00 00
To the Mate	25 00 00
To eleven Men, at 15 l. per Annum each	165 00 00
To a Boy per Annum	6 00 00
Victualling 14 Men, at 6 d. per Diem each	127 15 00
Wear and Tear, per Annum	80 00 00

Officers employed in the Salt Duties in North Britain.

Edmund Pargiter Esq; Comptroller General	100
Assistant, or first Clerk	20
Beaumont Hotham Esq; Secretary, Solicitor, Examiner, &c.	150
John Barnett, Supervisor General	130
James Armour, Assistant Solicitor	50
The Person serving as Clerk to the Secretary	40

P R E S T O N P A N S.

Colin Campbell, Collector	30
Gideon Shaw, Supervisor	50
Ten Officers, each	25
Fourteen Watchmen, each	15

B O R R O W S T O N E S S.

John Crawford, Collector	30
James Bruce, Supervisor	50
Five Officers, each	24
Seven Watchmen, each	15

A L L O A.

Walter Grosset, Collector	30
David Paterson, Supervisor	50
O 3	Ten

The Present STATE

			per Ann. l.
Ten Officers, each	—	—	25
Ten Watchmen, each	—	—	15

KIRKALDY.

Robert Hay, <i>Collector</i>	—	—	30
William Menzies, <i>Supervisor</i>	—	—	50
Eight Officers, each	—	—	25
Ten Watchmen, each	—	—	15

IRVING.

Laurence Nugent, <i>Collector</i>	—	—	5
Robert Rose, <i>Supervisor</i>	—	—	5
Two Officers, each	—	—	25
One Watchman	—	—	15

AIR.

John Fairlie, <i>Collector</i>	—	—	5
Roger Kerr, <i>Supervisor</i>	—	—	5
Two Officers, each	—	—	25
Two Watchmen, each	—	—	15

CAMPBELTOUN and ILAY.

Hugh Montgomery, <i>Collector</i>	—	—	5
Daniel Farquharson, <i>Supervisor</i>	—	—	5
Two Officers, each	—	—	25
One Watchman	—	—	15

STRANRAER.

Edward Bruce, <i>Collector</i>	—	—	5
Charles Innes, <i>Supervisor</i>	—	—	5

Having said something already of the antient Patrimony, or Revenue of the Crown of Scotland, as to what consisted either in Lands or Casualties, by Fews, Wards, and other Tenures, most of which are either given away or changed; it will be proper to inform the Reader here, that the Revenues at present (which fall under the Management of the Exchequer and Treasury, as they were stated in the Treaty of Union) are raised and estimated as follows:

The

Chap. XIII. of SCOTLAND.

199

The Excise on Ale and Beer is 2 s. Scots, or 2 d. Sterling, per Scots Gallon, now farmed at 35000 l. Sterling, but if exacted in the same Manner as in England, may amount to	l. s. d. 50000 00 00
The Customs have been let at 34000 l. Sterling, and were, in the Time of the late War, let for 28500 l. with this Condition, that upon a Peace, the Lords of the Treasury may let a new Lease, and may amount to	50000 00 00
The Crown Rents, <i>communibus annis</i> , about	5500 00 00
The Casualties of Superiorities, and Compositions at the Exchequer, <i>communibus annis</i> , about	3000 00 00
The Post-office, farmed at 1194 l. but if collected, may amount to	2000 00 00
The Imposition for Coinage	1500 00 00
The Cels, or Land Tax, was 36000 l. before the Union, and to make it equal to 4 s. per Pound in England, is now settled at	48000 00 00
The whole	160000 00 00

Physicians in Ordinary, and other Officers.

DR. John Rutherford,
Dr. Andrew St. Clair,
Dr. Andrew Plummer,
Dr. James Lidderdale, } Physicians in Ordinary.

Druggist and Apothecary, Salary 40 l. per Annum.

Dr. Charles Alston, King's Botanist, and Keeper of the Physick Garden, Salary 50 l. per Annum.

Sir Gilbert Kennedy of Girvenmains, Bart. His Majesty's Under-Falconer, Salary 50 l. per Annum.

Archibald Mackaulay, Conservator of the Scots Privileges in the Low Countries, Salary 200 l. per Annum.

Robert Freebairn, John Nairn, and James Blair, Printers to His Majesty.

The Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh.

His Majesty King Charles II. for the further Encouragement and promoting of Learning and learned Men, especially in Physick, did, in the Year 1682. under the Great Seal of Scotland, incorporate Sir Andrew Balfour, Sir Archibald Stevenson, Sir Robert Sibbald, together with Christopher Irwin, David Bruce,

The Present STATE

William Lawder, and others, whom they should choose, all Doctors of Physick, to be a successive Body, called *The Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh*, which he endowed with many ample Privileges. The present Members are,

F E L L O W S.

Robert Lowis, <i>President, and</i> <i>one of the Council.</i>	Alexander Scot,
John Abernethy,	John Lermont,
John Smellholm,	David Kinneir,
Thomas Young,	William Porterfield, <i>Counsell</i> <i>and Censor.</i>
John Drummond <i>senior</i> ,	James Eccles,
William Learmonth.	John Rutherford,
John Riddel, <i>Counsell</i>	John Burnet, <i>Secretary.</i>
John St. Clair,	Charles Alston,
David Cockburn,	Andrew St. Clair,
George Petullo,	Andrew Plumber,
John Stevenson, <i>Counsell</i>	James Dundas, <i>Treasurer.</i>
John Clerk, <i>Counsell</i>	Alexander Cunningham,
William Hamilton,	John Taylor,
William Cochran, <i>Counsell and</i> <i>Censor.</i>	John Pringle,
	Charles Nisbet.

HONORARY FELLOWS.

Sir Hans Sloane <i>Baronet</i> ,	William Cockburn,
Alexander Ruffel,	George Cheyne,

L I C E N T I A T E S.

John Drummond <i>junior</i> ,	William Macfarlan,
James Houston,	Alexander Martin.
William Grahame,	

After the Revolution, several Attempts were made by the Royal College of Physicians at *Edinburgh*, for raising a Stock to erect an Infirmary, or Hospital for Sick Poor; all which did misgive until the Year 1725. when the Proprietors of the Fishery Company resolved upon a Dissolution and a Division of their remaining Stock. At which Time the Gentlemen of the Royal College of Physicians, with the Concurrence of several other charitable and well disposed Gentlemen, particularly of the Corporation of Chirurgeon Apothecaries in *Edinburgh*, set about the procuring Subscriptions from Proprietors of the Fishery Company, assigning their Shares in the Dividend of that Stock, for establishing the designed Infirmary. And at the same Time many others, not of the Fishery Company, did subscribe for certain Donations, all to be paid as soon as a certain Sum was signed for, to begin the good Work. About February 1728.
the

the Capital first proposed (*viz.* 2000 *l.* Sterling) and some more, being subscribed for, it was recommended to twelve Gentlemen to carry on the Subscriptions further, and call in the Money subscribed for.

The Gentlemen who concerned themselves in this good and charitable Work, observing that the Money subscribed was gradually coming in, did digest some Rules for the Management of the Hospital; of which no other Account is needful to be given at present, but that the Management is committed to twenty Persons, annually elected; *viz.* The Lord Provost of *Edinburgh* for the Time, and, in his Absence, the Dean of Gild; the Decan Convener of the Crafts of *Edinburgh* for the Time; the President, and, in his Absence, the Vice President of the College of Physicians for the Time; and four other Members of that College, two whereof are to be chosen out of the Professors of Medicine in the University of *Edinburgh*, when such are at the Time; the Professor of Anatomy in the said University at the Time; and two of the Surgeons of *Edinburgh*, or three Surgeons, if there is no Professor of Anatomy; one of the Senators of the College of Justice; one of the Faculty of Advocates; one of the Society of Writers to the Signet; one of the Ministers of the Gospel in *Edinburgh*; and six others, who have been Donors to the Hospital. And a House with Necessaries, suitable to the small Beginning, being provided, publick Advertisement was made, that the Hospital would be opened in *August* 1729. to take in Patients.

This Hospital has now been kept up above eight Years: the Patients are under the Inspection of the Royal College of Physicians, who attend by Rotation; and six of the Chirurgeon Apothecaries, who attend monthly by Turns, and furnish the needful Medicines *gratis*. Relief has been given to many sick Poor, under great Variety of Distempers, and several extraordinary Chirurgical Operations have been, with good Success, performed in it; of all which a distinct Register is kept. This has given so great Satisfaction to Persons of all Ranks, in whose Way it has fallen to hear or enquire about it, that Donations are continued for increasing the Fund: and the Stock being now considerably augmented, and good Hopes that His Majesty's Gracious Countenance and Royal Charter will be quickly obtained, confirming this charitable Establishment; the Managers of the Hospital do not doubt but that Donations will so increase, that they will, after getting the Royal Charter, be in a Condition to build a proper House; and in the mean Time, take under their Care the sick Poor who shall apply to them.

Of the Government of Counties, or Shires, &c.

In every one of them there is a Chief Magistrate, or his Depute, Ordinary Judge in all Cases Civil and Criminal, not only in all Matters which concern Ejection, Intrusion, Damage, and Debts, but also in Thefts, Murders, and other Capital Crimes, if there be a Prosecutor. But there are several other Limitations to be considered, especially as to the four Pleas of the Crown, and if the Criminal be taken red-hand, and brought before them in twenty four Hours after the Crime is committed. He having both a Ministerial and Magisterial Power, all Breves and Precepts of Chancery are directed to him for infeofing Heirs in Lands held by their Predecessors; and there are several small Dues belonging to the Crown, which they are obliged to pay into the Exchequer. However, there lies an Appeal from them, in most Cases, to the Session, and Court of Justiciary; for the Lords there can both advocate their Proceedings, and suspend their Sentences. Some Jurisdictions are called *Stewartries*, *Bailiaries*, or *Constabularies*, which is only a different Name: for the *Stewart*, &c. has the same Jurisdiction in his *Stewartry*, &c. that the *Sheriff* has in the *Shire*; though there are some *Stewartries*, &c. included in *Shires*, where the *Sheriff* and *Stewart* have concurrent Authority, and either of them can judge *Jure Præventionis*.

The *Sheriff*, in effect, is the supreme Justice of Peace, to whom is mainly entrusted by the Law the securing of the Quiet and Tranquillity of that Part of the Kingdom which is subject to his Jurisdiction. He alone can convocate the *Lieges* at pleasure, for suppressing Tumults, and upon many other Accounts. By Act of Parliament, *anno 1504.* it is declared, that the King may erect, unite, or divide Sheriffdoms without Consent of Parliament; but, I presume, it must be *Salvo Jure Cujuslibet*. The Kings formerly conferred some of these Offices heretably on Families eminent for publick Services, which gave them great Power and Interest therein: which often proving inconsistent with the Publick Good, and not answering the End for which they had been so conferred, for weighty Reasons they were discharged by Act of Parliament, seeing *Industria personæ respicitur in Judicijs*. And although King *James VI.* and King *Charles I.* designed for valuable Considerations to buy in all these herettable Sheriffships, and bought in some; yet, to this Day, many of them are enjoyed by Noblemen and others.

*The Sheriffs in Scotland. These marked with * are at the King's Disposal, and removeable at Pleasure; the rest are Hereditary.*

* ABERDEEN, *John Earl of Rothes.*
Air, *John Earl of Loudoun.*

Argyle,

Argyle, *John Duke of Argyle.*
 Bamff, *James Earl of Finlater.*
 Berwick, or the Merse, *William Earl of Hume.*
 Bute, *James Earl of Bute.*
 Caithness, *John Sinclair of Ulbster Esq;*
 Clackmannan, *Colonel William Dalrymple.*
 Cromarty, *John Earl of Cromarty.*
 Dumfries, *Charles Duke of Queensberry.*
 Dumbarton, or Lennox, *James Duke of Montrose.*
 * Edinburgh, or Mid Lothian, *Charles Earl of Lauderdale.*
 Elgin, or Murray, *Francis Earl of Murray.*
 Fife, *John Earl of Rothes.*
 * Forfar, or Angus, *David Earl of Northesk, for Life.*
 * Haddington, or East Lothian, *John Lord Beilhaven,*
 * Inverness, *John Earl of Southerland.*
 * Kincardine, or Merns, *John Arbuthnot Esq.*
 Kinross, *Sir John Hope Bruce Baronet.*
 Kircudbright, or Stewartry of Galloway, *George Marquis of Annandale.*
 * Lanerk, or Clydesdale, *Charles Earl of Selkirk.*
 Linlithgow, or West Lothian, *Charles Earl of Hopton.*
 Nairn, *John Campbell of Calder Esq.*
 Orkney and Scetland Stewartry, *George Earl of Morton.*
 Peebles, or Tweeddale, *William Earl of March.*
 Perth, *James Duke of Athol.*
 Renfrew, *Alexander Earl of Eglington.*
 * Ross, *Sir Robert Monro.*
 Roxburgh, or Teviotdale, &c. *Sir Archibald Douglas of Cavers,*
 Selkirk, or Forrest, *John Murray of Philiphaugh.*
 * Stirling, _____
 Southerland, *John Earl of Southerland.*
 Wigton, or Galloway, *Sir Andrew Agnew.*

Stewartries, &c. which send no Members (as such) to Parliament, but their Stewarts, &c. are,

* **S**IR *Alexander Areskine, Stewart of Menteith.*
 * *John Drummond of Megginch Esq; Stewart of Strathern.*
Alexander Earl of Eglington, Bailie of Cunningham.
John Earl of Cassilis, Bailie of Carrick.
Hugh Earl of Loudoun, Bailie of Kyle.
Charles Earl of Lauderdale, Bailie of Lauderdale.
 * _____ *Constable of Haddington.*

Courts of Regality.

Regalities are Fews granted by the King to some particular Subjects, whose Authority and Jurisdiction are very large and extensive both in Civil and Criminal Cases; and when they are erected, there is a Burgh of Regality expressed in the Instrument of Erection, some of which are very noted and antient: and though the Burgh may choose its own Magistrates, yet the Lord of the Regality, or his Bailie, has not only the Power of *Pit and Gallows* (*furca et fossa*) but also a cumulative Jurisdiction with the Bailies of the Burgh *in civilibus*. Mr. Chamberlain is mistaken when he says (in his *Present State of Scotland*, p. 411.) that Regalities belonged antiently to the Ecclesiasticks, &c. for Sir George Mackenzie in his *Criminals*, Part II. Tit. xi. § 6. shews, they were *Laick* as well as *Ecclesiastick*, together with the Difference between them, and from whom they may repledge; to which I refer the Reader. Though many great Men have had Regalities granted to them, yet I find only these following were very antient, and the most remarkable; *viz.*

Burghs of Regality.

Bailiffs, or other Lord's.

Aberbrothock, _____	Earl of Airley.
Bathgate, _____	— Cochran of Balbachlaw Esq;
Cunningham, _____	Earl of Eglington.
Carrick, _____	Earl of Cassilis.
Dumfermling, _____	Marquis of Tweeddale.
Fife Stewartry, _____	Duke of Athol.
Kyle, _____	Earl of Loudoun.
Lauderdale, _____	Earl of Lauderdale.
Menteith, _____	_____
Strathern, _____	_____
Musselburgh, _____	Duke of Buccleugh.
Pittenweem, _____	Sir John Anstruther Baronet.

Of Baron Courts.

Every one that holds a Barony of the Crown, has a Court, wherein lesser Causes, both Civil and Criminal, may be tried. In Burghs of Barony, the Lord of the Manor, or Baron of the Barony, in which they are situated, chooses one Magistrate, leaving the rest, if they have any more than one, to the People's Choice.

Of Burghs.

In Scotland there are three Sorts of Burghs; *viz.* Burghs Royal, Burghs of Regality, and Burghs of Barony; every one whereof is a Corporation, though only the Royal Burghs send Members to the Parliament.

The Royal Burghs have also this Privilege, that they are not only several distinct Corporations, but they are also one entire Body, governed by, and accountable to one General Court, called *The Convention of Burrow*, which is annually held, generally at *Edinburgh*; and at the End of each Convention they appoint the Time and Place for the next, where the Commissioner for any Burgh is *Præses* for the Time it sits in his Burgh. Herein are considered Matters relating to the common Advantage of all the Burghs, and Differences between Burgh and Burgh determined: it regulates the Trade to the *Netherlands*, and judges the Misdemeanors of their Factors and Conservators beyond Seas; appoints Commissioners to visit all Royal Burghs, and enquire into the State of each, as to their real and casual Rents and Revenues, Trade and Shipping, Prisons and Publick Works, and Management of their common Stock.

In a late noted Case, when some stood up for the Privileges of the Burghs, by virtue of the 21st Article of the late Union, as unalterable; a certain great Person reply'd, *That that Article regarded the Burghs in general* (by which, I presume, he meant the Convention of Burrows) *but not every Burgh in particular, nor every particular Privilege of that Burgh.*

Of Commissariat Courts.

These are the last I shall mention in this Chapter, though, in some respects, I should rather have reserved them to another. They are properly and originally Ecclesiastical Courts, depending upon the Bishops, who appointed the Commissars (who were the Bishops Officials) and in some measure resemble those of the Diocesan Chancellors in *England*. There was one in every Diocese, at least; and more, where the Bishoprick was large. They were Judges in Cases of Testaments, Defamations, and several Things of Ecclesiastical Cognizance; but all their Sentences and Proceedings were liable to an Appeal. The Commissaries of *Edinburgh*, who are four in Number (formerly nominated by the two Archbishops, and the Bishop of *Edinburgh*) had, and still have a very remarkable Power; *viz.* to try Causes Matrimonial, and Adultery, in order to a plenary Divorce, not only *à thoro et mensâ*, but even *à vinculo matrimonii*; so that the innocent Party may marry, as if the offending Party were naturally

rally dead. These Courts had stood but a poor Chance at the Revolution, if the late Sir *Hugh Dalrymple* and Sir *James Smal-let* (who were both Commissaries) had not been Members of the Convention. They are now in the King's Gift; as are also (if the Presbytery please) all those Churches, where Bishops were Patrons.

C H A P. XIV.

Of the Military Government of Scotland.

THE Father of the Family in antient Times was certainly the first Magistrate; which Rule not only prevailed in every Country, but even in the most polite and civilized Places, insomuch that not only in Holy Writ, but also by the Laws of the Twelve Tables, he had a very supereminent Authority. Monarchy being the most antient Government in the World, was also most agreeable to the *Scots*: for every Tribe or Clan was governed by its respective Chief, from whom they were descended, independently of any other. But these small Princes often differing among themselves, as well as being invaded and harassed by foreign Enemies, unanimously sent into *Ireland* for *Fergus*, to whom they transferred their Power, and he became their first King. I know the Original of Government in *Scotland* is a Point much debated by their own Historians, who to this Day represent it very differently. Some People, both Natives and Foreigners, being enamoured with *Buchanan's* fine *Latin* Stile, have been captivated, and become Slaves to his Antimonarchical Positions in his Book *De jure Regni apud Scotos*, which I may very justly call infamous, as being condemned by an Act of Parliament, which is unrepealed to this Day. One would imagine by the Title, he intended to have given a fair Account of the Constitution of the *Scots* Government; whereas, he does not tell us in fact what that Government either *was* or *is*, according to the known Laws and Customs of that Kingdom, but what he thought it *should* be; and sets up for a Leveller, prescribing a Model for governing every Nation: there being a great Difference to be made between a Kingdom or State *already* constituted and settled, and another (if there be any such) who has *hitherto* no Laws or Customs, but a Set of People just going to *form* themselves into a Society.

However,

However, our Author tells us, that it appears by History, that the *Scots* changed their Aristocratical Government into a Monarchy, chiefly for the same Reason that the *Israelites* and others of the Antients did; which was, that they might have a King to go in and out before them, and fight their Battles: for this Reason the Chiefs of their Tribes sent for *Fergus* to be their General against the *Britons* and *Picts*; and in Regard of his Success, they settled their Crown upon him and his Posterity. It would seem, by the *Roman History*, that till the Time they invaded the Island, the *Scots Kings* were scarce known by any other Title but that of General. Thus *Tacitus* says of *Galgacus*, the King of the *Caledonians*, or antient *Scots*, who fought the *Romans* on the *Grampian Hills*, that he was *inter plures Duces genere præstans*, i. e. The noblest and highest born of all their Captains; who, as is evident from History, were then the *Philarchi*, as *Buchanan* calls them, or which is the same, the *Capitanei*, or Heads of Tribes, according to *Bishop Lesly*. And indeed it is no Wonder that *Tacitus* should speak of *Galgacus*, under that which was the chief and distinguishing Character of the *Scots Kings* for many Ages; viz. *Duces Belli*, their chief Business being to defend or enlarge their Dominions. Yet it appears plain by the *Scots Histories* and Acts of Parliament, that their Kings were so far from having Peace and War at their own Disposal, that, according to the Constitution, they could do nothing in either without the Consent of the Estates. But since the Union of the Crowns, their Prerogative has been advanced in this, as well as in other Respects; so that Peace and War, and the naming of Military Officers, has been in the Crown, as it is in *England*, but with this Difference, that the Militia of *Scotland* is not subject to Lord Lieutenants, or their Deputies, but all their Officers are named by the Sovereign, as in the Standing Army, a Thing unknown in *Scotland* till within these last hundred Years: for before that Time, all the Subjects were armed and disciplined, and commanded in War by the greater and lesser Barons, and the Commissioners of Boroughs, upon whom they immediately depended. And by the Constitution, the Nobility, Gentry, and Boroughs were obliged to appear with their Men in Arms, and to continue in the Field six Weeks for the Defense of their Country, at their own Charge, which made a Standing Army needless; for in case of a defensive War, the several Parts of the Kingdom sent their Men to the Army by turns; and in case of an Offensive, every Country and Borough sent such a Number, and they were maintained by such Methods, as the King and Parliament thought fit. Our Kings, for the most part, commanded in Person, and upon Occasion held Parliaments in their Camps, where the greater and lesser Barons, and Commissioners of Boroughs being present,

sent, they had the great Council at Hand, to give them Advice upon all urgent Occasions, and to dispense immediate Rewards or Punishments to those who deserved them: which being many Times done in the Camp or Field, some of our Prerogative Authors have thence taken Occasion to assert the absolute Power of our Princes; not considering, that those very Persons who were the Members of Parliament, were also Commanders in the Army, and, by Consequence, at Hand to consult with.

In the Reign of King *Charles II.* a Militia was established of 20000 Foot, and 2000 Horse, to be in Readiness, with forty Days Provisions, as they shall be called by His Majesty, to march to any Part of his Dominions against foreign Invasion, or intestine Rebellion; and by this Act the King was empowered to name the Officers, to a Captain of Horse *inclusive*, and the naming of other inferior Officers was left to the Privy Council. By posterior Acts the King and Council were allowed to appoint the Days of Rendezvous, and other Things relating to the Militia. The Pay of a Footman was Sixpence a Day, and of a Horseman one Shilling and Sixpence, and each Horse was to be of Ten Pounds *Sterling* Value. This was the first Militia of the Sort that ever was settled in *Scotland*; for by the old Constitution, as has been mentioned already, all Men between Sixty and Sixteen were to be armed and disciplined, and to appear under their respective Leaders, as Occasion should require.

After the Revolution this Militia was laid aside by Act of Parliament, except in case of an Invasion, in Consideration of a present Levy of 2700 Foot then granted to King *William* for the Defense of the Kingdom, with 1000 Men yearly for Recruits.

I hope, I need not caution the Reader any further against some of the seditious Principles in this Paragraph, our Histories and Statutes giving us Accounts quite different from it. Though Parliament Men were in Camp with the King, yet they were not in a Parliamentary Capacity; and though they were Commanders, yet, I hope, not over the King, but, in Subordination to him, over their own Vassals. And by another Act of Parliament these 22000 Foot and Horse were to pay Obedience to all such Orders as should be given them by the Privy Council.

By an Act of *Security* before the Union, the People were to be exercised in Arms; but that is now repealed: and there is no certain Number of Standing Forces in *Scotland* (unless it be some independent Companies) but just as it pleases His Majesty. As for Garrisons take what follows.

Edinburgh Castle has one Constable, Governor, or Captain over it; *viz.* *John Duke of Argyle*, one Deputy Governor, one Lieutenant Major, one Lieutenant, two Ensigns, one Store-keeper,

keeper, one Deputy Store-keeper, one Chaplain, one Surgeon, one Master Gunner, three Under Gunners, one Gun-smith, four Serjeants, four Corporals, three Drummers, and one hundred Centinels.

The *Artillery Company* consists of one Captain, one Lieutenant, one Bombardier, one Clerk, one Commissary, one Corporal, ten Gunners, and six Practitioners.

Stirling Castle, John Earl of Rothes, Constable, one Governor, one Lieutenant, one Ensign, one Store-keeper, two Serjeants, three Corporals, two Drummers, three Gunners, and sixty Centinels.

Dumbarton Castle, William Earl of Glencairn, Governor, one Lieutenant, two Serjeants, two Corporals, one Gunner, one Drummer, and fifteen Centinels.

Blackness Castle, Colonel William Ker, Governor, one Deputy Governor, one Lieutenant, one Serjeant, one Corporal, one Drummer, one Gunner, one Porter, and fifteen Centinels.

Inverlochy, and *Fort-Augustus*, uncertain.

The Guards on the same Foot with *England*.

The Lord Lieutenants for the several Shires of Scotland.

M ID Lothian, or Edinburgh, Earl of Lauderdale.	Angus, or Forfar, Duke of Dowglas.
East Lothian, —————	Inverness, Lord Lovat.
West Lothian, Earl of Hopton.	Ross, Charles Ross Esq.
Merse, Earl of Marchmont.	Cromarty, Hugh Ross junior, Esq.
Selkirk, Duke of Roxburgh.	Murray, Alex ^r Brodie Esq.
Dumfries and Kircudbright, Duke of Queensberry.	Caithness, Earl of Southerland.
Galloway, or Wigton, Earl of Morton.	Orkney and Zetland, Earl of Morton.
Stair, —————	Dunbarton, Duke of Montrose.
Cliddeisdale, Earl of Selkirk.	Aberdeen, Earl of Rothes.
Renfrew, Lord Ross,	Kincardin, Sir Peter Frazer, Baronet.
Stirling and Clackmannan, Earl of Buchan.	Roxburgh, or Teviotdale, Duke of Roxburgh.
Perth, Earl of Broadalbin.	Tweeddale, Earl of March.
Fife and Kinross, Earl of Rothes.	Bute —————

Of the Admiralty of Scotland.

The Scots never abounded in Naval Force, nor seem to have affected it; otherwise a Nation of so long standing, having such Materials for building of Ships, and such Harbours for laying them up safe, could scarcely have been without a Competency

The Present STATE

of Ships of War. This must be in part ascribed to that same Humour which made them neglect walled Towns, according to that of our Historian and Poet,

Ille pharetratis est propria gloria Scotis, &c.

And a little lower,

Non fossa & Muris patriam, sed Mater tueri.

Another Reason may be, that their Wars being for the most Part defensive, and by Land, against the several People who inhabited the South Parts of the Island, they did not much apprehend the Necessity of the naval Force: but that they did not altogether neglect it, is plain from their Act of Parliament, and particularly the 140th Act of King *James I.* by which it is ordained, That all Barons and Lords, having Lands and Lordships near the Sea, on the West and North Parts, and especially against the Isles, should have Galleys, and maintain them according to their antient Tenure; and all the Lands which lay within six Miles of the Coasts, should contribute to their Maintenance.

With these Galleys they defended their Coasts, and sometimes invaded their Enemies. But that they had other Ships of War, with which they were able formerly to look the *English* and others in the Face, is evident from History: for in the Reign of King *James III.* a Squadron of the *English* Navy, which infested their Coasts, was defeated and taken by *Andrew Wood of Largo*, a noted Sea Captain, in the *Firth* near *Dumbar*; and afterwards he defeated Sir *Stephen Bull*, with another *English* Squadron near the Mouth of the *Tay*, where he took him and his Ships. And in that same Reign, *Andrew Barton*, a *Scots* Merchant, having obtained Letters of Mart from his own Prince to make War with the *Portuguese*, who had killed his Father, and taken his Ship, and refused to make Satisfaction, though condemned by the Admiralty of *Flanders*, in whose Dominions this Piracy happened; the said *Barton* did in a few Months make sufficient Reprisals upon them with his own Ships; but was treacherously, in the Time of Peace, surprized, at the Instigation of the *Portuguese*, by an *English* Squadron, under the Conduct of Admiral *Howard*, against whom, with a much less Force, he maintained a gallant Fight, but at last was killed, and his Ships taken.

The main Reason why the *Scots* neglected improving their naval Force, while their Neighbours increased and augmented theirs, seems to have been, that their Princes, when neighbouring Nations increased their naval Force, were either Minors, or

engaged

engaged in a War with *England*, or intestine Broils at Home; as happened in the Reign of King *James III*, *IV*, and *V*. Queen *Mary*, and King *James VI*. during whose Reign, before and after his Succession to the Crown of *England*, the Reasons not only for the Neglect, but for the Decay of the naval Force of *Scotland*, are so obvious, that it is needless to touch them.

The Court of *Admiralty* is as antient as in most other Kingdoms in *Europe*, and the Office has been usually entrusted with Persons of the greatest Quality. In the Year 1603. *Ludovick*, Duke of *Lenox*, was created Hereditary Lord High Admiral, which Office continued in that Family till the Death of *Charles*, Duke of *Lenox* and *Richmond*, when it devolved to King *Charles II*. as his next Heir, which he conveyed to *Charles Lenox*, his natural Son (by the Duchess of *Portsmouth*, whom he created Duke of *Lenox*) with Reservation of a Term for Life to his Royal Brother *James*, Duke of *Albany* and *York*. In the Year 1693. *William*, Duke of *Hamilton*, was made Lord High Admiral; and after his Death, the Office was managed by Commissioners, till the Death of King *James VII*. whereupon *Charles*, Duke of *Lenox*, succeeded by the foresaid Grant; who resigning it into the Queen's Hands, *David*, Earl of *Weemys*, was made Lord High Admiral, in which Post he continued till the Union.

The antient Records of this Court are generally lost; but by Act of Parliament, viz. Act 16. Parl. 3. *Charles II*. the Admiralty is declared to be a supreme Court in all Causes competent to its own Jurisdiction; and the Lord High Admiral is declared to be the King's Lieutenant and Justice General upon the Seas, and in all Ports, Harbours, and Creeks of the same, and upon fresh Water and navigable Rivers, below the first Bridge, or within Flood-mark: so that nothing competent to his Jurisdiction can be meddled with, *in primâ instantiâ*, but by the Lord High Admiral, and the Judge or Judges of his Court. Sentences passed in all inferior Courts of Admiralty, may be brought again before his Court, but no Advocation lies from it to the Lords of Session, or any other Judicature, unless in Cases not maritime. No Suspension, or other Stop to his Decrees can be passed, except by the Lords *in præsentia*, i. e. assembled together in Session-time; and by three Lords met together for that End in Vacation-time; and if they find that this Suspension was unjustly procured, they may give Damages to the Persons aggrieved, over and above the Expences of their Plea, before the Lords. This Court may also review its own Acts, wherein it is controulable by no other Court: and in this Power it is vested by that Act of Parliament in the Admiralty Court of *Scotland*, by the nineteenth Article of the Union; but still subject to such Regulations and Alterations, as the Parliament of *Great Britain* shall think fit.

The Present STATE

All maritime Causes, Crimes, Faults, Trespasses, Controversies, Actions, and Quarrels are triable before his Judge; for the High Admiral never judges in Person by the Civil Law, and Customs of *Scotland*; in which the Court is assisted in deciding some particular Cases by the Laws of *Oleron*, *Wisby*, and the *Hanse Towns*, and the later Constitutions of *Amsterdam*, and other Towns of *Holland*.

Nevertheless there are some peculiar Jurisdictions of Admiralty hereditary in some great Families: the Duke of *Argyle* is Admiral of the Western Isles; the Earl of *Southerland* of the Shire of *Southerland*; and the Earl of *Morton* is Steward, Justiciary, and Admiral of *Orkney* and *Zetland*: and many Noblemen and Gentlemen are constituted Depute Admirals in several Coasts by the Admiral, who are changeable at his Pleasure; and generally the Magistrates of great Towns on the Coast are appointed Admiral's Depute within their own Precincts; and such Men of War as come up the Firth of *Forth* for guarding and securing the Coasts, receive their Orders from the Lord Provost of *Edinburgh*.

The Judges Salary is 100 *l. per Annum* by Act of Parliament, and for every Decreet he pronounces, whether for or against the Pursuer, he has Sentence-silver, that is, a Fee, as the Lords of Session and Justiciary had (and the Judges in several Courts still have) before their Salaries were upon appropriated Funds. He has also Fees for all Passes and safe Conducts granted to Ships, and a *Gold Penny* for every new Ship within *Scotland*. The Clerks have the Dues or Fees of all Summons of Precepts, and of all Extracts of DECREETS, ACTS, and Sentences that are passed in this Court.

Officers of the Admiralty.

George, Earl of *Morton*, Lord Vice Admiral of *Scotland*, Salary 1000 *l. per Annum*.

Mr. James Graham of *Airth*, Advocate, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty.

Alexander Baine of *Logie*, Secretary.

Mr. Hugh Forbes, Advocate, Procurator Fiscal.

Mr. Archibald Inglis, Advocate, Clerk.

Alexander Jolly, Clerk Depute.

James Lindsay,

James White,

James Thomson,

} *Macers of Admiralty.*

Of the Herald's Office.

This is of an old standing, and was designed to give Coats of Armour, and other Badges of Honour to such as had done signal

nal Services to their King and Country; and the King at Arms is a competent Judge of the Bearer's Merit, and likewise to prevent the assuming of Arms by such as have no Title to them. He also takes Care of proper Distinctions between the Arms of the *Chiefs* of Families, and their Cadets; and to give additional Arms and Marks to such as have acquired them by Merit. The Chief of the Heralds is called, *Lord Lion King at Arms*, because the *Lion* is the Royal Bearing of *Scotland*. He holds his Office by Patent under the Great Seal, and there are considerable Fees belonging to it. He attended formerly on the Parliament, assisted at Coronations, and still walks or rides in Processions and Cavalcades. He is, or ought to be present at all solemn Proclamations, and wears on these Occasions a Tabard, or a rich Coat of Arms, and sometimes a long Crimson Velvet Robe; and at Coronations he wore a Crown gilt. He has a rich Footmantle, and suitable Horse Ornaments at Cavalcades, and a Battoon Semée of Thistles. He is principal Herald of the Order of *St. Andrew*, or the *Thistle*, and wears the Order in Gold, appended to a golden Chain, hanging about his Neck down to his Breast. He admits all the Heralds, Pursuivants, and Messengers at Arms, who only can serve Summons to the Session, and execute its Decrees; and antiently he admitted all Macers and Trumpets. He holds two annual Courts; *viz.* on the sixth of *May*, and the sixth of *November*; when all Messengers are obliged to appear, as are all Persons who are summoned to answer Complaints cognizable by him. He has one or more Deputies, who usually sit with him. The Heralds (who are called his *Brethren*) also sit and vote; but though the Pursuivants sit, they have no Vote. He has a Clerk, Fiscal, and Officer; and all Magistrates are obliged to concur with him, and afford Prisons for punishing Offenders. He attests all Genealogies under his Hand and Seal, which bear Faith, as Records, beyond the Seas, as well as at Home. He, and the other Heralds and Pursuivants, according to their respective Stations, denounce War, and proclaim Peace, command rebellious Subjects to lay down their Arms, and make Citations in Cases of High Treason. To them belongs the publishing of all solemn Proclamations, and Acts of Parliament and Convention; and they are invested with many other Honours, Privileges, Dignities, and Immunities. There are six Trumpets, called *The King's Ordinary Trumpets*, who are obliged to attend upon the Herald's Office. Vid. 21st Act, 3^d Sess. 2^d Parl. K. *Charles II.*

And as it is an Office of great Dignity, and he is solemnly crowned at his Investiture, his Person is in a Manner reckoned sacred, of which Bishop *Lesley* gives a particular Instance in his History; *viz.* That the Lord *Drummond* was forfeited in the Year 1515. for striking the *Lion*, and narrowly escaped the Loss

of his Life and Dignity. *Lamneus*, *Speidel*, and some other learned Men say, that the *Scots* and *Picts* were the first who wore coloured Shields. Some ascribe the Origin of Arms to *Jacob's* giving Marks of Distinction to his Sons when he blessed them, as to *Judab* a Lion, &c. Others ascribe the Invention to the *Germans*; and some give it to the *Romans*, as others do to the *Goths* and *Vandals*: but the digesting of it into an Art, is ascribed to the Emperors *Charlemain* and *Frederic Barbarossa*. Before the Union of the Crowns, the *Scots*, in Testimony of their Friendship to the *French*, did much imitate them in their Heraldry; but since that Time they have imitated the *English*. The *Lion*, and his Brethren the Heralds, did formerly assist at the Creation of Noblemen and Knights, which used to be done in *Scotland* with great Solemnity, the Order of Knighthood being then much more esteemed than at present, and seldom conferred but on Persons of extraordinary Merit. Their antient Orders of Knighthood were those of the *Thistle*, or *St. Andrew*, and *Banrents*, or *Bannerets*, created under the *Royal Standard*, for gallant Actions in the Field, and they were allowed to bring a Company of Men to the Army under their own Banner. *Knights Baronets* were first instituted by King *James VI.* to encourage the Plantation of *Nova Scotia* in *America*. This Honour is Hereditary, and they are allowed to wear about their Necks an Orange-tawny Silk Ribbon, to which is affixed in the Scutcheon *Argent*, a Saltir *Azure*, with an Inscutcheon of the Arms of *Scotland*, an Imperial Crown above the Scutcheon, incircled with this Motto, *Fax mentis honestæ Gloria*. Their *Knights Batchelors* (or *Bas Chevaliers*) are the same with those of *England*.

The Lord Lion, and the rest of the Heralds and Pursuivants at Arms.

Alexander Brodie Esq; Lord Lyon King at Arms, Salary 300 *l.* per Annum, besides Perquisites.

David Erskine, Clerk.

HERALDS.

Roderick Chambers, Ross,
John Erskine, Albany,
Charles Glas, Rothsay,
Alexander Martin, Ilay,
William Dowglas, Marchmont,
James Fardyce, Snowdown,

} Salary 25 *l.* per Annum each,
 besides Perquisites.

PURSUI-

PURSUIVANTS.

Robert Brown, Carrick,
William Gray, Dingwall,
Gharles Gordon, Unicorn,
Alexander Thomson, Bute,
James Clerkson, Kintire,
George Dick, Ormond,

Salary 16 l. 13 s. 4 d. per Annum each, besides Perquisites.

Trumpets in Ordinary.

Thomas Weir,
James Marine,
John Menzies,
James Gairden,
John Yates,
Charles Erskine,

Salary 16 l. 13 s. 4 d. per Annum each, besides Perquisites.

In the Lyon Office, among other Records, there is a very particular and most remarkable Account of the Solemnities and Ceremonies used at the Baptism of Prince Charles, afterwards King Charles I. It has been lately printed, and is a very curious Piece; whereby it appears, he was baptized (not by a Presbyterian Minister, the Validity of whose Ordination is denied by Men of Episcopal Principles, but) by David Lindsay, Bishop of Ross, Preacher in Ordinary to the King, who, in his younger Years, before the Reformation, had been a Carmelite Friar.

Of the Order of the Thistle, or St. Andrew in Scotland.

The Order of St. Andrew, or the Thistle, by reason of its great Antiquity and memorable Institution, is, upon all Occasions, according to the Scots Style, called, *The most Antient, and most Noble Order of the Thistle*, being founded, as all the Scots Historians assert, by Achaius the 65th King of Scotland, after a signal Victory obtained over the Saxons, anno 819. and dedicated to St. Andrew, the Patron, or tutelar Saint of Scotland.

This Order came at length to shine forth in fuller Splendor in the Reign of King James V. who was himself a most splendid and magnificent Prince. He caused the Collar of the Order to be composed of two antient Badges or Symbols of the Scots and Picts; viz. The Thistle, and Sprigs of Rue; but about the Time of the Reformation it fell into Disuetude, and was scarcely used by the Knights then; being so very zealous for the Reformed Religion, that they left their Order where they laid down their Popery, and it was never after re-assumed till the Reign of King James VII. who, for the better regulating of

the Order in all its Proceedings, signed a Body of Statutes, and appointed the Knights Brethren to wear the Image of St. *Andrew* upon a blew watered tabby Ribbon; and likewise named the Royal Chapel, or Abbey Church of *Holy-rood-house*, to be the Chapel of the Order (the old Church of St. *Andrew* being ruined at the Reformation) for which End it was put in excellent Repair; but was divested of all its beautiful Ornaments by a furious Rabble at the late Revolution.

Her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, of blessed Memory, was pleased to revive the said Order upon the 31st of December 1703. and signed a Body of Statutes, wherein the Colour of the Ribbon was changed from Blew to Green, to make a Distinction between this Order, and that of the *Garter*; all which Statutes our late gracious Sovereign King *George* was pleased to confirm, with some additional ones, among which, that of adding Rays of Glory to surround the whole Figure of St. *Andrew*, which hangs at the Collar, was no small Demonstration of His Majesty's great Regard to, and most earnest Desire of adding to the Splendor and Magnificence of the said Order. And though hitherto, from the Time of the Reformation, both Elections and Installments have been dispensed with, His Majesty was graciously pleased for the future, that Chapters for Election shall be held in His and His Successors Royal Presence; to which End he has ordered the great Wardrobe to provide the Knights Brethren, and Officers of the Order with such Mantles, as are appointed by the Statutes of the Order.

A List of the Knights Companions and Brethren of the Antient and Noble Order of the Thistle, revived in the Reign, and by Authority of King James VII. continued to the present Time.

James, Earl of *Perth*, Lord
High Chancellor of Scotland.

John, Marquis of *Athol*, Lord
Privy Seal.

George, Duke of *Gordon*.

James (then) Earl of *Arran*,
afterwards Duke of *Hamilton*.

Alexander, Earl of *Murray*.

John, Earl of *Melfort*, Secre-
tary of State.

Kenneth, Earl of *Seaforth*.

George, Earl of *Dumbarton*.

* * * * *

John, Duke of *Athol*.

William, Marquis of *Annan-
dale*.

James, Earl of *Finlater* and
Seafield.

George, Earl of *Orkney*.

William, Marquis of *Lothian*.

Charles, Earl of *Orrery*.

John, Earl of *Mar*.

Hugh, Earl of *Loudoun*.

John, Earl of *Stair*.

David, Earl of *Portmore*.

John, Earl of *Southerland*.

William, Lord *Cadogan*.

A. List

A List of the present Knights of the Thistle.

GEORGE II. King of Great Britain, Sovereign.

James, Duke of Hamilton and
Brandon.

— Vacant [Earl of Orkney.]

John, Earl of Stair.

Thomas, Earl of Haddington.

Francis, Duke of Buccleugh.

Alexander, Earl of Marchmont.

William, Earl of Essex.

Charles, Earl of Tankerville.

— Vacant [Earl of Murray.]

John, Earl of Dunmore.

Charles, Earl of Portmore.

James, Duke of Athol.

Secretary.

Usher.

Note, That according to the antient and primitive Institution, this Order was to consist of thirteen Persons; *viz.* the Sovereign, and twelve Knights Brethren, in allusion to our blessed Saviour, and his twelve Apostles.

Knights Batchelors (Bas Chevaliers) were more numerous formerly than they are at present, or have been since the Union. This Honour was usually conferred by the Lord High Commissioner on Gentlemen of good Families, or who had raised themselves in the World by their Learning, or great Actions; especially in Law, Physick, or Trade, as well as in military Achievements. The Lord Provost of *Edinburgh* seldom missed of this Honour, as also of being a Privy Counsellor.

Knights Bannerets were created by the King under the Royal Standard, or Banner, for Life only. King *Charles I.* did by Letters Patents ordain, that the Wives of these Knights, and their Heirs male, should have the Precedency as well after as before the Deaths of their Husbands (if they should happen to survive) before the Wives of all those, of whom the *Knights Baronets*, and their Heirs male, had the Precedency; and even before the Wives of *Knights Baronets*. I believe there is none at present of this Order.

The Order of *Knights Baronets* was designed by *K. James VI.* but not actually founded till the Year 1625 by *K. Charles I.* who disposed a certain Portion of Land in *Acadie*, or *New Scotland*, to each of them for their Encouragement, who should hazard their Lives for the Good and Increase of that Plantation, with Precedency to them, and their Heirs male, for ever, before all Knights, called *Equites Aurati*, all Lesser Barons, called *Lairds*, and all other Gentlemen, except *Sir William Alexander* (afterwards Earl of *Stirling*) His Majesty's Lieutenant in *Nova Scotia*, and his Heir, their Wives and Children; that the Title

of

of *Sir* should be prefixt to their Christian Name, and *Baronet* added to their Surname; and that their own, and their eldest Sons Wives, should enjoy the Title of *Lady, Madam, or Dame*. But after the selling of the Province to the *French*, the Order became an honourable Order, conferred at the King's Pleasure.

All Knighthood being originally either of a military or religious Nature, often of both, and always honourable, I choose rather to add the List of the *Baronets* in this Chapter, than in the former among the *Civil Officers*.

The Baronets in Scotland, alphabetically digested, with the Dates of their Creation.

A.

William Alexander of Menstrie, 28 May 1625. now Earl of Stirling.

Archibald Acheson of Glencairn, 1 January 1628. Extinct.

Michael Arnot of that Ilk, 27 July 1629.

Patrick Agnew of Lochnaw, 28 July 1629.

Alexander Abercrombie of Birckenboig ———

Robert Anstruther of Wrae, 28 November 1694.

John Anstruther of that Ilk ———

B.

Thomas Burnet of Leyes, 1 April 1626.

John Blackader of Tulliallan, 28 July 1626. Extinct.

William Bruce of Stenhouse, 29 September 1628.

James Balfour of Denmiln, ——— 1631.

James Brown in Barbadoes, 17 February 1664. Extinct.

William Bruce of Balcaskie, 21 October 1668.

Robert Barclay of Pearstoun, 22 October 1668.

William Bennet of Grubbet, 18 November 1670.

George Bennet in the County of Fife, 28 July 1671. Extinct.

William Baird, Son to the Lord Newbyth, 4 February 1680.

Alexander Bannerman of Elfick, 28 December 1682.

Patrick Brown of Colstoun, 16 February 1686.

James Baird of Sauchtoun-hall, 28 February 1695.

C.

Duncan Campbell of Glenorchie, 29 May 1625. now Earl of Braidalbin.

John Colquhoun of Lufs, 30 July 1625.

William Cunningham of Cunningham-head, 4 July 1627.

William

Chap. XIV. of SCOTLAND.

219

William Carmichael of Westeraw, 17 July 1627.
 William Cockburn of Langoutn, 21 November 1627.
 Colin Campbell of Lundie, 21 December 1627. *Extinct*.
 Dougal Campbell of Auchinbreck, 12 January 1628.
 Donald Campbell of Ardnamurchan, 14 January 1628.
 David Cunningham of Robertland, 25 November 1630.
 James Carmichael of that Ilk, ——— now Earl of Hindford.
 David Carnagie of Pittarow, 20 February 1663.
 James Chalmers, Son to Cults, 24 November 1664.
 John Cunningham of Lumburghtoun, 21 September 1669.
 James Cockburn of that Ilk, 24 May 1671.
 Alexander Cunningham of Corshil, 26 February 1672.
 Robert Cunningham of Auchinharvie, 3 August 1673.
 James Campbel of Ardkinlafs, 23 March 1679.
 ——— Cochran of Ochiltree, ———
 John Clerk of Pennicook, 24 March 1679.
 James Calder of Muirtoun, 5 November 1686.
 Colin Campbell of Aberuchil, ———
 Alexander Cumming of Culter, 28 February 1695.
 David Cunningham of Milncraig, 3 February 1702.
 Hugh Cathcart of Charletoun, 30 November 1703.

D.

William Dowglas of Glenbervie, 28 May 1625.
 William Dick of Braid, ——— *Extinct*.
 James Dalrymple of Stair, 2 June 1664. now Earl of Stair.
 David Dumbar of Baldoon, 13 October 1664.
 Robert Dalziel of Glenae, 11 April 1666.
 Alexander Don of Newtoun, 7 June 1667.
 James Dowglas of Kilhead, 26 February 1668.
 John Dalmahoy of that Ilk, 12 December 1679.
 Thomas Dalziel of Binns, 7 November 1685.
 James Dumbar of Mochrum, 29 March 1694.
 Robert Dickson of Carberry, 1 March 1695.
 William Dumbar of Durn, 29 February 1698.
 James Dalrymple of Killoch, 28 April 1698.
 Hugh Dalrymple of North-berwick, 29 April 1698.
 William Dumbar of Hemprigs, 10 April 1700.
 David Dalrymple of Hales, 8 May 1701.
 James Sutherland, alias Dumbar, of Hemprigs, 21 Dec. 1706.
 James Dick of Priestfield, 2 March 1707.

E.

Charles Erskin of Alva, 30 April 1666.
 Charles Erskin of Cambo, 20 August 1666.

Gilbert

Gilbert Eliot of Stobs, 3 December 1666.

Gilbert Eliot of Headshaw, 19 April 1700.

James Elphington of Logie, 2 December 1701.

F.

George Forrester of Corstorphin, 17 November 1625. now Lord Forrester.

William Forbes of Monimusk, 30 March 1626.

Arthur Forbes of Castle-forbes, 26 September 1628. now Earl of Granard in Ireland.

William Forbes of Craigiver, 20 May 1630.

Alexander Foulis of Collingtoun, 7 June 1634.

John Foulis of Ravelstoun, 15 September 1661.

Archibald Fleming of Ferm, 23 September 1661.

Alexander Falconer younger of Glenfarquhar, 30 March 1670.

Alexander Frazer of Doors, 2 August 1673.

Samuel Forbes of Foveran, 10 April 1700.

John Ferguson of Kilkerran, 30 November 1703.

G.

Robert Gordon of Gordonstoun, 28 May 1625.

Alexander Gordon of Clunie, 3 July 1625. Extinct.

James Gordon of Lesmoir, 2 September 1625.

William Graham of Bracco, 28 September 1625. Extinct.

John Gordon of Haddo, 18 June 1631.

Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, 1 May 1626. late Viscount of Kenmure.

Andrew Gilmoire of ———, 16 August 1661.

William Graham of Gratmore, 28 June 1665.

Alexander Gilmpir of Craigmiller, 1 February 1678.

Robert Grierson of Lag, 28 March 1685.

John Gordon of Park, 21 August 1686.

James Grant, Advocate, 10 August 1688.

Thomas Gibson, Son to Sir John Gibson of Pentland, 31 December 1702.

William Gordon of Dalphollie, 8 February 1705.

Francis Grant of Cullin, 7 December 1705.

William Gordon of Ashtoun, 29 July 1706.

James Gray, 5 March 1707.

H.

Thomas Hope of Craighall, 19 February 1628.

Francis Hamilton of Killoch, 29 September 1628.

Patrick Hume of Polwarth, now Earl of Marchmont, ——— Thomas

Thomas Hay of Park, 26 August 1663.
 John Henderfon of Fordel, 15 July 1664.
 William Hamilton of Preston, ———
 James Hay of Lenplum, 26 March 1667.
 Patrick Houston of that Ilk, 28 February 1668.
 Alexander Hamilton of Hags, 11 February 1670. *Extinct.*
 Charles Hacket of Pitferren, 23 January 1671.
 John Hume of Blaccader, 25 January 1671.
 Alexander Hope of Kerse, 30 May 1672.
 John Hall of Dunglafs, 8 October 1687.
 George Hamilton of Barntoun, 1 March 1692.
 Patrick Hume of Lumfdane, 31 December 1697.
 William Hope of Kirklistoun, 1 March 1698.
 John Hay of Alderftoun, 22 February 1703.
 Archibald Hamilton of Rosehall, 10 April 1703.
 James Holburn of Menstrie, 22 June 1706.
 Colonel Scipio Hill, 4 February 1707. *Extinct.*

I.

Robert Innes of that Ilk, 29 May 1625. *whose Patent bears the Privilege to his eldest Son of the Title of Knight, while the Father is alive.*
 George Johnston of Caskiben, 31 March 1626.
 Robert Innes of Balveny, 15 January 1628. *Extinct.*
 Samuel Johnston of Elphistoun, 18 February 1628. *Extinct.*
 Alexander Jardin of Applegirth, 25 May 1672.
 Alexander Innes of Coxtoun, 22 March 1687.
 John Johnston of Westerhall, 25 April 1700.

K.

William Keith of Ludquhairn, 28 July 1629.
 James Keith of Powburn, 4 June 1663.
 John Kirkaldie of Grange, 14 May 1664. *Extinct.*
 John Kennedy of Girvenmaines, 4 August 1673.
 Archibald Kennedy of Cullean, 8 December 1682.
 Thomas Kilpatrick of Closeburn, 26 March 1685.
 David Killoch of that Ilk, 5 September 1685.
 Francis Killoch of Gilmartoun, 16 September 1685.
 Andrew Kennedy of Clouburn, 8 June 1698.

L.

David Livingstoun of Dunipace, 30 May 1625. *Extinct.*
 John Lesley of Wardis, 1 September 1625. *Extinct.*
 John Livingstoun of Kinnaird, 29 June 1627.

Alexander

The Present STATE

Alexander Lindsay of Evelick, 15 April 1666.
 William Lockhart of Carstairs, 28 February 1672.
 William Murray of Auchtertyre, 3 January 1673.
 Robert Laurie of Maxwelltown, 27 March 1685.
 Alexander Livingstone of Glentirren, 20 July 1685.
 John Lauder of Idington, 17 July 1688.
 James Livingstone of Westquarter, 20 May 1689.
 John Lauder of Fountainhall, 25 January 1690.

M.

Donald Mackdonald of Slate, 14 July 1625.
 Richard Murray of Cockpool, 19 July 1625. *Extinct*.
 John Moncrief of that Ilk, 2 April 1626.
 William Murray of Clermouth, 1 July 1626.
 Donald Mackay of Stranaver, 18 March 1627. *now Lord Rea*.
 John Maxwell of Calderwood, 18 March 1627.
 Robert Montgomery of Skelmorly, 18 January 1628.
 Archibald Murray of Blackbarony, 15 May 1628.
 Robert Murray of Elibank, 16 May 1628. *now Lord Elibank*.
 John Mackenzie of Tarbat, 21 May 1628. *now Earl of Cromarty*.
 James Macgil of Cranstoun-riddle, 18 July 1628.
 William Murray of Dalrany, 2 October 1630.
 John Murray of Abermouth, ——— 1631.
 Patrick Muir of Rowallan, 4 May 1662.
 Robert Maxwell of Orchardtown, 30 June 1663.
 William Murray of Stenhope, 12 February 1664.
 George Mouat of Inglistoun, 2 June 1664. *Extinct*.
 Alexander Macculloch of Myrtoun, 10 August 1664.
 John Malcolm of Balbedie, 25 July 1665.
 Alexander Menzies of that Ilk, 2 September 1665.
 Richard Maitland of Pitrichie, 12 March 1672.
 John Maitland of Ravelrig, 12 March 1672.
 Thomas Murray of Glendoick, 2 July 1676.
 William Maxwell of Monreith, 8 January 1681.
 John Maxwell of Netherpollock, 12 August 1682.
 Patrick Maxwell of Sprinkel, 7 February 1683.
 Thomas Moncrief of that Ilk, 30 November 1683.
 Robert Mill of Barntoun, 19 March 1686.
 Andrew Myrton of Gogar, 28 June 1701.
 James Mackenzie, Son to the Earl of Cromarty, 8 February 1704.
 Kenneth Mackenzie, also Son to the said Earl, }
 with his Grandfather Sir John Mackenzie of } 8 Feb. 1704.
 Tarbat's Precedency in the Year 1628. }
 Alexander Murray of Melgum, 29 January 1704.

Archibald

N.

Archibald Napier of Merchistoun, 2 March 1627. now Lord Napier.

John Nicholson of Leswade, 27 July 1629.

Thomas Nicolson of Carnock, 16 January 1637. Extinct.

Patrick Nisbet of Craigentenny, 2 December 1669.

Thomas Nicolson of Balkaskie, 15 April 1700.

John Nicolson of Tullicultry, ——— Extinct.

Thomas Nairn of Dunsinnen, 31 March 1704.

James Nasmyth of Davick, 31 July 1706.

O.

George Ogilvie of Garnoullie, 24 April 1626. Extinct.

John Ogilvie of Innerquharity, 26 September 1626.

George Ogilvie of Bamf, 30 July 1627. now Lord Bamf.

James Oliphant of Newtoun, 28 July 1629.

George Ogilvie of Barras, 5 July 1662.

Alexander Ogilvie of Forglen, 31 July 1701.

P.

John Preston of Airdry, 22 February 1628.

Archibald Primrose of Chester, 5 August 1651.

William Purves of Purveshall, 5 July 1665.

Robert Pringle of Stichel, 5 January 1683.

Hugh Paterson of Bannockburn, 6 March 1686.

William Paterson of Grantoun, 28 July 1687.

Robert Pollock of that Ilk, 30 November 1703.

R.

Gilbert Ramsay of Balmain, 3 September 1625.

John Riddle of that Ilk, 14 May 1628.

John Richardson of Pancaitland, 13 November 1639.

John Ramsay of Whitehill, 2 June 1665.

Francis Ruthven of Reidcastle, 11 July 1666.

Gilbert Ramsay of Bamf, 3 December 1666.

Andrew Ramsay of Abbotshall, 23 June 1669.

John Reid of Barra, 30 November 1703.

James Rothead of Innerleith, 4 June 1704.

S.

Alexander Strachan of Thorntoun, 28 May 1625.

James Stewart of Bute, 28 March 1627. now Earl of Bute.

John

John Sinclair of Kinnaird, ———
 John Sinclair of Dunbeth, and } 2 January 1630.
 — Sinclair of Cainsby,
 James Sibbald of Rankeile, 24 April 1630. *Extinct.*
 John Skeen of Currihill, ———
 John Sinclair of Stevinson, 18 June 1636.
 Walter Seton of Abercorn, 3 June 1663.
 John Seton of Garletoun, 9 December 1664.
 Robert Sinclair of Lonformacus, 10 December 1664.
 George Stirling of Glorat, 30 April 1666.
 Alexander Stirling of Ardoch, 2 May 1666.
 Francis Scot of Thirlstane, 22 August 1666.
 Archibald Stewart of Blackhall, 27 March 1667.
 Archibald Stewart of Castlemilk, 28 February 1668.
 Robert Seton, Son to the Earl of Wintoun, 24 January 1671.
 John Seton of Ancrum, 27 October 1671.
 Charles Stewart, second Son to the Earl of Murray, 23 Sept. 1681.
 Thomas Stewart of Blair, 2 January 1683.
 William Sharp of Scotsraig, 21 April 1683.
 Alexander Seton of Pitmedden, 11 December 1683.
 Thomas Strachan of Inchtuthel, 8 May 1685.
 John Schaw of Greenock, 28 June 1687.
 Robert Stewart of Allenbank, 15 August 1687.
 Archibald Stewart of Burrow, 4 November 1687.
 Thomas Stewart of Cultnesh, 29 January 1698.
 George Suttie of Balgown, 5 May 1702.
 James Stewart of Goodtrees, 22 December 1705.
 Robert Stewart of Tillicutry, 24 April 1707.

T.

Patrick Threapland of Fingask, 10 November 1687.

W.

John Weems of that Ilk, 28 May 1625. now Earl of Weems.
 Henry Wardlaw of Pitretrie, 5 March 1631.
 John Wood of Bonningtoun, 11 May 1666.
 Thomas Wallace of Craigie, 8 March 1670.
 George Weir of Blackwood, 28 November 1694.
 Peter Wedderburn of Gosford, 30 December 1697.
 John Wedderburn of Blacknesh, 9 August 1704.
 James Weems of Bogle, 22 October 1704.
 George Warrender, ——— May 1705.
 George Wishart of Cliftonhall, 17 June 1706.
 Adam Whiteford of Blairpuhan, 30 December 1707.

CHAP XV.

Of the Religious or Ecclesiastical Constitution of Scotland, before and since the Reformation.

CHRISTIANITY was very early published, and I wish I could say planted or established there. By the Scots differing from Rome about the celebration of *Easter*, as it is a certain Demonstration that that *Holyday*, or religious Festival, was then observed; so 'tis a grand Presumption, at least, that the first Preachers did not come from thence. Whether they were Missionaries from any constituted Church, or only zealous Men, who came of their own Accord, or such as fled from Persecution, or whatever other Reason was the Cause of their Coming, is scarcely possible to determine; but that Christianity had gained Profelytes among them, *Tertullian*, who flourished a little after the Beginning of the third Century, puts it out of doubt, when he speaks of *Britannorum loca, Romanis inaccessa, Christo subdita*. For, as the Romans never conquered beyond the *Tay*, nor scarcely had any Settlement beyond the *Forth*, in those Places we must seek for these Christians. King *Donald* was baptized anno 203. and *Fincormach*, their 35th King, who died anno 324. greatly advanced Religion, and entertained such Confessors as fled to his Kingdom, to avoid the Persecution under the Reign of *Dioclesian*. Nevertheless they could neither wholly extirpate *Heathenism*, nor prevent *Heresy*. For the Doctrines of *Pelagius* prevailed apace, and probably the more, because he was a Scotsman: for though the great Primate *Usher*, from a Bias to his own Country, calls him *Irish*, I'll rather believe St. *Jerome*, who was his Cotemporary, upbraiding him with his Country, and that Food which is so common there to this Day, and saying, he was *Scotorum pulibus prægravatus*. To suppress this Heresy, where-with both Scots and Picts were tainted (as Christianity there was in its Infancy, and probably neither regularly established, nor duly supplied with Pastors) Pope *Cælestine* sent *Palladius*, a Bishop, to reclaim them; from which Time the Church in these Parts flourished, and became noted all over the World, especially for the Conversion of their Neighbours in the Kingdom of *Northumberland*; where their King *Oswald* (who had been educated and converted in Scotland) sent for *Aidan*, one of the Scots Bishops,

to labour in that great Work; wherein the King assisted him, by turning his *Scots* Sermons into the *Saxon* Language.

What was the Ecclesiastical Discipline among them, if it differed from what was the Practice of all other Churches, ought not to be asserted; because not affirmed otherwise by Historians, and therefore cannot be proved. The Enemies to Episcopacy tell us, there were no Bishops there till about the tenth Century; that they had only Monks, called *Culdees*, who were not quite suppressed till a little before the Reformation; and, where they had Monasteries, a simple Priest was the Superior of the Convent.

The Truth is, the Records of these Times being lost, the History is very perplexed and intricate. Their Priests were generally occasional and itinerant; and even their Bishops, having so great a Work upon their Hands, chose to travel up and down, rather than fix themselves at one particular Place. There is no Improbability in thinking that Bishops (like Justices of the Peace) exercised their Office occasionally, and in common, wherever they came; for however Bishops and Presbyters may be fixed, in a settled Establishment, yet a Bishop's being fixed or confined in a City or small limited Diocese, or a Presbyter's being fixed in a Parish in the Infancy of a Church, not yet regularly constituted, is not absolutely necessary; and neither convenient, nor very likely. Now 'tis certain that Christianity was planted many Years (not to say Ages) in *Britain*, before there was any Division of the Country into Parishes, so that the Clergy could only be occasional and itinerant in these parts: and even after Diocesan Episcopacy was confessedly allowed to be settled, many of the Bishops never had their Titles from any particular Church, or City, but from the whole Country, as *Ross, Murray, Cathness, Orkney, &c.*

As to Bishops in general, not only was *Palladius* a Bishop, as all agree, but *Bede* gives us [*Lib. II. Cap. 19.*] a Letter from *John*, the Pope elect, directed, *Dilectissimis & sanctissimis nostris, Thomiano, Columbano, Chromano, Dimano, & Baithano, Episcopis; Hermanno, Laufrano, Stellano, & Segiano, Presbyteris; Sarrano, cæterisque Doctoribus, seu Abbatibus Scotis, Salutem, &c.* where we may see, so very early, mention of *Bishops* distinct from *Presbyters*, by Name, without any mention of their particular Dioceses. In the antient Convent of *Hy*, the Superior indeed was but a *Priest*, yet when a certain Person, who came thither *incognito*, had stayed some Time, and the Abbot was going to consecrate the Eucharist, he discovered (some say by Inspiration) that the Stranger was a *Bishop*; whereupon he modestly expostulated with him, why he had concealed himself: and the Abbot would not consecrate in his Presence, to whom it belonged, as being of a superior Order. *St. Kentigern*, as has been

been observed, was Bishop of *Glasgow*, and also founded the Bishoprick of *Llan-Elkwy*, or *St. Asaph*; *St. Chad*, or *Cedde*, Bishop of *Lichfield*, had been consecrated by *Scots* Bishops, and it was never so much as pretended, that *St. Asaph*, or *Lichfield* were not Diocesan Sees. Not only was *St. Ninian* Bishop of *Galloway* very early, but among his Successors, Bishop *Pebriwine* died 13 Kal. Octob. (i. e. 19 Sept.) 776. and was succeeded by *Ethelbert*, who was consecrated 17 Kal. Julii (15 June) 777. The remote *Orkneys* had *Servanus* for their Bishop sent by *Palladius*; *Buchanan* makes often mention of Bishops and Priests, as distinct in the Reigns of our antient Kings; and Historians are unanimous, that when the *Scots* had subdued the *Picts*, the Seat of their chief Bishop was removed from *Abernethy* to *St. Andrew*, who was thereafter called *Maximus Scotorum Episcopus*, about the year 840.

But it is still objected, that for about 228 Years; viz. from the Conversion of King *Donald*, till the Arrival of *Palladius*, the *Scots* had no Episcopal Government.

Which, if it be true in Fact, is a certain Sign that Christianity had only been preached, rather than planted there; seeing long before that Date, 'tis owned by *Blondel*, *Daillé*, and other Anti-episcopal Writers, that Episcopacy had prevailed every where, *toto orbe decretum est*, &c. In this I am the more persuaded from what *Jordanus* says, That *Paschasius*, a *Sicilian*, *prima Christianæ pietatis RUDIMENTA*, mandante *Papa. Victore*, in *Scotia nuntiavit*, which was about the Year 203. But about the Year 431. *Palladius ad Scotos CREDENTES* was sent first (or chief) Bishop, by *Cælestine*. The first is only said to have preached the first Rudiments, or, as *Dempster* calls it, *Tyrocinia fidei*, which might soon be done, and as soon decay, without coming to such Maturity, as to have either Bishops or Presbyters constituted among them.

Prosper says, 'twas a Conversion from Barbarism to Christianity in *Cælestine's* Time; and that the Faith was planted, and the Bishop constituted there together; which may easily be reconciled with its seeming Difference from Venerable *Bede*, who says, the *Scots* were then Believers: for though the Faith had been preached there before *Palladius's* Time, yet it had but small Progress (either for Want of Preachers, or suitable Encouragement) and was overrun with Heresy; or, as the *Romans* (who called all others Barbarians) found Religion here in a very imperfect State, 'tis no Surprize to hear them call the Knowledge of the *Scots* but *Tyrocinia Fidei*, or *Rudimenta Pietatis*.

But, let their Conversion be as it will, it happening long after Episcopacy had prevailed all the World over (if it had not from the Beginning) it must follow, it was by those who had Episcopal Ordination (for at that Time there was no other) and their

Number was supplied from the same Spring (as in *Virginia*, and other Plantations abroad, they receive their Clergy from hence, because they have hitherto no Bishop in these Places) till they had Bishops settled among them.

As for the *Culdees*, 'tis impossible to give a clear or full Account of them: whether they were Clerks or Laicks, Itinerants or Conventual, or a Mixture of both; and 'tis certain they were not Parochial; nor does it appear they had any Jurisdiction. And however *some* or *all* of their *Houses* might be exempt from ordinary Episcopal Visitation, which is more than can be proved; yet such *Exemptions* are not uncommon. If they were called *Culdees*, as *Cultores Dei*, 'twill follow from that *Latin* Appellation, that they were of a *Latin*, or *Romish* Original (what else should make the *Scots* give them a *Latin* Name?) which will neither agree with their different Celebration of *Easter*, nor their being against Episcopal Orders, as some represent them. I rather think they were an antient Order or Society of Monks, or retired religious Persons, living in *Cells*, wearing a *black* Habit; and therefore called *Kull*, *Kill*, or *Kell-dees*; *Kill* signifying a *Cell*, and *Dee*, or *Dow*, the antient Word for *Black*; as to this Day several religious Orders are called *Black*, *White*, or *Gray*, from the Colour of their Habits. What further Rule they were under, is needless to say; but that in after Times, when several other Religious Orders sprung up, great Endeavours were made either to suppress, eclipse, or alter this: and, as in *England*, and many other Places, the Bishop's Chapter, or College of Presbyters, was composed of what were called *Seculars*; yet, in Process of Time, they were often changed into *Regulars*, though sometimes not without much Difficulty; so in *Scotland* the antient *Culdees* were suppressed, and Fryers, Monks, or Clergy observing a different Rule, substituted in their Place.

Sir *James Dalrymple*, in his *Historical Collections*, has rather perplexed and obscured, than brought to a fair Light the Case of the *Culdees*, who he pretended had original Jurisdiction and Authority, before any Bishops were in *Scotland*; but he is very justly, and with accurate Judgment, answered by the *Remarker* upon them, who refers to the Life of *Mr. Sage*; and proves from Sir *James's* own Concession, that there was a *Scots* Bishop present in a Council at *Rome*, anno 721.

The *Scots* Church owned no Superior, but was reckoned a Daughter of the *Roman*, *nullo mediante*; yet about the twelfth Century, the Archbishop of *York* claimed a Superiority over it; to which it never willingly submitted, and at last the Pope actually determined in its Favour. How could *Scotland* be subject to *York*, which did not so early become Christian? Its first Bishop, *Paulinus*, being driven away by *Cadwalla* anno 633. accepted of the Bishoprick of *Rocheſter*, where he died

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anno 644. Pope Nicholas asserted, that the Diocese of York was converted by the Scots, and had many Scots Bishops; but that Church never sent any Bishops into Scotland.

Before the Invention of Printing, Learning was at a low Ebb all the World over, yet I may safely affirm that Scotland produced Men of considerable Learning. I have already mentioned Pelagius, to whom I shall add, Colman, St. Cuthbert, St. Aidan, Sedulius, Columbanus, Abbot of Bobio, St. Boniface, Archbishop of Mentz, St. Macarius, Abbot of Wurtsburg; Rabanus Maurus, Marianus, St. Ælfred, Adam Scott, Richard de sancto Victore, Johannes a sacro Bosco, Michael Scot, John Duns, John de Fordun, Hector Boyes, John Major, with many others. The Convents, or religious Houses, were, generally speaking, Seminaries of Learning, and had tolerably good Libraries, and the Learning of these days seem'd confined to these Houses. I could name several books written by Fryers, and other Ecclesiasticks before the Reformation, in a better Style, and fraught with more Learning than I expected. In the Year 1551 Archbishop Hamilton, in a Provincial Council, held at Edinburgh, published a Catechisme, that is to say, *ane commone and catholic instructioun of the christin people in matteris of our catholic faith and religioun, quilk na gud christin man or woman suld misknow, &c.* divided into several Chapters, to be read in Parish Churches: whoever reads it, cannot accuse the Compiler of Ignorance; of which, setting aside such Points as are in Controversy betwixt us, I must do it so much Justice, as to say, 'tis an useful Book, and may be reckoned not inferior to any of the catechetical Pieces that were thereafter, or have since that time been published. Long before the Reformation, there were many odd Opinions held in Scotland, especially in Cuningham, Kyle, and adjacent parts, where the People to this Day are very whimsical, but are fallen rather into the other Extreme; such as, "Tis not lawful to fight in Defence of the Faith." "That our Saviour at his Coming cancelled the Authority of secular Princes." "That it is not in the Pope's Power to release the Punishment of Purgatory." "Excommunication of the Church is no more than a Scare-crow." "Swearing is unlawful in all Cases whatsoever, &c." Tho' these were not popish Principles, yet as Popery being the Establishment, the gross Corruptions of that Church in Doctrine, Worship, and Discipline called aloud for Reformation, which was preach'd by W. Miln, P. Hamilton, G. Wiseheart, and many other worthy Men, who were cruelly burnt, persecuted, and harras'd by the Popish Clergy: so that next to the Planting of Christianity, the Reformation of it from these Abominations must have been the greatest Blessing to the Nation, and which all good Men wish had been regularly effected. In Scotland it was begun and carried on, not only without, but against the Consent

of Authority. The Ignorance, Idleness, and Immorality among both Seculars and Regulars, were the specious Pretences, as well as Errors in Doctrine, Discipline, and Worship; but the Church Lands were the sweet Bait that tempted not only many of the Laity, but some of the Clergy also, who had a large Share in the Prey. Several Abbots and Priors, upon the Dissolution of their Convents, as well as other Gentlemen, got the whole Profits settled on them, and their Heirs, and were made Lords of Parliament into the Bargain; where the Superiors of such Convents before the Dissolution enjoyed that Dignity. The most noted was *James Stewart*, Prior both of *St. Andrews* and *Pittenweem*, a Bastard of King *James V.* who being a Male born of an illustrious Mother, thought himself Heir to the Crown, as being preferable to a Female born in Wedlock only eight Days before her Father's Death: who having been educated at a polite Court, and losing her Royal Husband, when very young, returned to her native Kingdom, then altogether in a Flame about Religion.

However good the Protestant Reforming Principles were, the Manner, whereby they were propagated, could not reconcile them to her Majesty, whom the Reformers used with the utmost Insolence; they would not own her in their Prayers, and did not attempt so much to lead, as to drive her into their Way of thinking. By such Means, incredible were the Troubles which then began, and are not yet ended. Some Members of Parliament met in one Place by the Queen's Authority, and others met in another Place by their own; each of them made Laws as they thought fit, and which were obeyed, or not obeyed, just as People pleased, or as Power prevailed. The Year 1560. gave the Reformation the first Face of a legal Establishment; and yet it may be said, at the same Time Popery was not abolished: for it is certain that several Years thereafter, the Popish Bishops continued, consecrated others, executed Jurisdiction, received Rents, and sat in Parliament. Four of them were Protestants, and enjoyed their Sees, but subject to, and censurable by a General Assembly. And where Bishops continued Popish, the Reformers appointed *Superintendents* to plant and visit Churches; admit and depose Ministers, &c. They were admitted in a very solemn and formal Manner, by Prayer, whereby the CHIEF Care of the Church within such Bounds was committed to them. But as this was a weighty Burden, to which no Salary was annexed, and most of the Bishopricks having become void, in the Year 1571. by the general Consent of most Parties, vacant Sees were filled, new Bishops were introduced, and legally established. But Discontents afterwards happening, and upon *Melvin's* coming red hot from *Geneva*, blowing these Coals, that Bishops were unlawful,

ful, Papal, and Diabolical, a *Presbytery* was established *anno* 1581. and not before. I say, before that Year there was no such Thing as a *Presbytery*, the ecclesiastical, standing Judicature. This lasted but a short while, till Bishops were brought in again, who continued till *Presbytery* was re-established in the Year 1592. But the furious and insolent Zeal of the Kirk so disgusted and affronted King *James*, who was always a Lover and Promoter of the Hierarchy, that he once more got Bishops restored; the Parliament, *anno* 1597. having remitted to the King to consult and agree with the general Assembly upon the Authority and Power, which Archbishops and Bishops should have in the Policy and Discipline of the Kirk; and after his Accession to the Crown of *England*, he confirmed, enlarged, and more regularly established their Office and Authority, both in a Civil and Ecclesiastical Way, as well as provided them with suitable Revenues in lieu of those that had been otherways disposed of.

The Revenues of the Church of *Scotland* before the Reformation, considering all things, were proportionably equal to what they were in other Countries, either in Tythes or Lands. The *Scots* Kings were generally great Benefactors to the Church, and so were many of the great Men: but all was graspt at about the Time of the Reformation, so that they were in a very uncertain Condition. It was proposed, that every Minister should have a certain Sum of Money, besides some Corn, Wool, and a small parcel of Land, not quite so much as the popish Priest was generally used to have in every Parish; for then there would not be left sufficient to fill the sacrilegious Stomacks of those Gentlemen, who loved to feed on the Bread of the Church; but then, to make a Competency for the Incumbent, several Churches were demolished, and the Parishes united to some others in the Neighbourhood; whereby the Incumbent having something out of every one of the Parishes so annexed, was enabled to make a tolerable Figure. However, these being not regularly or legally settled, and but indifferently paid, occasioned frequent Differences between the Parishioners and the Ministers, who were often turbulent and factious, as they became Tools of great Men.

The greatest Part of the Church's Patrimony was quite sunk and ruined; and to speak the Truth, that Bait was the principal Cause of almost all the Troubles in Queen *Mary's* Reign; and the occasion of much Disturbance, a long while thereafter. Such Temporalties of the Church, as had not been swallowed up already, were annexed to the Crown, which at first pleased the Ministers, because they thought they would be better paid, and the Lands safest in the King's Hands; but they were soon granted away, and even a great part of the Teinds, which were thought a sufficient Maintenance for the Clergy, were lessened by long Leases for small reserved Rents. They had indeed

some Relief by the Statute in 1592. by which it was forbidden to erect Kirk Lands and Teinds into Temporal Lordships, and the Act, which fixed Ministers Stipends, was confirmed. Both good Acts for the Church : but the former was rather too late.

When King *James VI.* took the Government into his own hands, so as to be his own Prime Minister, he soon perceived the horrible Havock that had been made in every Branch of the Ecclesiastical Part of the Constitution, during his Minority; and made it, in some measure, the chief Bent of his Reign, to reduce Things into better Order; and among others, made considerable Steps towards recovering and rightly applying the Endowments of the Church; which he left to his Son to finish: whose Inclinations that way were no less than his Father's; tho' it was to be wished he had been more regularly advised, or more faithfully served. However, tho' he did nothing in that Affair, but by Act of Parliament, yet the Nobility and other Impropriators, dreading the Consequence of that Act, if it should take place all over the Kingdom, and not willing to part with any thing they could detain; formed Plots and Contrivances, whereby Jealousies possessed the People, as if Popery was to be introduced, and Prelates raised to their former Grandeur and Tyranny, with many such confused Insinuations of their own wilful Conjectures; whereby first the Ecclesiastical Constitution was overturned, and the Civil not long thereafter. Instead of being subject to the King and his Deputies in the State, or Bishops in the Church, the People became Slaves to the vilest Presbyterian Tyranny and Enthusiasm; where Discipline and Censure was carried as high as had been done by Pope *Hildebrand*; till a Republican Party (whom the Presbyterians had assisted) having ruined the Monarchy, brought even Presbytery itself into Contempt: which was more easily done when the Mask was pulled off, and the World saw the Ignorance, Hypocrisy, and Delusion, the Haughtiness, Oppression, and Rebellion, that had lurked under it; and found instead of the Cherubims of the Temple, they had got only the Calves of *Dan* and *Bethel*.

'Twas very common in the Times of the solemn League and Covenant, not only to impose that unlawful Oath upon every body almost without Exception, under severe Penalties, and some wholesome Severities; but upon those, against whom they thundered Excommunications, which was frequently done, and upon slight occasions (no ways religious) an Escheat fell, or an Outlawry might be sued out, whereby many of the loyal Episcopal Party were grievous Sufferers. The Ministers would neither pray with, nor for the gallant Marquis of *Montrose* at his Execution, because he did not desire to be absolved from that Censure the Kirk had laid him under; they delivered him

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over to *Satan*, for being the King's General. However, when Presbytery was to be restored in the Parliament after the Convention, the Episcopalians so far prevailed, as to get the Sting of their Excommunication pulled out, that it should not inflict such temporal Penalties upon any one. Nevertheless, when any Person refuses to submit to the Censure and Discipline of the Church, the respective Judicatories still apply to the Civil Magistrate to use his coercive Power, which is seldom, if ever, refused, to vindicate these Censures from Contempt, to which they would otherwise be very liable.

A little before the beginning of the Civil Wars, under King *Charles I.* in a General Assembly at *Glasgow*, lawfully called, but unlawfully chosen and pack'd by crafty and designing Men, the Bishops were not allowed their Seats or Votes in it, tho' by the Law they were undoubted Members. This Assembly excommunicating some Bishops, and deposing others, without allowing them a Hearing in their own Defence, continued to sit and act, notwithstanding the King's Command to the contrary. That rampant Assembly, and other succeeding ones, with Fury, not inferior to the Councils of *Constance* or *Trent*, assumed a monstrous and incredible Power, which they carried to such an unhappy Pitch, as altered the whole Frame of the Established Church, voted out the Creed, Lord's Prayer, and *Gloria Patri*, from their publick Service, and enjoined in Baptism, that the Children should be brought up in the *Westminster* Confession and Catechism, which was a manifest Innovation. They repealed Acts of Parliament, enjoined publick Oaths, imposed Penances on the King's best Friends for supposed Crimes, which were of a Temporal Nature, and made both Nobility and Gentry, who went to rescue him (by virtue of an Act of Parliament) sit in Sackcloth on the Stool of Repentance for so doing. Yet these self-denied and sanctified Souls had no hand in the King's Death! No! they did not excommunicate or make People do Penance for endeavouring to rescue the King, but for going to fight *Cromwell*, and the godly covenanted Brethren. They exerted a co-ordinate Kind of Power with the Parliament, or Estates of the Realm, and not only in a masterly Manner gave them Advice and Directions what to do, but made Counter-acts to what they thought was against their Interest and Inclinations. A few Instances will fully prove it. *Alexander Henderson*, a Minister, was one of the Commissioners to treat with the *English* about a Pacification, and signed the Treaty. Ministers were often Military Commanders. The Assembly condemned Episcopacy and the Five Articles of *Perth*, as unlawful (about Holy-days, Kneeling at the Communion, Confirmation, and private Sacraments in Cases of Necessity) which were established by Parliament; and ordained the Cove-

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nant to be sworn and subscribed by all the Subjects in *Scotland*, as explained by the Assembly. When the Committee of the Kirk had prepared a Remonstrance against the King's Concessions, the Parliament discharged its being published; yet the Kirk appointed it to be publickly read in all the Kirks in the Kingdom. They also gave in a Paper to the Committee of Estates (upon previous Supplications from several Synods) "That nothing might be done in Parliament without Consent of the General Assembly". And when the Parliament voted, and raised an Army to rescue the King, the Kirk not only opposed it, but made an Act against it, *July 28, 1648.* entitled, "Act and Declaration against the Act of Parliament, and Committee of Estates, ordained and subscribed the 10th and 12th of *June*, and against all new Oaths and Bonds in the common Cause, imposed without Consent of the Church". This was the finishing Stroke to the King's Cause, and a natural Consequence of the traitorous Opinion they had given before, "That for Conscience sake, the King was to be given up to the *English*." (Vid. *Rushworth*, *Histor. Coll.* vol. 7. p. 390, &c.) Whereupon the *Scots* Parliament voted, "That according to the Agreement of the Commissioners above (*viz.* at *London*) the Army should retire, and the King should be left to the *English*, without any Conditions for him," &c. But the Condition for themselves was 300000 *l.* Nevertheless, when by God's unsearchable Judgments, that Kingdom truckled under *English* Tyranny and Usurpation, the Ministers and Elders still pretended to hold their Assemblies by the Power of King *Christ*; yet, when they could not shew their Authority from Him to General *Monk*, a Party of his Soldiers dissolved them, and sent the Members a packing out of the several Gates of *Edinburgh*: so that an *English* Serjeant, with a Corporal and twenty Men, had greater Command over them, than the Marquis of *Hamilton*, the King's Lord High Commissioner (who was thought not much in earnest, when he ordered their Dissolution at *Glasgow*) for they did not meet again thereafter for almost forty years.

Thus were these served, who when in Power, were every Day obtruding new and insolent Conditions on their Kings, both Father and Son; they not only offered, but concluded on such Terms, as *Goths* and *Vandals* would have been ashamed of. They required King *Charles II.* should acknowledge the Sins of his Father's bloody House, and the Idolatry of his Mother; and by the Act of the West Kirk, they would not own the King any longer, than he owned the Covenant, which they made him take, and loudly excommunicated him for Breach of it: forgetting that they themselves broke it first, in deserting and disowning Him, and complying with the *English* Usurpers;

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who having over-run *Scotland*, resolved to extirpate Monarchy; and to secure their Power, framed an Union or Coalition, which the Royal Party could not well hinder, and the Presbyterians were unwilling to come into. They were not for settling the Kingdom of *Christ* in the World, unless they were to be his Vicegerents. However, when the Independents, as *Lockyer*, *Carryl*, &c. and other violent Sectaries, had crowded the Kirks in *Scotland*, and jostled the Presbyterian Ministers from their Pulpits, for a time; the Kirk-men, fearing that Presbytery might be swallowed up by them in *Scotland*, as it had been in *England*, abated something of their religious Mad-ness and Tyranny. Yet wanting a Head, or Principle of Unity, they crumbled in Factions and Schisms; which being never healed, paved a Way for the Restoration, and what followed thereupon.

The Divisions being great among them, the *Protestators* and *Publick Resolutioners*, or Rigid and Moderate Men, kept their several Agents at the Helm of Affairs. About the Time of the Restoration of the King, Mr. *Scharp*, who *had been* Agent for the latter, wrote down to the leading Men among his Constituents, what he thought was likely to happen in Church Affairs; but having no *new* Commission, returned to *Scotland*, and went to his Parish at *Crail*, from whence he was elected to be Professor of Divinity at *St. Andrew's*.

In the second Session of the first Parliament of King *Charles II.* which began the 8th of *May*, 1662. Episcopacy was restored in all things as it had been before the Assembly at *Glasgow*. Several Men had been designed to fill the vacant Sees, whereof Mr. Professor was one; but there being only one old *Scots* Bishop alive, who was then at *London*, three other Ministers beside the Professor were sent for thither, to be consecrated by *English* Bishops: two of whom not having had Episcopal Ordination, were first made Deacons, then Priests, or Presbyters; and lastly, all four were consecrated Bishops together. *Scharp* being made Primate, so enraged the Bigots of the other Party, that they persecuted him to Assassination, and at last to Martyrdom. They belied him when they said, he betrayed his Party; for he was not a Commissioner from any Party when he was made Bishop; that office was ended long before: and as he was Agent only from one Part of the Ministers, he and his Constituents understood one another's Minds. The ill Use, to which the Kirk had employed its Power, made it hated by the King, and not very well liked by those, who had conformed no farther, than the Necessities of the Times, in some measure, obliged them. So the general Desire was of having Things restored, as they had been before the War began: and the Synod of *Aberdeen* addressed his Majesty for such a Govern-
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ment in the Church, as came nearest to the Practice of the three first Centuries, that is, in other Terms, Episcopacy: to which two thirds of all the Ministers conformed; and all *Scharp's* Party, except very few, acquiesced in what he did: even the famous Mr. *Robert Douglas*, and others who would not conform as Ministers, came to Church and conformed in a private Capacity.

To prevent Miscarriages for the future, the Plan of a National Synod was drawn up by the Bishops, approved of by the King, and established by Act of Parliament; which was so agreeable to the Nature of a Church in a Christian Kingdom, that her Enemies envying it, procured in the Parliament, *anno* 1669. what is called the *Affertory Act*, wherein the King's Power in Church Affairs was raised to an arbitrary degree; some saving and explanatory Words inserted by Bishop *Leighton* (to whom the drawing of it was intrusted) being industriously omitted in the Record, when it came to receive the Sanction from the Earl of *Lauderdale*, the High Commissioner; who (as he was an Enemy to Archbishop *Scharp*, and at best no Friend to Episcopacy) was generally supposed to be the Contriver and Abetter of that abominable Fraud, which was used to very ill Purposes, in depriving Conformists (even Bishops) and indulging (which was tantamount to settling) Non-conformists in Benefices. Yet in the year 1681. when the Royal Supremacy in the Oath called the *Test*, seemed to favour Erastianism too much, the King was pleased to explain it (as he might, and he only could by Law do it) that he meant the Church should be as free in her Synods, &c. as she had been in the first Ages of Christianity.

Tho' a National Synod was not called, yet the Clergy in their several Districts, with their Bishop, or Moderator appointed by the Bishop (usually called a *Presbytery*, or *Brethren of the Exercise*) had all manner of ordinary Jurisdiction, and Power of making By-laws, for the more regular executing the same. And every Archbishop and Bishop held *Diocesan* Synods twice every Year, wherein all the Acts of the several Presbyteries in the Diocese were inspected, and all Appeals, or References from them heard and determined. These Synods had not only executive, but also Legislative Ecclesiastical Power within their respective Bounds.

Notwithstanding King *Charles II.* permitted, and promoted several Presbyterian Ministers to hold Benefices, and exempted them from Episcopal Jurisdiction, and King *James VII.* gave them a General Toleration, for which they returned him their hearty Thanks, and prayed publicly for his supposed Son; yet upon the Arrival of the Prince of *Orange*, an unruly Presbyterian Mob forcibly, and with great Violence and Cruelty, ejected

almost

almost all the Clergy from their Livings in some of the Western Shires; and when (on a sudden) the *Revolution* happened, Episcopacy itself being voted a Grievance in the *Convention*, these poor Sufferers were so far from getting any Recompence or Redress, that not only they, but many of their Brethren, who lived in more peaceable Places, were likewise deprived of their Churches, tho' they had no Opportunity of saving themselves by complying.

Upon the abolishing Episcopacy, the whole Ecclesiastick Power was vested, by the new Authority, in about fifty three old Men, who had been legally deprived in 1662. To them, and such as they assumed, the whole Body of the Clergy was subjected, who by Connivance, or Compliance to the *Civil* Part of the Revolution, had kept themselves in Possession of their Churches. Thus one Side had all Jurisdiction, and the other none, notwithstanding their Pretence of Parity among Ministers: whereby many, if not most of the Clergy, were harassed with vexatious Suits, deprived, and dispossessed by their new Masters, in a very illegal and unprecedented manner, for any imaginary Fault, or preaching Doctrines, not directly and true blue Presbyterian, was sufficient Foundation for a Process against them; wherein the Promoter, or Accuser was often both one of the Witnesses and Judges. The Popish Bishops at the Reformation received most of their Revenues as long as they lived: the Ministers that were ejected after the Restoration, got generally a whole Year's Stipend; but the Episcopalians, that were rabbled in 1688. and 1689. were allowed nothing at all: nay some of them could not recover the Arrear of Stipends, for which they had served, but were other ways disposed of to Presbyterian Ministers.

It was upwards of seven years before a sufficient Number of new Ministers could be got to fill the vacant Churches; especially in the North, and other Places, where the Clergy, who escaped the Mob, were deprived by the Kirk or Privy Council: so that every Summer some leading Men were sent from the South or West, to evangelize from Parish to Parish, and had a competent Allowance from the Profits of the Benefice.

What contributed not a little to the Ruin of Episcopacy, was the strong Attachment of the People of that Persuasion to King *James*, and their Backwardness to promote the Revolution; for which I have heard the following Reasons. That the King had not made such illegal Attempts upon the Constitution in *Scotland*, as he had done in *England*, either against their Religious or Civil Liberties: he had established no Ecclesiastical Commission Court: he had imprisoned no Bishops: tho' he encouraged Jesuits and their Schools, yet he thrust no Popish Heads on Colleges, nor ejected Protestant Regents or Fellows:

there was no Sacramental Test to be broken by putting Papists in Places Civil or Military; and therefore they not having the same Grievances, as the People of *England* had, did not think themselves obliged to follow their Example: but more especially, the *Scots* Law having positively declared and enacted, "That no Difference in Religion, nor no Law, nor Act of Parliament made, or to be made, can alter or divert the Right of Succession and lineal Descent of the Crown to the nearest and lawful Heirs, according to the known Degrees of Proximity in Blood, which cannot be interrupted, suspended, or diverted; nor can stop or hinder them in the full, free, and actual Administration of the Government," &c. declaring it "High Treason, by Writing, Speaking, or any other manner of Way to endeavour the Alteration," &c. such being the Case, this being the Law, was the Reason of their Conduct at that Time, and wherein also they expected the Concurrence of all the conscientious Presbyterians. The King discharged all Prosecutions against them; and tho' they would not obey some Acts of Parliament, yet called themselves Loyal and Thankful Subjects for the Toleration; and professed themselves to believe their own Confession of Faith, wherein it is expressly laid down, Chap. 23. § 4. "Infidelity or Difference in Religion doth not make void the Magistrate's just and legal Authority, nor free the People from their due Obedience to him." Notwithstanding all which, several outlawed and disaffected Persons to the Government in *Scotland*, joining themselves with such as conceived they had just Reasons to complain of King *James's* Male-administration, especially in *England*, laid hold of that Opportunity, and made their early court to the then Prince of *Orange*; upon whose Promise of having their Grievances redressed (whereof it seems Prelacy was one) they became that Prince's hearty and strenuous Friends, and contributed very much towards his Advancement to the *British* Throne.

The Presbyterians being thus beforehand with the Episcopalians (who had no Time to extricate themselves out of the Confusion they were in by the sudden Turn of Affairs) improved their Interest so with King *William*, that he became their Protector and Encourager.

The Episcopalians and other Jacobites, not having Quickness to foresee, nor Power to prevent the Revolution, wanted also Prudence to consider the Consequence; and not knowing how to behave, suffered themselves to be outwitted and supplanted by their Adversaries. Many of them were willing to comply with the Government when it was settled, after the Revolution was over, that would have no actual hand in removing the former Government, and bringing about the Revolution: for had they been satisfied of the Lawfulness of the Convention, there

there is no doubt, but they could have had a Majority of Members on the Return; but the generality of them, especially the Quality, Judges, and Lawyers, no ways thinking that a foreign Prince (for so they called King *William*) had Power by circular Letters to convocate such an Assembly, were not willing to be concerned in that Matter (for fear of suffering as Traitors, had King *James's* Affairs taken a favourable Turn) whereupon the other Party, laying hold of that Opportunity, especially such of them as hoped to raise their Fortunes, and had little to lose, or to shew their Zeal, and distinguish themselves, chose Members not only of their own Kidney, as might easily be imagined, but even some who were disqualified by Law; as is before observed, pag. 147. Whereas some of the other Side, who had been elected, and sat in the Convention, would not sit any longer, when it was turned into a Parliament, for this Reason: Such a County or City elected *A. B.* their Representative in Convention (which was only an occasional Meeting on some special Occurrence, yet without Parliamentary Power) but not to represent them in Parliament. However, as that Convention made the Prince a King: He, as the King, made them a Parliament. 'Tis to be hoped, that all his Majesty's good Subjects acquiesce in what was then done; nor may it be questioned, but that Necessity and Reasons of State justified any Thing that was unformal!

Quickly thereafter, new Oaths were enjoined to be taken by Ministers and all Persons in the Government: which were not relished by the Episcopal Clergy, especially such as had been already Sufferers; who may be so far vindicated, that they were not obliged by Law to take them, nor could they have restored or saved themselves or Episcopacy by so doing.

To which must be added, that Patronages being abrogated, and the Nomination placed in the qualified Heretors and Kirk-session, great Care was taken to admit of no Probationer, who had any favourable Opinion of Prelacy. Or, if any such got a *Call* from Places, where the People were no Enemies to that Order, any refractory persons (had they been but Coblers, Tinkers, or inferior Fellows) of the Parish would have sign'd a *Call* to another, whereby a double Return came before the Presbytery of the Bounds, whose Rule in such a Case, was, *Suffragia non sunt numeranda, sed ponderanda*; so that he, who was within the Election of Grace (as they called it) that is, of true Presbyterian Principles, or sprung from a Covenanting Stock, was admitted; while the other, for the original Sin of his Parents, as being of the Prelatick Party, was commonly rejected.

Another point, whereby they secured their new erected Kirk, was this: They being afraid that the Royal Power might, some Time or other, over-awe or controul their Designs, procured the

the Laws, establishing the King's Supremacy, to be repealed: so, that whatever Power the King may have over their Persons, he has none in Ecclesiastical Causes. They meet in Presbyteries, Synods, and general Assemblies by their own Authority, and likewise adjourn themselves, appointing Committees with plenary Power, and indict their next Meeting in Assembly once a Year, at least, at such a Time and Place as they think fit: so that the King's Commissioner is but like a Cypher, not having so much as a Consultative, far less a negative, or definitive Voice. He only sits there to honour the Meeting with his Presence, which is not necessary by the present Constitution. When he once adjourn'd the Assembly, and appointed another at a certain time, they insisted it was not *his*, but *their* own Right to do so: however to compromise the Matter, they all agreed upon the same Day. In short, he proposes what is thought proper on the part of the Crown, and takes what Care he can to prevent any thing that may displease the Government: and indeed why should they, especially since the King gives them 1000 *l.* annually?

This *Assembly* consists not only of Ministers from the several Presbyteries, but of ruling Elders also. In Presbyteries these Elders are at least equal in Number to the Ministers; but in this superior Court, which has supreme jurisdicitive and legislative ecclesiastical Power, there is one Elder to two ministers: but by what Right Colleges, or Corporate Bodies send Members, I know not. Their Sentence is final, and admits of no Appeal: and so craftily are matters managed in it, that when a Point cannot be carry'd in full Assembly, they endeavour to get a Committee (call'd the *Commission*) to their mind, which being generally of Men not at the remotest distance, there it seldom fails of Success.

One of the first Acts they made after their being newly settled, was to prohibit all private Baptisms in any case. This will not seem strange, when 'tis considered that the Members had been four, rigid Covenanters, and violent Opposers of the *Perth* Articles, of which this seem'd the most plausible, and least liable to Exception. The Moderator was of such rigid Principles, that he had been deposed (as was *Rutherford*, and several such) even by the Presbyterians before the Re-establishment of Episcopacy, yet was never formally reponed.

Strangers will be amazed when I tell them, that Episcopacy and Presbytery do not signify the same things in *Scotland* that they do in *England*. In *England*, the former signifies the legal Establishment, in its Grandeur, Rites and Ceremonies, Bishops, and whatever else depends on the Hierarchy; and the latter is not so much restrained to real Presbyterians, who are properly for Discipline by meer Presbyters, Preaching or Ruling; but includes, commonly speaking, the whole Spawn of the old Sectaries, except Quakers; and I know not if I should also except
Arians

Arians and Anabaptists. Whereas, in *Scotland*, *Episcopacy* was more simple, and came not up to what it was in *England*: and *Presbytery* was of rigorous and true Covenant-Principles, no ways allowing of such as were Independent or Erastian; but the whole Frame look'd upon by its Zealots as scriptural, according to the Pattern in the Mount.

Tho' some time after the Reformation, the *Scots* agreed with the *English* to use, and accordingly did use, the same Rites and Service; yet it seems they did not cordially and universally come into it. However 'tis certain they had a Liturgy, or Form of publick Worship, administering the Sacraments, &c. set forth by *John Knox*, and having been perused by *Willock*, *Craig*, and others, was commanded to be printed by the general Assembly, anno 1567. which was actually in use, even after Bishops were abolished, till it was superseded (as was also the Common Prayer in *England*) by the *Directory* for publick Worship. This Form was read by a *Reader*, appointed for that very purpose; but such Ministers as thought themselves wondrously gifted, very much eclipsed it, and the *Directory* also, by their *Extempore* Devotions. King *Charles I.* to fulfil his Father's Intentions, got a new Liturgy drawn up, more agreeable to the antient, as well as the *English* Forms, than the former, which created great Tumults at its first being used; as did also a new Book of Canons, tho' both excellent in their kind; and probably would have been of singular Use, had they been introduced and enjoined in a regular and proper manner. Tho' they were compiled and approved by Men equal to the Work, yet not to consult the Church in a Body, for Advice and Consent, but to impose them purely by the Authority of the King and Council to be used, and consequently all others to be *disused*, is what I humbly think cannot be accounted for either in Law or Prudence.

After the King's Restauration, when Bishops were re-established, none were admitted into the Ministry, but by Episcopal Ordination; tho' every Bishop did not use the same Form, yet none of them (except Bishop *Mitchel*) imposed what was called Re-ordination, on such as had been ordained otherways, tho' they did not refuse it to such as desired it. They enjoined no Form of publick Prayer, except the Lord's Prayer, but left every Minister to his own Liberty, both in common, as well as occasional Worship, and Administration of the Sacraments; they enjoined no Habits, (that was left to the King's Disposal) tho' they generally wore black Gowns and Bands; they had no Godfathers and Godmothers, nor the Cross in Baptism; they required no Ring in Marriage, nor Genuflexion in the Eucharist, unless the Communicant pleased. They did not demand Subscription to the old and first Confession of the Reformers, but connived at the *Westminster* Confession and Catechisms; they enjoined no Holy-days, and

observed but few. For the Exercise of Discipline, they had Synods, and also Presbyteries, where Candidates for Orders and Institution were examined; who also had Cognizance of all ecclesiastical Cases, under the Inspection and Review of the Diocesan. There were very few Sine Cures; they knew nothing of Pluralities, and but very little of Non-residence. No Lay Elders were admitted, but in every Parish the Minister chose several of the most noted Inhabitants, like a select Vestry, to assist him in Parochial Discipline, which in Effect were as ruling Elders, tho' not admitted as, or allow'd to be, Gospel Officers. So indulgent were the Governors and other great Men, that in many Parishes Presbyterian Ministers (if they would but pray for the King, which diverse of them would not do) were allowed to officiate in the Churches, and receive the whole Profits, without being any ways accountable to the Bishop, or ecclesiastical Establishment, on any Score whatsoever.

Yet such was the furious, fanatical Zeal of many Ministers and People, that they not only would not comply, but insisted upon the indispensable Obligation of the solemn League and Covenant, even as a moral Duty, tho' it had been imposed contrary to Law, and condemned by Law. Whereupon they solemnly excommunicated the King, insulted and assassinated his Officers and Ministers, refused paying Taxes, raised Armies, and fought his Troops; for which, and diverse other Acts of Rebellion, many of them suffered the Punishment the Law allotted them. The Archbishop of St. *Andrews* was much blamed for Severities, but unjustly: these Pains and Punishments being inflicted, not by the ecclesiastical, but by the civil Power. Neither what they called his Severities, nor Bishop *Leighton's* Lenities, could operate on that stubborn enthusiastic People: no Government whatever, that had a mind to defend itself, could bear such doings: and it must be own'd, that the modest, and peaceable Sort of Presbyterians were not disturbed: it was the Cameronians, Mountain-men, and their Abettors, that exposed themselves to deserved Punishments; and who are Separatists even from the present Edition of Presbytery to this very Day.

Tho' the Zeal of the Party, who often had Romish Emissaries preaching among them (tho' I believe the blind, ignorant Bigots knew not so much) grew every day more furious; and tho' the Government was so mild as to offer Pardon to such as would say *God save the King*, and promise to live peaceably; yet several of these infatuated People suffered Death rather than they would comply with such a Proposal.

As the highest Acts of Rebellion were done after the Archbishop's Assassination, so also were the highest Acts of Government: and notwithstanding all the Clamour of Oppression and Tyranny laid to the Charge of King *Charles's* Ministers, when there

seem'd to be an absolute, and indispensable Necessity for the Government to reduce and keep People in due Obedience, in order to secure and defend itself; it may be said as a sad and certain Truth, that the Presbyterians (who had no Authority for what they did) during the Rampancy of the Covenant, used the loyal and episcopal Party ten times worse, in a most barbarous and unexpressible Manner. The Murders and Severities committed by the Marquis of *Argyle* and his Agents, when in Authority, seem incredible, and scarcely exceeded by the bloody Counsel of his Chaplains to kill all the Prisoners who had surrender'd upon Quarter, as appears by *Guthry's* History and others, the King's Advocate's Indictment of *Argyle* before the Parliament, and Sir *George Mackenzie's* Vindication of the Reign of King *Charles II.*

These Things will scarcely be believed by the *English* Dissenters: how gladly would almost all the *Bartholomew* Sufferers have come into the *Scots* Scheme? Dr. *Saintserf*, the surviving *Scots* Bishop, (being desired and allowed by the *English* Bishops) ordained according to the *Scots* Form, several hundreds of the *English* Non-conformists, who had some Scruples and Objections against the *English* Ordinal. One of these was the famous Dr. *Manton*, who had been made no more than a *Deacon* by Bishop *Hall* of *Exeter*; yet officiated as a Parish Minister many Years both at *Newington* and *Covent Garden*: but being sensible of his Error, he apply'd to the Bishop of *Galloway* for the order of a Presbyter, from whose Hands he received it.

Nor should it be forgotten, that at the *Savoy* Conference, between the Conforming and Non-conforming Divines, neither Mr. *Baxter*, nor Dr. *Bates*, nor any one among them [vid. *Baxter's* Life written by himself] spake so much as one Word for *Presbytery*, or against a *Liturgy*: they were every one of them for *Episcopacy* in the Church; but they were not willing to come up to what it was in *England*: they would have embrac'd Archbishop *Usher's* Form; in *Scotland* real *Episcopacy* was legally established; but as low as the Nature of an episcopal Church could admit. The Bishops were *sine quibus non*; they had no Lay Chancellors, but did all things *Presbyterorum Concilio*.

What sort of Men were preferred to Bishopricks, either before or after the Restoration, the Reader may be informed by Bishop *Burnet*, who in his Preface to the Life of Bishop *Bedel*, says: "I will speak nothing upon flying Report, but upon very credible, if not certain Information;" (and 'tis to be wished he had always observed that Rub) where, having given an excellent Character of several that lived before the Covenant, he proceeds thus: "I shall not add much of the Bishops that have been in that Church [of *Scotland*] since the last Re-establishment of the Order; but what I have observed among them, to whom I had the honour to be known [of

whom the Archbishop was one] “ as great and exemplary
 “ Things as ever I met with in all Ecclesiastical History ; not on-
 “ ly the Practice of the strictest of all the ancient Canons, but a
 “ Pitch of Virtue and Piety beyond what can fall under com-
 “ mon Imitation, or be made the Measure of even the most
 “ angelical Rank of Men ; and saw Things in them, that
 “ would look like fairer Ideas, than what Men clothed with
 “ Flesh and Blood could grow up to.

Notwithstanding which, nothing could save them, or make
 the Presbyterians reconciled to the Order. For (as is already
 intimated) when the Convention met, it voted *Prelacy* a *Grievance*
 which ought to be removed ; it also resolved, that an
 Offer of the Crown should be made (on the Conditions therein
 mentioned) to *William* and *Mary*, King and Queen of *England* ;
 and a Proclamation was issued, enjoining the Clergy (within
 such Bounds) to pray for them as King and Queen (within such
 a Time) under the Penalty of Deprivation ; whereby they easily
 foresaw what their Fate was like to be. They did not think
 that they could all of a sudden transfer their Allegiance from a
 King, to whom they had solemnly sworn it, to another, whose
 Rise was like to be their Ruin ; tho’ by his Declaration, they say,
 he promised to protect them. However, the Case was not so
 clear at that Time (being new and unknown) as to need no
 Deliberation about its Lawfulness and Expediency.

The Proclamation was not agreed on ’till *Saturday* afternoon,
 and no Minister in or near *Edinburgh* had a Copy sent him ’till
 late at Night, and some of them had it not at all ; yet they
 were enjoined to read it in their Churches the next Day, and
 pray for the King and Queen accordingly ; when at that very
 Time, the Committee appointed to tender them the Crown,
 (and administer the proper Oaths, upon their Acceptance of it) had
 not reached *London*, and consequently they at that time, neither
 King nor Queen. For not reading this Proclamation, and not
 praying for King *William* and Queen *Mary*, such Ministers as
 the new Church Judicatories could not or did not meddle with,
 were deprived by the Privy Council. The Truth is, the Epi-
 scopal Men did not foresee soon enough the Consequences that
 attended the Revolution ; they were generally against it ; and
 tho’ many of them, by Compliance with the Civil Powers, con-
 tinued in their Benefices, yet that was only as they were pri-
 vate Men, for Episcopacy was abolished.

The Reasons for Establishing Presbytery by Act of the Con-
 vention Parliament were : “ Because this Church was reformed
 “ by Presbyters, and That Government was agreeable to the
 “ Inclinations of the Generality of the People.” Which Rea-
 sons are neither true, nor conclusive ; whereas after the Re-
 storation, the King declared in the Statute 1661. Sess. 1. Act 16.

“ That

“ That as to the Government of the Church, he will make it
 “ his Care, to settle and secure the same, in such a Frame as
 “ shall be most agreeable to the Word of God, and most
 “ suitable to Monarchical Government, and most complying
 “ with the publick Peace and Quiet of the Kingdom.” And
 by the 1st Act of the 2d Session, the Parliament considering
 (*inter alia*) “ what Disorders and Exorbitancies have been in
 “ the Church, what Encroachments upon the Prerogatives and
 “ Rights of the Crown, what Usurpations upon the Authority
 “ of Parliaments, and what Prejudice the Liberty of the Sub-
 “ ject hath suffered by the Invasions made upon the Bishops
 “ and Episcopal Government, which they find to be the
 “ Church Government, most agreeable to the Word of God;
 “ most convenient and effectual for the Preservation of Truth,
 “ Order, and Unity, and most suitable to Monarchy and the
 “ Peace and Quiet of the State; — therefore doth redinte-
 “ grate the State of Bishops to their antient Places, and un-
 “ doubted Privileges, — and restore them to the Exercise of
 “ their Episcopal Function, &c.

When after a suffering State of above twenty Years (from the
 Establishment of Presbytery) the Civil Powers had never receiv-
 ed the least Trouble or Resistance from the People of the Epi-
 scopal Persuasion; and that many of a different Way of Think-
 ing, began to comply with them, and have a better Opinion of
 their Worship, which generally was the *English* Liturgy; the
 Parliament was pleased to grant them a legal Toleration, which
 before that Time they had not, but were liable to Imprison-
 ments, and other Hardships, which they often suffered, by the
 Caprice of any zealous Magistrate, incensed by a godly Minister.
 But thereafter, great numbers of all Sorts, even in high Posts
 under the Government, openly joined with them in Worship, and
 avowedly owned themselves of their Communion: whereupon it
 was thought, and the Presbyterians greatly feared, that Episco-
 pacy will sometime or other flourish upon the Ruins of Presby-
 tery, especially since the Restoration of Patrons to their antient
 Rights, to the great Mortification of the Presbyterians, whose
 Principles are against Patronages and Toleration, on any
 Terms.

But as such Ministers, who were continued in Churches, could
 have no Episcopal Successors: in a few Years, the People of
 that Communion would be left entirely destitute of Pastors;
 which they foreseeing, came to the following Resolution, as I
 had it long since in a Letter directed to me from thence, to
 this effect:

“ Let us take another View of the Episcopal Party of
 “ North Britain, whereof some have taken, and others have not
 “ taken the Oaths required by Law (as some also of the Presby-

“terian Party have neglected and refused, and nevertheless en-
 “joyed their Benefices.) When they found themselves quite
 “deserted and given up by the Magistrate, their Places and
 “Offices being suppressed, or given to Men whose religious
 “Principles were directly opposite, contradictory to, and destru-
 “ctive of theirs; having no Hope of being restored or counte-
 “nanced (*viz.* before the Toleration Act, *anno* 1712.) nor re-
 “ceiving Direction or Leave from Authority, how to behave
 “in a Religious or Ecclesiastick Capacity; the Ancient sur-
 “viving Bishops, with Approbation of the leading Men both of
 “the Clergy and Laity, upon mature Deliberation, and fervent
 “Prayer for God’s Blessing and Direction: without any Disturb-
 “ance, Resistance, or Breach of the Peace; not setting up a new
 “Church, nor separating from any, with whom they were in
 “Communion before, asserted the Necessity and Expediency of
 “exerting the Power they had from God, not to Destruction
 “but to Edification: and rather than hide their Talent in a
 “Napkin, or put their Lights under a Bushel; rather than
 “leave the Flock of *Christ* without Shepherds, or expose
 “them to ravenous Wolves after their departure; not being
 “afraid of what they might suffer for well doing, and trusting
 “to his Assistance, who promised to be with his Ministers to
 “the End of the World; like true old Catholick Bishops, they
 “conveyed that Depositum and sacred Order they had receiv-
 “ed, to worthy Men of good Report, whom they consecrated
 “Bishops: Thereby these faithful humble Confessors for the
 “Apostolical Government of *Christ’s* Church, continued a
 “true Succession in the Ministry; but whether or no they ap-
 “pointed them to particular Dioceses or Districts, is not so com-
 “monly known, nor is it necessary it should. The Convey-
 “ance of the Character is sufficient to enable them validly
 “to perform Spiritual Offices; and it is hoped their Prudence
 “and Duty will no ways encroach on the Civil or Higher
 “Powers, nor interfere with one another among them-
 “selves”.

For tho’ by Law the Ordering and Disposal of the external,
 Government and Policy in the Church did belong to the
 King, yet that Act is now repealed; and could signify no more,
 than when the Church is incorporated with, or protected by
 the State; which seems to cease when the Church, as such,
 has neither Protection, nor any temporal Advantages from the
 Magistrate, nor reckoned a Part of the Constitution; as ap-
 pears by the Practice of all those, who separate from National
 Establishments, claiming an Intrinick Power. This was the
 Case, before the Emperor became Christian. Whether the
English Non-juring Bishops were guilty of Schism, or no, is no-
 thing to the Case of the *Scots* Bishops: The Government of the
 the

the *English* Church was not altered at all; but the Succession was continued there, by planting Men in the vacant Sees: whereas the Case was quite otherwise in *Scotland*. They, as Bishops of that Independent Reformed Church, shewed their Courage in the Day of their Distress; deserving the Pity, Prayers, and Assistance of all, especially established flourishing Churches. Should not the poor *Scots* Episcopalians be remembered by the Church of *England* (from whom their Bishops received Consecration) as well as the Reformed Churches abroad, who are prayed for in the occasional Offices of solemn Fasting, or Thanksgiving?

According to the Episcopal Scheme, there must be in the Church these three Orders, of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons: of the two last, I shall say something hereafter. The Bishop, they say, is Successor of the Apostles in the Government of the Church, and in his Office is included the whole Pastoral Power, which he receives, when (having been a Presbyter already) he is Consecrated, and advanced to the Order of a Bishop. This has been the Practice since the Beginning of Christianity; so that it is an ancient Maxim, *absque Episcopo nulla Ecclesia*. This Power they own, is only in Spiritual Things, yet is not incapable of receiving additional temporal Powers, Honours, and Offices, from the Civil Magistrate, when he pleases to confer them: the former they call essential, and the other circumstantial; which, however they may belong to the Well-being of a Church, do not simply belong to the Being of it.

According to the Presbyterian Scheme, the Church-officers are four, *viz.* Pastors and Teachers, Elders and Deacons. The Offices of a Pastor and Teacher are so like one another, that not only they may be exercised by one and the same Man, but they never make any Man a Teacher or Doctor, who is not also a Feeder or Pastor. This latter is properly a Minister, who has the Charge of some Congregation, to preach the Word, and administer the Sacraments, to preside in Worship, to concur or assist in Censures and Ordinations: whereas a Doctor is one, who is supposed more learned, and excellent in expounding Scripture, in teaching sound Doctrine, in convincing Gain-sayers, than he is in Application. Such are of excellent Use in Schools and Colleges: but how these make two distinct Ecclesiastical Officers, I know not; unless preaching to a learned or unlearned Audience, or Controversial and Practical, or Explicatory or Applicatory Discourses, be sufficient to do it. However, since a Doctor, as such, has no Flock, University Degrees have no Scriptural Foundation.

The Pastor only is capable of a Flock: he, having passed his Tryals or Examination, is licenced to preach, and must have a Call from the Kirk Session, Heretors, or People, which the

Presbytery is to approve of; tho' a Presentation from the Patron is the legal Way. He is ordained by the Ministers of the Presbytery wherein his Parish lies. His Income is generally about Sixty or Seventy Pounds *per annum*, sometimes more, seldom less; besides a House and Garden, Fewel, and small Glebe. In Corporate Towns, the Stipend is generally better, with an equivalent in Money for House and Glebe; all free from Taxes.

A Minister that enters upon his Charge before *Whitsunday*, has on that Day (*viz.* May 15.) a Right to the whole Year's Stipend; if after that Day, and before *Martinmas*, he has half, his Predecessor having the other half: but if the Predecessor serve 'till after *Martinmas*, he has the next half Year's Profits.

The Widow, Children, and Heir at Law to a deceased Minister, have a Right by Law to an Annate, that is, half a Year's Stipend, over and above what is due for his Incumbency; which being the Case, a Church is generally a long while vacant before it be filled. The Annate is equally divided between the Widow and Children, and in default of both, it goes to the Heir at Law. It is liable to pay no Debts, nor is devisable by the Incumbent's Will or Assignment.

The Presbyter, or Episcopal Minister, differed in nothing from the former, but only in this, That He was ordained by a Bishop assisted by Presbyters; whereas the Presbyterian Minister (unless he was some Revolter from Episcopacy) was ordained only by Ministers, (or Men called Ministers) not only without, but in opposition to a Bishop; which being a Defect, as the Episcopalians think, in the Essentials of Ordination, they hold such an Ordination a mere Nullity, and cannot in Conscience own such an one for their Minister. To which we must add, that the Bishops ordained by a *known* set Form of Words, sufficient to express the Office or Power conferred; but the Presbyterians neither use, nor are tyed to *any* Forms, whereby none, at most but they who are present, can know what is said; and 'tis not impossible, but some weak Brother, who is Moderator for that Time, may *missake*, and not expressly utter Words necessary and requisite to a Due Ordination. The Episcopal Men say, they can trace their Orders up to the Apostles; but the Presbyterians can go no higher than such Presbyters as revolted from Episcopacy, at or since the Reformation.

The next is also a Presbyter or Elder, *viz.* a *Ruling* one, distinct from the Pastor, who is a *Preaching* one. He is chosen by the Minister and People, and is admitted on some *Sunday*, when the Minister inserts a Petition in his Prayer suitable to the Case in hand. He may catechise Children, pray with the Sick, and give private Admonitions: he is to assist the Pastor at the Communion, and in overseeing and correcting the Manners of the People: he has an equal Vote in all Affairs relating

relating to the Government of the Church, in Judging and Condemning false Doctrines, examining, and approving or rejecting Candidates for Orders or Benefices; also in Excommunications, Absolutions, and what else comes before their Courts in a judicial Way: He differs in nothing from the other Elder, but that he cannot preside in (publick) Worship, preach, administer the Sacraments, or assist so as to impose Hands at Ordination. But, as we find no such Office appointed in the New Testament, nor any Person mentioned, or supposed to be of that Order, nor any Directions about their Qualifications, nor how they should be elected or admitted, nor any Church that had such 'till the Reformation; I think we may well conclude it a *Human Ordinance*, and not of God's Appointment in the New Testament. The Sticklers for it, cite *St Paul*, but to little purpose, because, "The *Elders* that *rule well* (that is, perform their Office *well*) are to have double *Honour*, viz. Reverence and Maintenance (which this Elder never had; *τιμή* or *Honour*, signifies Maintenance and Respect, as well as Respect and Reverence) but especially if they *labour* (that is, take incessant and more than ordinary Pains) in the Word and Doctrine." However, so politick are the Pastors in allowing the People this Feather in Governments, that tho' in the Parochial Court there are ten or twenty Ruling Elders besides Deacons, to one Preaching Elder: yet if the Minister cannot manage Matters to his own Mind, he can make a *Reference*, as they call it, to the Presbytery, where the Number of Preaching and Ruling Elders is equal. And if the Ministers cannot overvote the Elders, they refer it to the Provincial Synod, and from thence to the General Assembly, where the Ministers are double in number, and can with greater Ease carry their Point. But of such Judges, Judicatories, and manner of Process, Scripture and Antiquity are silent: yet some are taught to believe, that the whole Scheme of Presbytery is the Kingdom of *Christ* in this World.

The fourth Officer has both a Name and Office in Scripture and Antiquity, viz. that of a *Deacon*, which had its Rise from a *Murmuring of the Grecians against the Hebrews*, because their Widows were neglected in the daily Ministration, as not receiving a due Share in the Alms collected in the Christian Assemblies. But then, the Scriptural Deacons being Ordained by Imposition of Hands, which these new Deacons receive not, (nor their Ruling Elders neither) the latter cannot lay claim to the Office of the former; and yet, in some Things, they assume, and are allowed a greater: sitting jointly with the Minister and Elders, not only in Things belonging to the Poor, but in enquiring into, and censuring the Manners of the Congregation. The Truth is, the Office seemed to be much what

we now call Overseers of the Poor, from what at first gave an handle to it, and may be exercised by any Man as well as an Ecclesiastick; but we must conclude, that other Powers were added to it, or included in it, if we consider the Qualifications required by the Apostle for these Officers, which amount to little short of what is required for an Elder or Presbyter, (and vastly superior to what is sufficient for a Collector) especially when we find that St. *Stephen* preached, and St. *Philip* both preached and baptized, when they were Deacons, as was the Practice of the Church from the beginning; and above all, that they who have executed this Office well, became proper Candidates for superior Degrees, which the annual Deacons or Elders never intend, nor lay Claim to. I say, when these Things are considered, the Difference will be so manifest, that the one will appear of Apostolical, and the other of Human Institution.

The lowest Ecclesiastical Court is the *Kirk Session*, consisting of the Minister, Elders, and Deacons in each Parish, who consider the Affairs of the Parish as a Religious Society: they judge in all Matters of lesser Scandals, can suspend from the Communion, and regulate all Particulars relating to publick Worship, and the Poor.

The *Presbytery* is the next, which consists of the Minister and one Elder, from Five to Ten, Twelve, or more neighbouring Parishes, who chuse one of these Ministers to be *Præses* or Moderator, who can summon the Presbytery to meet at such a Time and Place, and take care that they proceed regularly in their Debates, Consultations, and Decisions. Here are tried Appeals from the Kirk Sessions, and here also they inspect into the Behaviour of the Ministers and Elders within their respective Bounds; they also in a Vacancy, take care that these Parishes be supplied; to whom they (that is, not the whole Presbytery, but that Part of it which consists of Preachers) Ordain Pastors, (upon Supposition they be legally entitled and qualified) or admit them, if they produce proper Testimonials that they have been formerly ordained. They also examine and licence Schoolmasters, and young Students to be Probationary preachers, 'till they can procure a *Call*, or presentation to some vacant place. They are also Judges when, and on whom, it is proper to inflict the Sentence of the Greater Excommunication. The *Περὶ ἐκκλησίας* generally signified that *College* or Consistory of Clergy, whereof an Apostle or Bishop was Head, or president at least; though *Calvin* is of Opinion, it rather signified the Office of a Presbyter, which was then conferred upon *Timothy*. But though it commonly is, as it is most likely it should be, taken for a College or Society, it will be of no Service to the modern Presbyterian Plea; for whether the Members of it were only mere Presbyters, or the more eminent Presbyters, now called

called Bishops, 'tis certain St. Paul was *Præses*, who was an Apostle, and no ordinary Minister. In which Action, St. Paul was the principal Ordainer, the others only assenting, and joining with Him: for by comparing these two Texts together, viz. 1 Tim. iv. 14. and 2 Tim. i. 6. you will find these two Propositions *δια* and *μετα*, or *by* and *with*, relating to *Laying on of Hands*; *δια* relating to the Apostle, ordained *by* laying on of *his* Hands; *μετα* relating to that of the *πρεσβυτεριον*, *with* the laying on of theirs. As in the Western Church, a Bishop never ordains a Priest or Presbyter, without the Assistance of some of that Order, who also lay on Hands *with* him; so the Bishop, who performs the Offices and pronounces the Words of Ordination, may truly say, the Person was ordained *by* him, or his Hands, together *with* those of the Presbytery, who assisted him.

The Provincial Synod is composed of all the several Members of several adjacent Presbyteries, which meets twice a Year, at some principal Town within the Bounds, is opened by a Sermon preached by the preceding Moderator; for they chuse one every Synod. Their Business is to receive Correspondents from the neighbouring Synods, who are a Check upon one another; to determine Appeals from the Presbyteries within their District; to enquire into the Behaviour of the Presbyteries themselves, and for that End inspect their Books; they censure such Scandals as particular Presbyteries durst not, or did not think proper to meddle with, because of the Quality of the Offender, &c. (unless he be as good to God another way: that is, if he be a zealous Promoter and Defender of the Kirk, as they used to say concerning a certain great Man who was L. Ch——r.) They likewise have Cognizance of transporting or removing a Minister from one Place to another; which is often a Matter of great Noise and Disturbance among them. They will not allow a Minister to change his Parish, or accept of another, unless they please: but can oblige him to change if they think fit.

From hence there lie Appeals to the General Assembly, of which I shall add no farther, than that the all Members of it are annually elected; and the last Moderator opens the new Sessions with a Sermon.

The same Discipline, as to the main of the several Forms and Proceedings, was observed in the Episcopal Times; only, as is said before, they had no Lay Elders; the Bishop by himself, or Deputy, being a Minister, or Ministers within the Bounds, presided in all Presbyteries and Diocesan Synods, as the Archbishop of St. Andrew's did in the National or General Assemblies.

The Number of Churches since the Reformation, is much less than it was before. However, there are none now of peculiar, or exempt Jurisdiction. They are about 950, beside some few Chapels;

Chapels, which make up sixty eight Presbyteries, included in thirteen Provincial Synods, which formerly were divided into two Provinces, under two Archbishops and Twelve Bishops.

The Archbishoprick of *St. Andrew's* contained all *Fife*, Part of *Perthshire*, *Angus*, and *Mernis*.

The Bishoprick of *Edinburgh* contained the *Three Lothians* (some few Parishes excepted) *Stirlingshire*, and the *Merse*.

Dunkeld contained the North Parts of *Perthshire*, and some Part of *Angus*, and *Lothian*.

Dumblane, contained the West and South Parts of *Perthshire*.

Breechin contained Part of *Angus* and *Mernis*.

Aberdeen contained all *Aberdeenshire*, and Part of *Bamff*.

Murray contained *Murray*, *Nairn*, Part of *Bamff*, and *Inverness*.

Ross contained the Shires of *Ross*, *Cromarty*, and Part of *Inverness*.

Caithness contained *Caithness*, *Southerland*, and *Strathnaver*.

Orkney contained all *Orkney*, and *Zetland*.

The Archbishoprick of *Glasgow*, which was very extensive, contained the Shires of *Clydesdale*, *Dumbarton*, *Renfrew*, *Air*, *Dumfries*, *Peeblis*, *Selkirk*, and *Roxburgh*.

The Bishoprick of *Galloway* contained the Shire of *Wigton* and *Stewartry* of *Kirkcudbright*.

The *Isles* contained *Arran*, *Bute*, *Cumbra*, and almost all the *Hebrides*, or *Western Isles*.

Argile contained all the Shire of *Argile*, *Lochaber*, and some few of the *Isles*.

The thirteen Provincial Synods, into which *Scotland* is at present divided, are,

1. *Lothian* and *Tweeddale*, consisting of seven Presbyteries, viz. *Edinburgh*, *Linlithgow*, *Biggar*, *Peeblis*, *Dalkeith*, *Haddington*, and *Dumbar*.

2. *Merse* and *Teviotdale*, consisting of six Presbyteries, viz. *Dunse*, *Chirnside*, *Kelso*, *Jedburgh*, *Selkirk*, *Erfilton*,

3. *Dumfries* consists of Four Presbyteries, viz. *Middlebee*, *Lochmaban*, *Pentpont*, and *Dumfries*.

4. *Galloway* consists of three Presbyteries, viz. *Wigton*, *Stranraer*, and *Kirkcudbright*.

5. *Glasgow* and *Air* consists of seven Presbyteries, viz. *Air*, *Irwin*, *Paisley*, *Hamilton*, *Lanark*, *Glasgow*, *Dumbarton*.

6. *Argile* and the *Isles* consist of five Presbyteries, viz. *Denoon*, *Campleton*, *Inverary*, *Kilmoir*, *Skye*.

7. *Perth* and *Stirling* contains five Presbyteries, viz. *Dunkeld*, *Perth*, *Dumblane*, *Stirling*, *Auchterarder*.

8. *Fife* contains four Presbyteries, viz. *Dunfermling*, *Kirkaldy*, *St Andrews*, *Cowpar*.

9. *Angus* and *Mernis* contain six Presbyteries, viz. *Meigle*, *Dundee*,

Dundee, Forfar, Breechin, Aberbrothock, Fordun.

10. *Aberdeen* consists of eight Presbyteries, viz. *Kincardin, Aberdeen, Alford, Garioch, Deer, Turreff, Fordice, Ellon.*

11. *Murray* consists of six Presbyteries, viz. *Strathbegie, Elgin, Forres, Inverness, Abernethy, Aberlower.*

12. *Ross* consists of four Presbyteries, viz. *Chanoury, Tain, Dingwall, Dornoch.*

13. *Orkney* consists of three Presbyteries, viz. *Caithness, Orkney, Zetland.*

FINIS,



CONTENTS.

A GENERAL Description of <i>Scotland</i> ,	1
Commodities, natural and artificial,	4, 5, 6
A particular Description of its Trade, and Longevity of the People,	8
Fishing for Whales, Herrings, Salmon, and Cod,	9, 11, 12
Fishing for Haddocks, Turbet, Skate, Mackerel, and Otters,	14
Pearl, Coral, Ambergrease, and other valuable Stones,	14, 15, 16
Mines, precious Stones, Lead, Iron,	18, 19
Corn, Flax, Hemp, Wool,	20
Horses, Black Cattle, Deer, Sheep, Hogs,	21, 22
Butter and Cheese,	22
Fowls, Timber, and Herbs,	23, 24
Traffick, Export, and Import,	24, 25
Soil, Mountains,	28
Of the <i>Scots</i> Seas,	30
Fountains, Wells, Rivers, Lakes, &c.	33
The Inhabitants, their Way of living, Manners, Courage, Clothes, Customs, Language,	37, 40
Highlanders and Lowlanders,	39, 41
Wars and Valour, and learned Men,	42
The Antiquity of the <i>Scots</i> , against <i>Innes</i> , &c.	43
Independency and Sovereignty of the Church and Kingdom,	47
Principal Periods in <i>Scots</i> History	50
Ancient and modern Division, especially as the Counties lie in Order from the Borders of <i>England</i> , with the chief Fam- ilies and Product	51
<i>Merse</i> or Shire of <i>Berwick</i> ,	52
<i>Teviotdale</i> or Shire of <i>Roxburgh</i>	55
<i>Liddesdale</i> and <i>Annandale</i> ,	57
<i>Nithsdale</i> and <i>Lothians</i> ,	58, 59
<i>Edinburgh</i> , <i>Leith</i> , and <i>Holy Rood-house</i> ,	60, 65
<i>Selkirk</i> and <i>Tweeddale</i> ,	70
<i>Galloway</i> , Shire and <i>Stewartry</i> ,	71
<i>Garrick</i> , <i>Kyle</i> , and <i>Cuninghame</i> ,	73, 74
<i>Renfrew</i> and <i>Clydesdale</i> ,	75, 76
<i>Glasgow</i> , City, Church, and University	77
<i>Sterling</i> and <i>Lenox</i> , <i>Grampian Hills</i>	80, 82
<i>Bute</i> , <i>Argyle</i> ,	84, 85
<i>Perthshire</i> , <i>Strath-Erin</i> , <i>Menteith</i> ,	87, 88
<i>Clackmanan</i> , <i>Kinross</i> , <i>Fife</i> ,	90
<i>St. Andrews</i> , City, Archbishoprick and University,	91
<i>Angus</i> , <i>Mernis</i> , and <i>Aberdeen</i> Shires,	95, 97
<i>Aberdeen</i> City, Bishoprick and University,	99
<i>Bamf</i> ,	

CONTENTS.

<i>Bamf, Murray, Elgin, Nairn,</i>	101, 104, 105
<i>Inverness, Badzenoch, Lochaber,</i>	106
<i>Cromarty, Rôfs, Southerland, Caithness,</i>	107, 111
<i>Western Isles, Hy, or I-Columb-Kill,</i>	112, 115
Second Sight,	126
Northern Isles, Orkney, Zetland,	127, 133
The Civil Government and List of Kings,	137
The King's Power and Prerogative,	140
Parliament, its Members, and Manner of their Riding,	141, 144
Convention of Estates,	146
List of the Nobility and Titles of their eldest Sons	147
Bishops and Bishopricks	152
Commissioners for Shires and Burghs, and Manner of their Election,	153, 154
Regalia described,	156
Royal armorial Bearings,	160
Privy Council,	162
Officers of State,	164
College of Justice or Session,	166
The Senators, Clerks, and other Officers,	169
The Justiciary or Criminal Court, and its Judges and other Officers,	172, 173
The Court of Exchequer,	173
The Barons and other Officers,	174
Chancery and Privy Seal,	175, 176
Lord Register and his Officers,	176
The Faculty of Advocates,	177
Writers to the Signet,	180
Officers of the Crown and Household, &c,	183
Keepers of Royal Palaces and Mint,	184
General Post Office,	185
Officers of Stamps and Lords of Police,	<i>ibid.</i>
Director of Equivalent and Bank,	186
Commissioners and Officers of Excise,	188
Commissioners and Officers of Customs,	190
Patrimony of the Crown,	198
Physicians and Royal College,	199
Infirmary and Hospitals,	200
Government of Counties and Stewartries,	202
Sheriffs, hereditary and removable,	<i>ibid.</i>
Courts of Regality and Barony,	204
Burghs and Commissariots,	205
Military Government,	206
Lord Lieutenants,	209
Admiralty of Scotland,	<i>ibid.</i>
Officers of Admiralty,	212
The Herald's Office,	212
	Order

CONTENTS.

Order of St. <i>Andrew</i> or <i>Thistle</i> ,	215
Knights, Bachelors and Bannerets,	217
Knights Barons,	218
Religion, or Ecclesiastical Constitution before and since the Reformation,	225
Bishops anciently in <i>Scotland</i> ,	226
<i>Culdees</i> or <i>Keldees</i> ,	228
Learning and learned Men,	229
Papish Catechism,	<i>ibid.</i>
First Reformers,	<i>ibid.</i>
Reformation, how carried on,	230
The first Presbytery,	231
Revenues of the Church,	<i>ibid.</i>
Presbyterian Discipline rigid,	232
Assembly repeals Acts of Parliament,	233
Opinion about delivering up the King,	<i>ibid.</i>
Dissolved by <i>Monk's</i> Soldiers,	234
Terms offered to King <i>Charles II.</i>	<i>ibid.</i>
Protestators and publick Resolutioners,	235
Episcopacy restored,	<i>ibid.</i>
National Synod, and Assertory Act,	236
Presbyterians indulged and tolerated,	<i>ibid.</i>
Presbyteries and Diocesan Synods,	<i>ibid.</i>
Episcopacy voted a Grievance,	237
Convention turned into a Parliament,	239
Act for Patronages and Royal Supremacy abrogated,	<i>ibid.</i>
<i>Scots</i> and <i>English</i> Episcopacy, difference between them,	240
Worship, Canons, Rites and Discipline,	241, 242
Zeal, Rebellion, Excommunicating the King, and Moderation,	242
A <i>Scots</i> Bishop ordains Dr. <i>Manton</i> and other Nonconformists	243
<i>Burnet's</i> glorious Character of the <i>Scots</i> Bishops,	<i>ibid.</i>
Episcopacy a Grievance, Reasons for abolishing it,	244
How different from those for restoring it,	245
Toleration granted and Patronage restored,	<i>ibid.</i>
New Bishops consecrated with the Reasons why,	246
Church Officers according to Presbyterian and Episcopal Schemes	247
Ministers, how endowed,	248
Ecclesiastical Judicatories,	250
A Presbytery, what,	<i>ibid.</i>
Ordinations, how performed by St. <i>Paul</i> ,	251
Manner of Censure and Appeals,	<i>ibid.</i>
Number of Churches,	<i>ibid.</i>
Number and Extent of Bishopricks and Synods,	252

F I N I S.

6
7
8
9
10
11
12